

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, June 7, 1990

The House met at 10 a.m.  
The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We are grateful, O God, for all those who labor to support this institution with grace and dignity and who devote their energies to the management of its affairs.

On this day we are mindful of the dedication of the pages who have served with distinction during this past year and we express our thanks for their good spirit. May Your blessing, O God, be with them in all the days to come and may Your benediction follow them both now and evermore. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

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

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

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 283, nays 106, not voting 43, as follows:

(Roll No. 1611)

## YEAS—283

|           |               |              |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| Ackerman  | Boggs         | Chapman      |
| Alexander | Bonior        | Clarke       |
| Anderson  | Borski        | Clement      |
| Andrews   | Bosco         | Clinger      |
| Annunzio  | Boucher       | Coleman (TX) |
| Anthony   | Brennan       | Collins      |
| Applegate | Brooks        | Combest      |
| Archer    | Broomfield    | Conte        |
| Aspin     | Browder       | Cooper       |
| Atkins    | Brown (CA)    | Costello     |
| AuCoin    | Brown (CO)    | Courter      |
| Barnard   | Bruce         | Coyne        |
| Bartlett  | Bryant        | Darden       |
| Bateman   | Bustamante    | Davis        |
| Bates     | Byron         | de la Garza  |
| Beilenson | Callahan      | DeFazio      |
| Bennett   | Campbell (CO) | Dellums      |
| Berman    | Cardin        | Derrick      |
| Bevill    | Carper        | Dicks        |
| Bilbray   | Carr          | Dingell      |

|               |               |                |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Dixon         | LaFalce       | Rostenkowski   |
| Donnelly      | Lancaster     | Roth           |
| Dorgan (ND)   | Lantos        | Rowland (CT)   |
| Downey        | Laughlin      | Rowland (GA)   |
| Durbin        | Lehman (FL)   | Russo          |
| Dwyer         | Lent          | Sabo           |
| Dymally       | Levin (MI)    | Saiki          |
| Dyson         | Lewis (GA)    | Sangmeister    |
| Early         | Lipinski      | Sarpalius      |
| Eckart        | Livingston    | Savage         |
| Edwards (CA)  | Lloyd         | Sawyer         |
| Engel         | Long          | Scheuer        |
| English       | Lowe (NY)     | Schiff         |
| Erdreich      | Luken, Thomas | Schneider      |
| Evans         | Manton        | Schulze        |
| Fascell       | Markey        | Schumer        |
| Fazio         | Martin (NY)   | Serrano        |
| Feighan       | Matsui        | Sharp          |
| Fish          | Mavroules     | Shaw           |
| Flake         | Mazzoli       | Shumway        |
| Foglietta     | McCurdy       | Shuster        |
| Ford (MI)     | McDermott     | Sisisky        |
| Ford (TN)     | McEwen        | Skaggs         |
| Frank         | McHugh        | Skeen          |
| Frenzel       | McMillen (MD) | Skelton        |
| Frost         | McNulty       | Slaterry       |
| Gallo         | Meyers        | Slaughter (NY) |
| Gaydos        | Michel        | Smith (IA)     |
| Gejdenson     | Miller (CA)   | Smith (NE)     |
| Gephardt      | Mineta        | Smith (NJ)     |
| Geren         | Moakley       | Smith (VT)     |
| Gillmor       | Mollohan      | Smith, Denny   |
| Gilman        | Montgomery    | (OR)           |
| Glickman      | Morella       | Snowe          |
| Gonzalez      | Morrison (CT) | Solarz         |
| Gordon        | Morrison (WA) | Spence         |
| Gradison      | Mrazek        | Spratt         |
| Grant         | Murtha        | Staggers       |
| Gray          | Myers         | Stallings      |
| Green         | Nagle         | Stark          |
| Guarini       | Natcher       | Stenholm       |
| Gunderson     | Neal (MA)     | Studds         |
| Hall (TX)     | Neal (NC)     | Swift          |
| Hamilton      | Nowak         | Synar          |
| Hammerschmidt | Oberstar      | Tallon         |
| Harris        | Obey          | Tanner         |
| Hatcher       | Olin          | Tauzin         |
| Hayes (IL)    | Ortiz         | Taylor         |
| Hayes (LA)    | Owens (NY)    | Thomas (GA)    |
| Hefner        | Packard       | Torricelli     |
| Hertel        | Pallone       | Towns          |
| Hoagland      | Panetta       | Trafficant     |
| Hochbrueckner | Parker        | Traxler        |
| Horton        | Patterson     | Unsoeld        |
| Houghton      | Payne (NJ)    | Valentine      |
| Hoyer         | Payne (VA)    | Vander Jagt    |
| Hubbard       | Pease         | Vento          |
| Huckaby       | Pelosi        | Visclosky      |
| Hughes        | Penny         | Volkmer        |
| Jenkins       | Perkins       | Walgren        |
| Johnson (CT)  | Petri         | Walsh          |
| Johnson (SD)  | Pickett       | Watkins        |
| Johnston      | Pickle        | Waxman         |
| Jones (GA)    | Poshard       | Weiss          |
| Jones (NC)    | Price         | Weldon         |
| Jontz         | Pursell       | Wheat          |
| Kanjorski     | Rahall        | Whitten        |
| Kaptur        | Ravenel       | Wilson         |
| Kasich        | Ray           | Wise           |
| Kastenmeier   | Richardson    | Wolpe          |
| Kennedy       | Rinaldo       | Wyden          |
| Kennelly      | Ritter        | Wyllie         |
| Kildee        | Robinson      | Yates          |
| Kleczka       | Roe           | Yatron         |
| Kostmayer     | Rose          |                |

## NAYS—106

|            |               |             |
|------------|---------------|-------------|
| Armey      | Buechner      | Coughlin    |
| Baker      | Bunning       | Dannemeyer  |
| Ballenger  | Burton        | DeLay       |
| Barton     | Campbell (CA) | DeWine      |
| Bentley    | Chandler      | Dickinson   |
| Bereuter   | Clay          | Dornan (CA) |
| Billirakis | Coble         | Douglas     |
| Bliley     | Coleman (MO)  | Dreier      |

|              |                |                |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Duncan       | Lewis (FL)     | Ros-Lehtinen   |
| Edwards (OK) | Lightfoot      | Roukema        |
| Fawell       | Lukens, Donald | Schaefer       |
| Fields       | Machtley       | Schroeder      |
| Galleghy     | Madigan        | Schuetz        |
| Gekas        | McCandless     | Sensenbrenner  |
| Gingrich     | McCollum       | Shays          |
| Goss         | McDade         | Sikorski       |
| Grandy       | McGrath        | Slaughter (VA) |
| Hancock      | McMillan (NC)  | Smith (TX)     |
| Hansen       | Miller (OH)    | Smith, Robert  |
| Hastert      | Miller (WA)    | (NH)           |
| Hefley       | Molinar        | Smith, Robert  |
| Henry        | Moorhead       | (OR)           |
| Herger       | Murphy         | Solomon        |
| Hill         | Nielson        | Stangeland     |
| Holloway     | Oxley          | Stearns        |
| Hopkins      | Parris         | Stump          |
| Hyde         | Pashayan       | Sundquist      |
| Inhofe       | Paxon          | Tauke          |
| Ireland      | Porter         | Thomas (CA)    |
| Jacobs       | Quillen        | Thomas (WY)    |
| James        | Regula         | Upton          |
| Kolbe        | Rhodes         | Vucanovich     |
| Kyl          | Ridge          | Walker         |
| Lagomarsino  | Roberts        | Whittaker      |
| Leach (IA)   | Rogers         | Wolf           |
| Lewis (CA)   | Rohrabacher    | Young (FL)     |

## NOT VOTING—43

|           |             |            |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Boehrlert | Hunter      | Oakar      |
| Boxer     | Hutto       | Owens (UT) |
| Condit    | Kolter      | Rangel     |
| Conyers   | Leath (TX)  | Roybal     |
| Cox       | Lehman (CA) | Saxton     |
| Craig     | Levine (CA) | Smith (FL) |
| Crane     | Lowery (CA) | Stokes     |
| Crockett  | Marlenee    | Torres     |
| Emerson   | Martin (IL) | Udall      |
| Espy      | Martinez    | Washington |
| Flippo    | McCloskey   | Weber      |
| Gibbons   | McCrery     | Williams   |
| Goodling  | Mfume       | Young (AK) |
| Hall (OH) | Moody       |            |
| Hawkins   | Nelson      |            |

□ 1023

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JENKINS). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OXLEY] to lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. OXLEY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4612. An act to amend title 11 of the United States Code regarding swap agreements and forward contracts.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 933) "An act to establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability" and agree to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mr. SIMON, Mr. HATCH, Mr. DURENBERGER, and Mr. JEFFORDS; Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. INOUE, and Mr. DANFORTH, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, solely for the consideration of issues within that committee's jurisdiction (telecommunications, commuter transit, and drug testing of transportation employees); to be the conferees on the part of the Senate, with instructions.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 4498

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 4498.

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

There was no objection.

#### REPORT OF RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4785, AIDS PREVENTION ACT OF 1990

Mr. WHEAT, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 101-528) on the resolution (H. Res. 408) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4785) to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program of grants to provide preventive health services with respect to acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### INTRODUCING H.R. 4984, AMTRAK REAUTHORIZATION WITHOUT ICC PROVISION

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

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I should like to inform the Members of the letter that I received from the President, which reads as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, DC, June 6, 1990.

HON. BOB MICHEL,  
Republican Leader, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. LEADER, I understand you are planning to introduce new legislation today to reauthorize Amtrak. I further understand that this new legislation would be identical to H.R. 2364, except that it would not include the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) regulatory provision.

I disapproved H.R. 2364 solely because of the ICC provision. The provision would have required, for the first time and for the railroad industry alone, government review and approval of acquisitions by entities that are not actual or potential competitors—including a carrier's own management or employees. Since there is already adequate authority to protect the public interest in railroad acquisitions, there is no justification for creating such a serious regulatory roadblock to financial restructuring of the railroad industry.

I would sign an Amtrak reauthorization identical to H.R. 2364, but without the ICC provision described above.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH.

I just want to inform the membership that I have introduced this morning H.R. 4984, and would invite cosponsors of that legislation that would implement for all practical purposes what the President talks about in his letter. Then we would be in the position of having a reauthorization of the Amtrak bill that the President surely could sign, would obviously ask Members to vote to sustain the President's veto of the original legislation to support our substitute.

#### TERRORISM

(Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, what is terrorism? This administration does not seem to know. At a Foreign Affairs Committee hearing last month, the Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs reinforced my view. Secretary Kelly stated that the administration has had a standing definition of terrorism on the books for 21 years. He described it as "premeditated, politically motivated violence directed against noncombatant, civilian targets by subnational groups or clandestine state agents in order to influence an audience."

Having just given this definition the Secretary then proceeded to disclaim it. He explained that the State Department had evaluated a number of violent incidents over the last year strictly on a case-by-case basis. So much for a standard definition. In a matter of minutes, committee members were completely confused. What was obvious was that the administration does not want to be held to a standard. It wants to contort policy to suit its view of the Middle East, regardless of the facts.

Last week, members of the Palestinian Liberation Front planned and executed a landing on a Tel Aviv Beach for the purpose of indiscriminately killing as many innocent civilians as possible. Tell me, Secretary Kelly, does this sound like a terrorist act?

□ 1030

#### PLO BREAKS PROMISE, RESUMES TERRORIST ATTACKS

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

Mr. PAXON. Mr. Speaker, all Americans should be outraged by the PLO's most recent, and most brazen attack on innocent Israeli citizens.

Americans know all too well the tragic results of terrorism for we have been frequent targets of terrorists ourselves.

In fact, the mastermind of the latest terrorist attack against Israel is Abul Abbas, the PLO leader and the very same madman responsible for Leon Klinghoffer's barbaric murder on the *Achille Lauro*.

The United States-PLO dialog is premised on the PLO's promise to abandon terrorism.

This latest attack is a blatant and clear-cut breach of these idle promises.

Our Nation's response must be an immediate suspension of any dialog with these PLO murderers.

Past protests about PLO terrorism have been inadequate—the only PLO action—more terrorism and more murder of innocent citizens.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot have it both ways.

We cannot say the PLO has lived up to its promises and at the same time witness on-going PLO terrorism.

This latest incident proves that at the very highest levels of the PLO, terrorism is the preferred action of choice every time.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for us to stand up to terrorists and drop any pretense that the PLO can be dealt with as anything more than the terrorists and murderers that they are.

#### LOOPHOLES IN THE LAW USED BY BOESKY AND OTHERS TO AVOID FULL RESTITUTION

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

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, two disturbing items in the newspaper recently caught my attention and inspired my remarks today. Both of these items involved felons who have managed to make a mockery out of repaying their debts to society. Ivan Boesky set up a \$50 million fund to repay the victims of his securities fraud—half of the \$100 million in penalties imposed in the 1986 settlement of his case. Mr. Boesky then took a \$50 million tax deduction for this capital expenditure on his 1986 return. In other words, the American taxpayer helped pay for Mr. Boesky's crimes.



Equally outrageous is the recent Supreme Court ruling which held that a convicted felon can avoid paying restitution to victims by simply declaring bankruptcy. Surely, the Congress never intended to treat restitution as an unpaid credit card bill. As a former circuit court judge, I can say that this ruling seriously undermines the credibility of restitution as a form of punishment.

Mr. Speaker, I say to my colleagues that the remedy to these situations lie in our hands. The Federal tax and bankruptcy codes should not be used to subvert justice and protect felons from their lawful punishment. I hope that you will work with me to address these loopholes in the law.

#### DE KLERK TAKES POSITIVE STEPS TO END APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today President de Klerk of South Africa lifted the state of emergency in that country except in Natal Province where 3,000 people have been killed in the last few years. He has made many changes in South Africa that have caused attacks on him from the radical right and the Communist left. He has said that the movement away from apartheid to democracy is irreversible.

Mr. Speaker, we continue to do business with the butchers in Red China and the repressors of the Baltic States, the Soviet Union. Is it not time that we at least showed some support for the positive steps toward democracy that President de Klerk is taking?

I believe that we should consider lifting some of the sanctions as a good-faith gesture to show the radical and the left in South Africa that we support the positive changes that President de Klerk is making. He is a man of courage who has risked his political life to bring about an end to apartheid and to bring true democracy to South Africa, and he deserves at the very least some support from the United States of America.

#### FOREIGN INVESTORS CONTINUE TO GOBBLE UP AMERICA

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, last year, foreign investors bought over 1,000 American businesses worth more than \$65 billion. From Rockefeller Center to even the super racehorse, Sunday Silence, America is gobbled up bit by bit, piece by piece, day by day, and I keep hearing the argument;

"Don't worry, they are financing our debt."

Yes, they are financing our debt all right. When you buy something, you own it. When you own something, you have economic control. When you have economic control, you have political control.

Mr. Speaker, we, in America, are going to be renting our own land back. Maybe our Members will rise up when they are required to have a passport to serve in this Congress.

#### PROTECTING THE FREE PRESS

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

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I introduced legislation calling for an end to newspaper joint operating agreements.

My bill—H.R. 4970—will repeal the Newspaper Preservation Act of 1970, which permits the formation of JOA's with the approval of the Attorney General.

I am convinced the JOA practice violates our first amendment guarantee of a free press. Intended to save failing newspapers, JOA applicants are put in the compromising position of being dependent on the Federal Government for their financial survival.

Nothing—and I repeat, nothing—could be farther from the intent of the first amendment in establishing a free press, a free press which is to serve as the watchdog over Government.

How can a newspaper, which submits its very existence to the review of the Justice Department, freely fulfill its watchdog role?

It's time we stop the Federal Government's practice of granting "sweetheart monopolies" to our nation's daily newspapers.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when other Nations are turning to democracy and a system of free markets, it only makes sense that we return to a free market system for the operation of one of our leading institutions, that of a free press.

#### THE CHALLENGE OF REBUILDING AMERICA

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

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, in 1980 Ronald Reagan spurred the Nation to an unprecedented military buildup, warning of windows of vulnerability. Ten years and \$1.5 trillion later, George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev declared that the cold war is over.

As this competition ends, now we must recognize the new competition and the new vulnerability threatening

the economic well-being of American families. In the last 10 years the United States has gone from being the largest creditor nation to being the largest debtor nation. Twenty-eight percent of our roads and 40 percent of our bridges are substandard. The end of the cold war brings new challenges as thousands of American defense workers face the unemployment line. Over one-quarter of our high school children will drop out before graduation.

Yet some in the White House say that we cannot meet these challenges because, as they say, there is a budget deficit. They are telling us that a nation with a \$5 trillion economy, a nation that spent \$1 trillion-plus to win the cold war, cannot do the same to rebuild our Nation, rebuilding our infrastructure, preparing our children, and restructuring our economy.

Mr. Speaker, I say to the Members that it is time to rebuild America now.

#### A CALL TO STEP UP PROSECUTIONS ON THE THRIFT INDUSTRY FRAUD

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

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, the \$500 billion savings and loan tragedy is a bitter pill for the America taxpayer. Three years ago I and others tried to get this House to act when it was a \$10 billion problem, but too many Members of Congress listened to the sweet song of the fast-buck operators who had infiltrated the thrift industry.

It is unfair to hand a \$2,000 bill to every man, woman and child in America when the crooks and the financial gunslingers who cause this problem are not being prosecuted. These con artists and crooks belong in jail, not on late night talk shows. The House deserves to know why there are 10,000 cases of fraud pending before the Justice Department but only 45 prosecutions.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the America people, we in Congress must insist on a major effort by our Justice Department to bring these people to justice.

#### THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION SHOULD CEASE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE PLO

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

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, last week's aborted attack by Palestinian terrorists off the coast of Tel Aviv is another piece of evidence that the PLO has not totally renounced terrorism. The attack was launched by Abul



Abbas, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front, a radical offshoot of the PLO. Abul Abbas sits on the PLO executive committee and shares offices with Yasser Arafat. It's strange that Mr. Arafat who supposedly denounces terrorism has not denounced the actions of Abul Abbas.

The Bush administration should not let his refusal to condemn the attack go without a response from the United States.

I urge the President to suspend negotiations with the PLO until it becomes clear that Arafat has totally disassociated himself and the PLO from terrorism and those responsible for promoting it.

#### TERRORIST ATTACK ON ISRAEL ANSWERS DOUBTS ABOUT PLO

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

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to condemn the involvement of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the attempted terrorist attack last week on Israeli citizens, beaches, and hotels. The attack confirms the absurdity of claims by the PLO that it is opposed to terrorism.

□ 1040

The attack was claimed by the Palestinian Liberation Front, and the PLF is a faction headed by Abu Abbas, but luckily the Israeli army foiled the attack. It is a chilling thought that these terrorists came so close to civilians who were enjoying a day at the beach, and many of those civilians were American citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I call on our Government now to discontinue any dialog with the PLO, as long as it carries out its intent of destroying Israel by terror while verbally claiming to do the opposite.

The evidence is clear. There have been nine incidents since PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's so-called renunciation of violence in December 1988. I ask, "If the PLO is sincere, why didn't Arafat condemn this attack on the Israeli beaches and reaffirm his renunciation of violence?"

It is time for Secretary of State Baker to reexamine any further dealings with the PLO in light of this vicious attack.

#### CROOKS AND COINCIDENCES

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the looting of our Nation's savings and loan system will cost the taxpayers \$500 billion. Yet only 47 people have been prosecuted in connection with savings and loan crimes. Why won't

the Justice Department go after those responsible for this rape of the taxpayers?

Perhaps part of the answer is in one of those failed S&L's—Silverado Savings and Loan. This thrift went under 2 years ago, leaving the taxpayers a bill of \$1 billion. No one has been indicted in connection with its failure.

Federal officials made five criminal referrals to the Justice Department in connection with Silverado, but nothing has happened. When I asked for the dates of these referrals, the Justice Department refused to allow their release.

Was it a coincidence that one of the directors of Silverado was Neil Bush, son of the President of the United States, and that the Justice Department has not moved on this case?

Neil Bush filed a form saying he had no conflicts of interest, and then got the board to approve \$106 million in loans to his partners—all of which are in default.

Is it just a coincidence that he owed one of his partners \$100,000 at the time, or that the partner has since forgiven the loan?

Mr. Speaker, the American people want answers, not coincidences. It is time to put the S&L crooks in jail.

#### JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SLOW-MOVING ON S&L PROSECUTIONS

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

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, why is the Justice Department not prosecuting financial institution crimes?

With passage of the thrift rescue bill last year, Congress authorized the Justice Department \$65 million annually over 3 years to be used to track down and punish those responsible for savings and loan crimes. Congress even threw in an additional \$10 million per year to help our Federal court system handle the expected increased caseload.

So where is the evidence that this money is being used? Where are the news accounts of corrupt savings and loan owners and executives being prosecuted and put in jail? Why are we hearing instead that FBI agents needed for the task will not be in place until August, that over 21,000 criminal complaints are still outstanding, and that little more than half of the U.S. attorneys needed have been hired?

Everyday, new estimates of the overall cost of the thrift bailout are given. We are now hearing forecasts as high as \$500 billion!

This is an outrage. The American public both wants and deserves accountability for thrift fraud and abuse.

Today, I am writing to Attorney General Dick Thornburgh for answers to these very relevant questions. Taxpayers in my district and every other are entitled to an explanation.

#### MYRTLE BEACH AIR FORCE BASE CLOSING

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

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday in Myrtle Beach, I attended a meeting required by law to provide local economic data for the Pentagon in determining whether or not to close the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base.

The Pentagon was represented by two contractors who willingly admitted that they know nothing about the base closing process and who were given no guidelines for the meeting.

These belt-way bandits did not take notes and did not record the meeting. So what kind of report can they make and how reliable can it be? There is absolutely no accountability in this process.

This is just another example of what a hoax this base closing process really is. The Pentagon goes through the motions, fattens up defense contractors, and then gets what it wants at the expense of the taxpayer.

#### INDEPENDENT COUNSEL NEEDED TO INVESTIGATE THE SAVINGS AND LOAN SCANDALS

(Mr. SMITH of Vermont asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SMITH of Vermont. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced a resolution urging the President to instruct the Attorney General to appoint a special counsel to investigate any possible wrongdoing by Government officials in connection with the savings and loan scandals.

In one day—less than 8 hours—93 of my colleagues signed on as original cosponsors of this resolution. These Democrats and Republicans, like me, understand the deep and profound anger of our constituents.

Americans are furious that a few members of the executive and legislative branches of Government ever allowed this fiasco to happen. The cost of the S&L bailout is hitting home and it's hitting home hard.

We owe Americans an explanation.

We need an independent counsel to ferret out any wrongdoing in the highest levels of Government. It is time to stop pointing fingers and get the facts.

I ask you again today: Let's find out how this Government allowed the S&L disaster to happen. Please support my call for an independent counsel.

### PLO'S COMMITMENT TO TERRORISM REAFFIRMED

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

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, was there ever any real doubt about the PLO's commitment to terrorism and to the violent destruction of the State of Israel?

If there was, it was erased last week, when 16 armed terrorists attacked a crowded beach where 3,000 Israelis were enjoying their holiday. The aim of the mission, according to one of its perpetrators, was to bombard the Tel Aviv hotel district, "murder civilians, cleanse the hotel, and murder anyone we encountered." Fortunately, this attack was defeated by the Israeli defense forces.

Yasser Arafat claims that the PLO was not responsible for the raid because it was carried out by the Palestinian Liberation Front, a splinter group led by Abu Abbas, the notorious criminal responsible for the murder of Leon Klinghoffer aboard the *Achille Lauro*. This denial of responsibility is insignificant because he has not offered to condemn, renounce, or criticize the raid in any way.

The PLF is one of eight groups that make up the PLO and Abu Abbas is a member of the PLO executive committee. The PLO must be held responsible for the actions of its members, especially the actions of an executive committee member. These actions clearly show that the PLO is not interested in peace in the Middle East.

This failed attack, coupled with the refusal of Yasser Arafat to condemn it and take action against its perpetrators, demonstrates without any doubt that the current U.S.-PLO dialog is inappropriate. Now is the time for the Bush administration to treat terrorists as international criminals, not as negotiating partners. Now is the time to end this dialog and to stand firm against terrorism around the world.

### CHAPTER 13 AND THE S&L SCANDAL

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court of the United States last week handed down a most unfortunate decision. It ruled that people convicted of fraud, who were then ordered to pay restitution to restore the funds stolen, could go to chapter 13, declare bankruptcy, and, thereby, be discharged of the obligation to pay back the moneys ordered under restitution.

Can my colleagues imagine in this day and age, when even today our colleagues have been decrying the S&L scandal, to have the possibility of an

S&L thief, a defrauder, ordered to pay restitution of millions of dollars, and then stepping to the next room and filing bankruptcy under chapter 13, and then escaping responsibility?

Mr. Speaker, we have introduced legislation, and I ask the cosponsorship of my colleagues now in the Chamber and those who will come later so we can reverse this Supreme Court decision.

### OUR ANTITERRORISM STAND HAS BECOME A JOKE

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

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, a week has gone by since there was an attempted terrorist massacre in Israel, masterminded by a senior member of the PLO, and still this administration can't bring itself to accept they've been getting duped by Yasser Arafat.

That is why we Members of Congress are coming to the floor today.

The administration cannot afford to keep making apologies for the PLO. There can be no more excuses.

Abu Abbas killed an American citizen, Leon Klinghoffer. He joked about it.

Yet we continue to negotiate with his organization.

Our antiterrorism stand has become a joke.

The PLO spent \$3 million, sent 17 terrorists to massacre civilians on Israeli beaches, brags about it, and this administration, this administration keeps hoping that Arafat will say he is sorry.

The simple truth is the PLO is engaging us in diplomatic sweet talk, while plotting terrorism at the same time. Today we will introduce legislation saying enough, break off the dialog.

□ 1050

### PLO'S CONTEMPT FOR PEACE PROCESS

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

Mr. BROWN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the terrorist attack against Israel last Wednesday is the latest example of the PLO's contempt for the peace process. Yasser Arafat must be held responsible for this despicable act committed by his friend and close associate who sits on the PLO's executive council.

The United States entered into a dialog with the PLO on the condition that it halt its terrorist activities. That condition has clearly been violated. The United States also made it clear that it expects the PLO leadership to condemn any terrorist activities and

expel the perpetrators from the PLO. Arafat has denied any PLO involvement in the incident, and has thus far refused to condemn the act or expel mastermind Abu Abbas from the executive council.

The fact is that Arafat is duplicitous. The fact is that Arafat and the members of his organization are terrorists. He promised to renounce terrorism and recognize Israel in 1988, yet the PLO has continued on its terrorist rampage against Israel. In light of its continued terrorist activities, I believe the United States must re-evaluate its entire relationship with the PLO. There is no reason for us to believe that the organization has changed.

### AMTRAK VITAL FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE TRAFFIC

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

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I was very disappointed when President Bush vetoed the Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1990.

Amtrak is a vital link for business and pleasure through this country, and particularly in my home State of Illinois.

Amtrak service in my district helps students get to and from Southern Illinois University. Amtrak offers a lower cost business travel alternative, and generally enhances the local economy by providing jobs and a good measure of prestige. If you have ever tried to attract new business to an area that does not have a full complement of transportation services, you understand the importance of the Amtrak link to my district.

The people who must ride the rails and the communities that depend on Amtrak service are waiting for us to take action. This is a reasonable role for the Federal Government and one that we overwhelmingly supported when the issue came to us previously.

It is important to my district, my State, and the country as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in strong support of this veto override today.

### UNITED STATES SHOULD CEASE NEGOTIATIONS WITH PLO

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

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I am both alarmed and outraged by the recent commando raid on the coast of Israel by the Palestine Liberation Front, a faction of the PLO, headed by Abul Abbas. We all remember Mr. Abbas; he masterminded the *Achille Lauro* hijack-



ing and was personally responsible for the brutal murder of Leon Klinghoffer. We also know that the United States has held talks with the PLO on the condition that such talks coincide with the cessation of terrorist activities by that organization.

Reports suggest that Mr. Arafat may not have the credibility within his organization to expel Abul Abbas or even condemn the actions of the PLF. As a member of the PLO's executive committee, Mr. Abbas commands his own constituency in that organization. According to PLO officials in Tunis, the PLO hierarchy is having a problem maintaining credibility with its more militant factions and has placed a higher premium on regaining unity with these factions than to preserving relations with the United States.

If this is true, and Mr. Arafat places a higher premium on maintaining relations with his terrorist factions than with the United States, then the United States has no choice but to condemn this action and cease negotiations with a resurgent terrorist PLO. This was one of the conditions spelled out by Ambassador Pelletreau in the December 1988 agreement that lunched the U.S.-PLO dialog. Otherwise, to maintain U.S. relations, Mr. Arafat must gather the support within his own organization to expel Mr. Abbas and the PLF from the PLO in order to make good on his pledge not to involve the PLO in terrorist activities.

The PLO must be held accountable, and it must join the world in condemning terrorism in any form. Until that time, Mr. Speaker, in order to maintain our own credibility, the United States has no alternative but to cease negotiations with the PLO.

#### NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH ARAFAT

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

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. Arafat and the PLO stand exposed to the world naked as barefaced terrorists.

Now, Mr. Arafat has had many, many chances to prove that he is not a terrorist. He could have denounced past terrorist attacks. He has not.

He could have recommended that the Arabs cease their boycott of Israel, which is a warlike act. He has not.

He could have called for a halt to the constant stream of hate and bloodthirsty threats to Israel's very existence emanating from the Arab press, radio and television. He has not. In fact, he pours fuel on the fire by adding his own words of hate.

He could have recommended that the Arabs cease the absurd practice they have of every year trying to get

Israel expelled from the United Nations. He has not.

He has in no way indicated that he is a serious player for peace. He is not a serious player for peace.

The whole process of negotiating with Mr. Arafat is a fraudulent one. It lacks internal integrity. It lacks constancy. We ought to terminate it, in the name of peace and justice.

#### PASS THE TRUTH IN GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY REFORM ACT (TIGER)

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

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress have received thousands of cards and letters from Citizens Against Government Waste about the Financial Integrity Act Report which details \$180 billion in waste in the Federal Government due to poor financial management. These letters put forth the question, Why hasn't anything been done about this report?

I would like to bring to your attention a bill that I introduced a good many months ago, 3 months, in fact, before the report came out, H.R. 3064, the Truth in Government Efficiency Reform Act, known as TIGER.

The Federal Government is the world's largest financial operation, and yet, they have a myriad of financial reporting forms and different accounting processes.

This legislation would establish an Under Secretary of the Treasury for Federal Financial Management and establish an agency chief financial officer.

Furthermore, the measure would require the development of systems that will provide complete, accurate and timely information, and will increase accountability through the process of true financial management plans and reports.

The American taxpayers deserve to know where their money is going.

So I would ask my colleagues to join with me once again in becoming a co-sponsor of H.R. 3064.

#### URGING UNITED STATES AND SOVIET UNION TO CONTINUE PEACE PROCESS IN ETHIOPIA

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

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I was heartened by the fact that Presidents Bush and Gorbachev discussed Ethiopia at the recent summit. Both Presidents vowed to step up their efforts to implement a cease-fire and to allow relief efforts to continue.

We must, however, keep up the pressure on the Ethiopian Government

and insist that the United Nations play a strong coordinating role in that country.

The long-range solution to the hunger problems in Ethiopia is peace. There are, however, urgent problems that must be addressed now and we cannot wait for the conclusion of a long and difficult peace process before we act.

There will be a resolution considered early next week expressing the desire of Congress that diplomatic influence be continued and that urges the Soviets and the United States to use continued pressure to bring about a cease-fire in Ethiopia and to allow for the safe passage of international relief, but coordinated by the United Nations.

If necessary, we should also put economic pressure on the Ethiopian Government to agree to this cease-fire. Only in this manner can sufficient relief efforts take place to deliver food inland where it is desperately needed. It is imperative that the Ethiopians act quickly to implement a cease-fire and support these efforts. Millions of lives depend on it.

#### THE LATE ROGER ALLAN MOORE, FORMER GENERAL COUNSEL TO REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, on June 4, 1990, the Republican Party lost one of its wisest pundits and the Republic lost one of its strongest advocates for representative government when Roger Allan Moore died at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston. Roger was general counsel for the Republican National Committee for 8 years, and during that time he was the person upon whom I came to depend for advice and counsel about various election law and party rules issues.

When he advocated, as he always did, keeping our election laws and party rules simple and comprehensible, he did so from extensive campaign and convention experience, from careful judgment and from solid values, and he always did it with grace and wit.

Roger attended every Republican National Convention from 1948 and was a delegate to the Committee on Rules for most of those conventions. His campaign experience was highlighted by the 1956 Eisenhower campaign in which he was the executive director for the Massachusetts Citizens for Eisenhower, and by his acting as an adviser to President Reagan in his 1976, 1980, and 1984 campaigns.

One of his grandest accomplishments as general counsel to the Republican National Committee was creation of two bipartisan conferences with the Republican and Democratic National Committees and the Harvard University's Institute of Politics. While neither resolved the conflicts between the different approaches to party rules and election law, they were successful because they succeeded in getting everyone in the same room and in the same bar so that relationships were formed and lines of communications were opened.

Mr. Speaker, the Republic will miss his example of fulfilled civic obligation, and I will miss the valued council of this gentle man. I would like to extend my sympathy to his wife, Barbara, and their four children.

□ 1100

#### ADMINISTRATION MUST END DIALOG WITH PLO

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

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, the Bush administration continues to undermine that peace process in the Middle East which it says it supports.

The President made a terrible error when he injected uncertainty about the status of east Jerusalem in a gratuitous way a couple of months ago, but they are making a far greater mistake at the State Department and the White House by now ignoring the pattern of terrorism which persists in the PLO.

It was a full-fledged member in good standing of the PLO operation that launched a terrorist attack aimed at unarmed civilians in Israel recently. This was not some splinter group. It was part of the mainstream of the PLO. Not only has Mr. Arafat not sought to expel them, he refuses even to repudiate the attack.

An American Government which continues a dialog with the PLO which engages in terrorism has no credibility to encourage a peace process. I have been one who has urged the Israeli Government to participate in the peace process, but I have to understand the reluctance that is engendered in them when the administration, in effect, looks the other way at this terrorism.

The administration must end this dialog with the PLO if it hopes to be pushing for peace in the Middle East effectively.

#### IT IS TIME TO CUT DEADWOOD FROM THE BUDGET

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

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, the House today will vote to override or sustain the President's veto of the Amtrak bill. This vote will prove to all Americans whether or not Congress is serious about bringing down the budget deficit.

Private business can provide the transportation needs of America more efficiently and save the Federal Government money. The subsidies for Amtrak are going, up, up, up. Does that sound like an efficient operation to the Members?

There are people in this body who seem bent on taxing this country into a recession rather than cutting the deadwood from the Federal budget. I say it is time to cut the deadwood from the budget rather than soaking the American taxpayers for more and more money and driving our country into recession and depression.

I ask this body to join me in sustaining the President's veto.

#### TOWN MEETINGS SHOW NO. 1 CONCERN

(Mr. DURBIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I have just completed a round to town meetings in my congressional district. The No. 1 issue the people are concerned about is the savings and loan crisis. The question that I am asked over and over is: "Why are not the wealthy executives who ripped off the savings and loans being prosecuted? Why is not Attorney General Thornburgh a thorn in the side of the savings and loan felons?"

Today we even hear the President's own Republican Party represented in this well coming forward restless over the inaction and incompetency of the Department of Justice. There is something rotten in the Department of Justice when it comes to the savings and loan crisis. If our Nation's chief prosecutor does not have the will or the skill to prosecute S&L criminals, then the President should give us an Attorney General who does.

#### ISSUE TODAY IS NOT ABOUT AMTRAK

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

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, as we enter the debate on the veto of the Amtrak legislation, I just want to set the record straight and encourage my colleagues to carry on this debate within the framework of President Bush's commitment.

President Bush has said flatly he will sign precisely the same Amtrak reauthorization except the interstate commerce provision. The interstate

commerce provision has been described by the Transportation Reform Alliance as, "a provision that would impose new unprecedented regulation on the freight railroad industry and undermine the ability of the industry to raise needed capital funds in the financial markets."

The issue today is very simple. It is not about Amtrak. It is about whether or not, in the spirit of perestroika, we want to cut our Government regulation, encourage private investment, and encourage entrepreneurship, or whether, in fact, we want to extend more bureaucracy and more government over the railroads.

I would find it highly ironic for any city which lavished praise on Gorbachev to now vote to override the veto.

#### IMPROVE AMTRAK FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

(Mr. APPELGATE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. APPELGATE. Mr. Speaker, I just heard a fellow get up here and mention about the budget deficit and how bad it is because we are doing things like funding Amtrak and rules and regulations, that we should not be into this, that it should be the private sector.

But we have already seen that by deregulating the savings-and-loan industry, we see what happened to them. They went right down the tube. As to the costs, if we talk about budget deficits, that is going to be the biggest deficit in history of this country.

While Japan and France and England are moving ahead with mass transportation and rapid transportation, we are falling behind. The veto of Amtrak is nothing more than another regressive step by the Bush Administration. I know, he supposedly vetoed it because of some ICC provision that was in it, but President Bush and President Reagan for 8 years tried to kill Amtrak.

The people want the rails, so leave it alone, I would say to the President; better yet, let us improve it as we move into the 21st century to meet the mass movement of the mass of people.

#### UNITED STATES HAS SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO HONG KONG

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

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, in 1997 the world's showcase of successful free enterprise, Hong Kong, will come under the domination of mainland China, the world's prime example of economic and people control by government.



The United States has a special responsibility toward Hong Kong's freedom and economic future. Yes, Great Britain has prime responsibility, but she cannot and will not fulfill it. The leadership devolves on the United States, and frankly, Mr. Speaker, we are not providing it.

To start with we should be working with China to encourage policies that will reassure the people of Hong Kong. Since Tiananmen Square the leaders in Beijing have been pursuing a paranoid, insane policy that is driving the people of entrepreneurial talent right out the door. They are voting with their feet, leaving in record numbers, as they assess a bleak future under Chinese rule.

To counter this outflow and give the people of Hong Kong the assurance they need to stay, the United States, along with other nations around the world, must provide a safety net. We must raise our emigration quota for Hong Kong dramatically and provide visas that can be exercised after 1997. With such assurance in hand that they can leave if they absolutely need to after the Chinese take over, the people of Hong Kong will stay. Without it, they will continue to leave. The Frank amendment, adopted in subcommittee, provides such a visa and deserves the support of the Congress and of the administration.

Hong Kong is of special significance in the world of economic freedom and the opportunity for a better life. The clock is ticking toward 1997. The United States must take the lead to protect its future, and make sure that when China absorbs it, it comes complete with people dedicated to human freedom and the rule of law and able to provide that shining example to all the people of China.

#### REJECT THE VETO

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues have just heard my dear friend, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], make some comments with regard to the veto. I think it is important that certain facts be understood with regard to what is the real situation with Amtrak.

Leaving aside all questions other than the one question of regulation by the ICC of mergers, let me tell my colleagues why the veto should be overridden. All mergers and acquisitions by railroads of other railroad properties must be reviewed by the ICC. But acquisition by nonrailroad interests do not need to be.

Why should these acquisitions be reviewed? Very simply, for a number of reasons. First, to assure the adequacy of service; a community can be

stripped of rail service if there is a merger or acquisition under these conditions and there is no place to complain. Second, to assure the protection of the interests of the taxpayers of the United States; many of these railroads are enormous debtors to the Federal Government. If those railroads are taken over without the provision which is in this legislation, these debts to the taxpayers can be totally wiped out.

There are other reasons, but I urge my colleagues, for these and the other reasons, to reject the veto.

#### PLO MUST BE CHEERING THIS MORNING

(Mr. WALKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, we have heard a number of speeches here this morning about the attack of the PLO against Israel last week, and I join with my colleagues in condemning that attack upon the nation of Israel. All the world should condemn the terrorist acts of the PLO.

But there is a bit of disconnect here. Just yesterday in this House we voted to give high technology to the terrorist nations that provide the weaponry to the PLO. That is right. Yesterday we provided the PLO with incentives in this body by assuring that nations like Libya, Iraq, Iran, and others will be able to purchase high technology.

Those nations now already have the ability to make chemical weapons. They will now have enhanced ability to make chemical weapons. Those nations already, in some cases, have the ability to launch rockets into space. They will now have enhanced ability to use those rockets against their neighbors.

I think that the act that this House took yesterday in helping to fund terrorist nations and to help them get high technology is something that the PLO must be cheering this morning.

□ 1110

#### DOING SOMETHING ABOUT PLO TERRORISM

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

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in response to the gentleman who just spoke, I think he is all wet. That did not happen at all on that bill, and it is a shame that he would characterize it that way.

But in any event, many Members of this House have taken the floor today to talk about the PLO and attacks, and I intend to do something about it. Rhetoric is not enough in this, because the policy of this country is bad, bad,

bad, and we will be complicit in murders unless we do something.

Therefore, I am filing a bill today which would cut off the dialog between the United States and the PLO because the PLO is engaged in terrorism, and if they renounced it they have not adhered to that renunciation.

But my bill would not disallow any talk. What it would do is one, remain in effect as a bar until the President certifies to Congress that the PLO, all its constituent organizations, the Executive Committee and all members of their leadership recognized Israel's right to exist, accept 242 and 338, and have renounced the use of terrorism, and that the President certifies that that remain for a minimum of 120 days before the certification.

That is reasonable. That is what we ask.

Abul Abbas said Arafat did not know about it, so I did not tell him and therefore he is not responsible. That is like Eichmann saying I did not tell Hitler about the last 5,000 I gassed so he is not responsible. We have to do something. This is the way to do it.

#### VETO OVERRIDE OF H.R. 2364

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

Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, it is abundantly clear to this Member that our President was a victim of some very bad staff work when he vetoed the Amtrak Reauthorization Act. As sent to him, this was and is a good piece of legislation.

He says he has no objection to the Amtrak provisions. He has made it clear that there is no objection to the provisions of this bill which will, after 5 long years of work by this Member and others, establish finally the authority for the Northern Virginia Commuter Rail Project to begin operation.

It is not possible that this Congress can simply send him a new bill without the ICC provision. It is abundantly clear or should be with four committees of the House having jurisdiction in this matter that it would be virtually an impossibility to move a new bill to the White House with only 35 legislative days remaining in this session.

We simply have got to override this veto, and I strongly urge my colleagues to do so.

#### GUN CONTROL

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

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week it was my pleasure to take part in a press conference with Jim

and Sarah Brady. Jim, of course, was the former press secretary to President Reagan whose life was very nearly extinguished, and certainly put in great jeopardy because of a bullet from the gun of John Hinckley.

The press conference was to announce a national campaign to urge us, we in Congress, to adopt the Brady bill which has a 7-day national delay before certain handguns can be purchased. I voted for that with pride in 1988. I hope that it will come back before the House, and I hope that this House will adopt it on the second go-around.

I also would like to congratulate and thank Chairman JACK BROOKS who has now called up before our Judiciary Committee on next Tuesday a bill that would ban assault weapons, the type of weapon which in Louisville, KY, killed several people at the Standard Gravure Plant. I hope that our committee will report this bill favorably and send it to the House floor, and I would urge my colleagues to think carefully in behalf of that bill. I think it is a good bill which came out of our subcommittee, and it would make a contribution to making the streets of America safer.

#### APARTHEID

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

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, many of us can rejoice today because we have seen a slight glimmer of hope coming from the racist apartheid nation of South Africa.

However, we must be cautious. We ought to applaud President de Klerk for lifting the emergency restrictions which for the last few years have added further oppression to that already oppressive state by denying human rights basic to the people of that country. He should be supported in his efforts to being about reform, but let us not stop the pressure. Let us as a nation continue the policies of applying economic pressure until not only do we have the lifting of the ban against political groups, not only the freeing of Nelson Mandela, not only the lifting of the emergency restrictions, but all of the people of that society can participate in electing their government, they can travel where they want to travel and have equal rights before the law, and apartheid based on racism is no longer a reality. That should be our policy.

#### OVERRIDE THE VETO ON THE AMTRAK REAUTHORIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1990

(Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, today the train is leaving the station, the train being the Amtrak trains running, and the people of this country are happy with that, and to continue the Amtrak trains running we must override the veto. This is part of a real transportation policy.

The budget has been mentioned from the other side. The costs of running Amtrak have been cut in half in the past few years. We are on the right track; there is no question about it.

Just 2 weeks ago we passed the President's bill in the name of the environment which will cost billions and billions of dollars every year. That is the clean air bill. This is an environmental bill. The highways, the congestion on the highways, the proliferation of highways and the congestion in our airplanes, these are all part of the American scene today, and if we are to have a real transportation policy we are going to have to keep the trains running, and the only way we can do it effectively is to pass this bipartisan bill and override the veto.

#### AMTRAK REAUTHORIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1990—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JENKINS). The unfinished business is the further consideration of the veto message of the President of the United States on the bill (H.R. 2364) to amend the Rail Passenger Service Act to authorize appropriations for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, and for other purposes.

The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WHITTAKER] and I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to yield blocks of time for the purpose of debate only.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTAKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his generous offer of the time, which I accept, and I yield 20 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. UPTON] and I ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to yield blocks of time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BILEY].

Mr. BILEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I rise to urge my colleagues to vote to pass this bill the President's veto notwithstanding. The only stated objection to this legislation is the ICC provision. It has been called a step back toward regulation. It has been called an assault on the Staggers Act. It has been called an antitakeover provision. I would respectfully suggest that none of these characterizations is accurate.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to address one of these points briefly. This is not an antitakeover provision. This gentleman believes that shareholders own publicly traded companies. I have not supported antitakeover legislation in the past and in voting for this legislation I am not doing anything to change that record. This provision is in my mind more closely related to a technical amendment—a loophole closer. This provision simply eliminates the anomaly in current law that requires ICC review if a nonrailroad wishes to acquire a few miles of track from a railroad, but requires no such review if the nonrailroad buys the entire company on the stock exchange.

I ask my colleagues, is it fair that CSX or Norfolk Southern could not buy a class I railroad without ICC review, but JOHN DINGELL and TOM LUKEN could? I don't think so.

Second, is it a step back toward regulation or an assault on the Staggers Act? No, it is not. Members of this House know how dearly revered the Staggers Act is within the rail industry. One question needs to be answered—if this is a step back toward reregulation and an assault on the Staggers Act then why have we not heard a peep, much less howls, of protest from the American Association of Railroads in opposition to the provision. I would suggest it is because they take no position on the provision and because they do not consider it an assault on the Staggers Act.

It is a good provision, it levels the field and ensure that the same rules apply regardless who is buying and how they are buying—what some of us call fairness.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan legislation is an important part of our effort to strengthen a key component of our Nation's transportation system namely passenger rail service. Let's not forget what we will put at risk if we fail to pass this legislation.

Today, Amtrak spans the country with a 24,000-mile system that operates through 43 States and serves over 500 stations and 22 million passengers



annually. Importantly, Amtrak is providing this service in a more self-reliant matter. In fiscal year 1981, Amtrak relied on the Federal Government to provide more than half of its expenses. In fiscal year 1988 the share had dropped to 30 percent.

This positive trend will continue as environmental pressures cause our communities to rely more heavily on passenger rail transportation. This legislation correctly addresses the need to make rail transportation a more viable option by resolving an important liability question that has stalled the start up of commuter rail service in northern Virginia.

I wish there were some other realistic way to proceed, but there is not. If we fail to pass this bill we will see the baby thrown out with the bathwater. I regretfully urge my colleagues to vote to pass this legislation the President's veto notwithstanding.

□ 1120

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise with regret to support the overriding of the Presidential veto of this bill—regret that the President, based on what I can only take as erroneous advice, has chosen to jeopardize this much-needed and bipartisan legislation with a veto.

The veto message identified section 8 of this bill—dealing with the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission over acquisitions of major railroads—as the sole basis for the veto. As one of the original cosponsors of the bill, H.R. 2513, containing virtually the exact language of the vetoed Amtrak bill on this point, I can state unequivocally that this bill poses no threat to the viability of the railroad industry and the Staggers Rail Act.

Let me review briefly the claims made in the veto message about this provision. First, let me address the current law governing acquisitions of railroads by so-called noncarriers, or companies not already in the railroad business. The administration asserts that current law is more than sufficient to protect shippers and the general public, because the ICC can review the issuance of securities by a rail carrier.

For starters, there may not even be such an issuance of securities by the railroad itself to one of these noncarrier acquisitions, depending upon how the transaction is structured. In addition, there is no guarantee that the ICC could examine a transaction in advance under its securities jurisdiction. And most important, the ICC itself testified before the Senate Commerce Committee on a bill virtually identical to section 8 that the Agency's jurisdiction over noncarrier acquisitions of railroads under current law is ambiguous, disputed, and incomplete.

I think that succinctly answers the administration's claim that current law is more than sufficient to protect shippers and the public.

The second problem the administration sees with this ICC provision is that it would drive up the cost of capital and inhibit future restructuring of class I railroads. This is incorrect. As to the cost of capital and restructuring of existing class I railroads, this provision has no effect whatsoever. Why? Because it doesn't touch those kinds of transactions. If an existing carrier is in effect refinancing itself or changing its debt-equity mix, this section does not touch it. Similarly, if a railroad holding company and its various subsidiaries are being reorganized or restructured, this provision does not apply. In short, any financial or structural changes by an existing class I railroad under existing ownership and control are completely immune from this legislation.

Instead, this provision is focused solely on the situations where a company or individual with no prior role in the railroad industry is seeking control of one of the Nation's 14 largest railroads. Screening the bidders for fitness and then letting the stockholders decide the outcome of any takeover contest is hardly a major form of regulatory intervention.

What about concern expressed for the cost of capital? Under current law, if an existing railroad acquires or merges with another railroad, what is the ICC's role? First, the ICC picks the winner in the event of multiple bids—the market does not. Second, the ICC is by law given 31 months—almost 3 years—to decide the case. And finally, most displaced employees will receive 6 years of full pay as severance, again by Federal law.

What does the vetoed provision actually do? It tells the ICC to screen non-railroad bidders for control of a major railroad for fitness, based on a public interest test that includes maintaining transportation service, not overburdening the railroad financially, protecting the Federal Government if it is a creditor, and considering the effect of the transaction on railroad employees. The ICC has 90 days to do this, rather than 31 months for railroad-to-railroad deals. Second, the ICC does not pick the winner of any takeover contest as in those other cases: the shareholders do. And finally, there is no mandatory labor protection payment, and certainly not the 6 years full pay required in railroad-to-railroad cases. So I frankly cannot comprehend how this provision is going to destroy the capital markets for the railroad industry.

Finally, we have been told by the administration that this provision would impose an unprecedented regulatory review requirement. How unprecedented is it? Current law requires that the

ICC approve any acquisition of a rail line by any noncarrier from any railroad, regardless of size. So if I were a company not already engaged in the railroad business, and I purchased 5 miles of track from an existing railroad—big or small—I would have to get ICC approval to close the deal. But if I can line up enough money to take over one of the country's largest railroads in one purchase, I am effectively immune from ICC review, and certainly from any prescreening process. Now if eliminating this irrational distinction is unprecedented, then so be it.

Shakespeare tells us that it is "As well to create good precedents as to follow them." If this ICC provision is unprecedented, it is in its moderation and market-oriented approach to filling a gap in the current law.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BARTON], a member of the committee.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the President's veto of H.R. 2364.

I would start off by commenting that we have a President who has an approval rating of somewhere between 70 and 80 percent. I would also point out that one of his predecessors, President Jimmy Carter, supported the deregulation of the railroad industry.

The bill that is before us today does in fact begin the reregulation of Class 1 railroads. President Bush, in vetoing H.R. 2364, is not against Amtrak. He has said that he would support an identical bill with identical funding levels, with the exception of removing the new regulatory requirement in section 8.

Let me read that paragraph, section 8(a)(1):

(a)(1) Acquisition of direct or indirect control of a class I rail carrier by a person that is not a carrier and does not directly or indirectly control, and is not directly or indirectly controlled by, a carrier may be carried out only with the approval and authorization of the Commission.

That is the paragraph that President Bush is vetoing. What this would do would be, for this one industry, for one class of this industry, the class I carriers, would require prior approval.

Congressman BLILEY, my good friend from Virginia, when he was supporting the override of the veto, said that the American Railroad Association has not supported the President's veto.

□ 1130

That is absolutely correct. Just think about that. They have a closed loop system now. If we institute this particular paragraph, we make it, if not impossible, much more difficult for a nonrailroad to come in and ac-

quire a railroad. We do not need to do that for any particular industry.

If Members believe in the free market, if Members believe in market economies, we should not put this paragraph in.

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

Mr. BARTON of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa for 30 seconds.

Mr. TAUKE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman says this is reregulation of the railroads, which in my judgment is totally false. But beyond that suggestion, a free market transaction. But if we have a class I railroad, we will say Union Pacific wants to take over, and the same railroad that another outside entity wants to take over—the way the gentleman has it—the Union Pacific would have to jump through the hoops, but the outside entity would not. How is that for competition in the free market?

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would respond to my friend, the gentleman from Iowa, by saying that I think whether we are a railroad or a nonrailroad, to use the gentleman's term, we ought to have to jump through the same series of hoops. What this paragraph is doing is requiring an additional hoop for a nonrailroad.

Mr. TAUKE. If the gentleman will continue to yield, I beg to differ. This sets up the exact same procedure for Union Pacific and for the nonrailroad entity. It does not set up anything different.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. To sum up, I will point out that there are some railroads that are opposed to this provision. Burlington Northern is one of them. Also, the Union Pacific Railroad is one of the railroads that is opposed to this provision in the bill. I think this would set a terrible precedent. I think we are trying to fix something that is not broken. I think we should support our President.

I would urge all Members not to vote to override the President's veto.

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, it was just 4 weeks ago that the House overwhelmingly voted in favor of this conference report. Three hundred and twenty-two Members of this body voted for the conference report, and the other body followed suit, and the bill was sent to the President. Why was this vote so lopsided? Amtrak now pays most of its own way, covering more than 75 percent of its cost, while receiving less than half the real Federal dollars it received a few years ago. Amtrak's revenue-to-cost ratio is better than any other national rail passenger system in the world.

We regularly pour billions of dollars into our congested and deteriorating highways, and our airports, while

Amtrak must fight for its very survival every year. What is the matter with making Amtrak a first-class outfit? That is what we are trying to do.

President Bush's veto message on the Amtrak bill is much more than surprising. It is unbelievable. His veto message does not even mention his longtime animosity toward Amtrak and his opposition. In his written veto message, Mr. Bush gave only one reason, one purported reason, for vetoing it. He did not veto the bill because it allowed for ways to improve freight and passenger rail service in various parts of the country. He did not veto because of the cost saving it allows for Amtrak, and he did not veto it because it paves the way for commuter rail in northern Virginia. The only reason that he gave was because it includes the Interstate Commerce Commission provision which has been so adequately described before.

He states that the ICC provision would impose a new and unprecedented, unjustified regulatory review requirement for the railroad acquisition. That is poppycock. With all due respect, I think the President's men missed the mark. The ICC provision under Amtrak merely closes a loophole in the existing law.

For example, last week when a group of Wall Street investors attempted a hostile takeover of the C&N Chicago Northwestern Railroad, members of our committee then began to scrutinize the proposed transaction because of its tremendous public interest implications. We were worried about corporate raiders taking over, stripping a major railroad of assets, and selling the real estate and leaving it an empty shell. That would destroy major railroads, and it would destroy the industry in very short time. These major railroads, I might remind Members, own over 147,000 miles of track, and over 80 percent of all the tracks in the United States, and employ 231,000 people.

Have the railroads been objecting to this provision? Quite the contrary. The Association of American Railroads, which is funded primarily by these large railroads, takes no position. Amtrak wholeheartedly supports the bill. This Amtrak provision also would save \$16 million by considering its own favorable employment data.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would not want Members to vote to sustain on a basis that an identical bill is likely to result and pass in short order. In fact, the obstacles to such legislation are formidable and numerous. Other committees will receive this sequential referral. Once this bill is unraveled, if it is sustained today, there will be monumental problems in stitching it back together. Endless delays will result at a minimum. Some are considering an end run, legislative end run, attaching it to an appropriations bill. However,

if that does not work, if that is stopped, and it will be stopped, then we will have endless delays, we will have costs of equipment soaring, we will have contracts which have been negotiated which will be renegotiated.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the people who have contributed to this, including the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. LENT], who have done a tremendous job.

Mr. WHITTAKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TAUKE].

Mr. TAUKE. Mr. Speaker, some days I wonder why we are fighting a battle, because this one just does not make any sense. I do not know what in the world was in the minds of those down in the White House when they decided that they wanted to veto this legislation. However, I do know that the veto message itself misses the mark, and there seems to be a clear misunderstanding as to what the ICC provision does in this bill.

The bill itself is good. All Members seem to concur on that. The only argument seems to be over this provision. Well, what does the provision do? The provision simply requires that all purchases of class I railroads be treated the same and be treated equitably. We have 16 class I railroads out there. We do not have many instances in which they will be sold. However, if we do have a class I railroad that is going to go on the auction, all the parties who bid on it should be treated the same. The way it is structured now is if we have a class I railroad that goes on the auction block and another railroad bids, or tries to buy it, they have a jump through all the hoops at the ICC. But if an outside party who has never run a railroad buys it, they do not have to jump through the hoops. Now, how dumb is that from an equity standpoint?

Moreover, if we want to have the ICC look at any person, it should be the people who have never run a railroad before, to ensure that they know how to do it, because there are lots of businesses and communities that are dependent upon the operation of these railroads. We certainly want the ICC to review the fitness of outside bidders to operate the railroad. It seems to me that is a pretty common sense approach, and that is why it was not controversial in committee, not controversial in the House, not controversial in the Senate. It simply closes a loophole in the law which may never be exercised in the future. We just do not have that many sales of these railroads.

I think it is important to point out that the ICC, under this provision, would not pick the winner. The ICC does not pick the winner. That is up to the company stockholders, and it



would not in any way restrict corporate restructuring. To suggest, therefore, that this is somehow reregulation of the railroads is just mind-blowing, because that is so far from what the legislation actually does. I say to my colleagues, this is a good measure, it is a good bill, and we should vote to override the veto.

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

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I am fascinated, and I do want to commend my colleagues on both sides because they have sort of narrowed this down to a debate about what I think the veto is about, which is the ICC.

I want to put it in a slightly larger context. Subcommittees and committees study issues in enormous detail and become impassioned with detail. There are always good reasons to have a bias in favor of regulation. There are always good reasons to believe that an institution that is a century old is doing something that is extraordinarily important. However, I am fascinated that everywhere I go, when Americans interact with Hungarians, Poles, Czechoslovakians, Russians, Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians, we say to them that they have too much industrialized bureaucracy. They have to move towards a market economy. They have to create jobs in the free enterprise system. They have to become more like America.

Then we come to the topics we know well. I must say to my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN], to cite Amtrak supporting an Amtrak bill which gives Amtrak money is not necessarily a sign of any great virtue. I would suspect Amtrak will be willing to take the money, and will not object to a bill that gives them money. So some of the railroads' management would like to have a bureaucracy between them and a potential entrepreneurial does not surprise me a great deal.

□ 1140

Mr. Speaker, I represent an airport. We have been through a great deal of turmoil in the airline industry. Yet I would argue from the consumer standpoint, with the aggressiveness and the overall drive of deregulation, the estimate of the Brookings Institute, a liberal institution, is that it is \$6 billion to \$8 billion a year that we have saved the traveling public. There are grandmothers today who visit their grandchildren who can get a cheaper fare because of deregulation.

President Bush is committed to signing an Amtrak bill. He is committed to meeting the authorization of the committee, which for fiscal conservatives must give them some heartburn. He is committed to producing into law everything you want except one narrow

thing, and the difference is simple. My friends who favor the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was a great invention of the 19th century and which was a perfect response to a railroad monopoly in a different era, start from the presumption that since the ICC is good, then why not extend it? The President, of course, has the opposite bias. The President's concern is to increase entrepreneurship, to increase capital investment, to increase the availability of investment in the railroad system, and that is why he has made this decision. It is a very narrowly crafted veto. It does not suggest any hostility to Amtrak. In fact, I would suggest that for this administration it is a substantial shift in its position to indicate its willingness to support an authorization of Amtrak.

So this is a very narrowly drawn issue, and I would just say that if all my colleagues who have been preaching perestroika and preaching free enterprise and telling the Eastern Europeans and the Russians that they need to have more free market and less committed bureaucracy that if all those folks would vote the way they have been preaching, we would sustain this veto by a vote of about 400 to 15.

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ECKART], a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, the previous speaker characterized this provision as an attempt to esconce in the law permanently a moribund agency. Well, the fact of the matter is that that is not the case.

The provision about which this fight is now being waged simply focuses on whether or not, when there is a hostile takeover attempt of a rail carrier in the United States by someone who has never been in the railroad business, is not now in the railroad business nor likely to be in the railroad business, will be subject to the same review by the ICC as another railroad buying a railroad, as a railroad buying a piece of a line or as a question of taking over trackage rights under joint ownership, all of which must be reviewed by the ICC now to make sure that our rail transportation network remains just that, a network.

If Members support the President's veto, what this means is that they are in favor of the ability of Wall Street raiders to come in and cherry-pick railroad assets. If they support the President's veto, what it means is that they support the ability of foreign corporations to come here to the United States and cherry-pick America's transportation assets. If they support the President's veto, it means they support the rights of those who do not play by the same rules in international competition and skew the rules in favor of Wall Street's takeover, get-

rich-quick artists who come in and find those key pieces of the Nation's transportation system and auction them off to the highest bidder.

Mr. Speaker, that little loophole which will allow those who specialize in these foreign takeovers of America's assets to profit from that loophole's existence is now closed. I say to the Members, "Protect America's assets, avoid foreign takeovers, don't vote to override the veto."

Mr. WHITTAKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remaining time, 2 minutes, on our side to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADIGAN].

Mr. MADIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ECKART] if he would like to correct the last sentence of his statement when he said, "Don't vote to override the veto."

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I appreciate my colleague's giving me that opportunity. In order to protect the Nation's railroads, we need to vote to override the President's veto. I appreciate having the ability to correct that statement in the RECORD.

Mr. MADIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I think we have been lulled here by the veto message into ignoring what this fight is really about. The President's budget did not contain any money for Amtrak. The President's budget last year did not contain any money for Amtrak. The budget summit is overshadowing everything we do here, and I do not think this ICC provision is what this fight is really about.

I think this fight is really about whether or not any taxpayers' money is going to be spent on any transportation system in the United States.

I have ridden on a 125-mile-an-hour train in Japan, I have ridden on 125-mile-an-hour train in England, there is a 186-mile-an-hour train in France, and yesterday I read about a 215-mile-an-hour train that is going to be running in Germany by this fall. I have read several stories about MAGLEV, the technology that is going to come in in Europe and in Japan that will provide 300-mile-an-hour trains. We are the only industrialized, advanced country that is not going into this kind of thing.

Now, if you fly almost every weekend as I do, maybe you get tired of sitting in an airplane at National Airport for an hour and half before you can take off, and maybe you get tired of circling for 30 minutes when you get to where you are going. When people say, "Well, that is all right, that is free enterprise, that is deregulation, and that is all those other things," we should remember that those airports were built with taxpayers' money. The air traffic control systems were installed with taxpayers' money, and the air traffic controllers are paid with

taxpayers' money, and the taxpayers ought to be allowed to put a little money into a rail transportation system.

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

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I think I can say that there has been no stronger supporter of Amtrak in this House than I have been over the years. As vice chairman of the Transportation Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, I have fought my own administration year in and year out to provide funding for Amtrak because I believe in the Nation's passenger service.

Graham Claytor and his team in Amtrak have done an outstanding job of providing passenger service, of reducing the necessity for Government support of Amtrak, and of taking more and more of the operating revenue and applying it to Amtrak and getting Amtrak closer to being a profitable operation.

There is no question about the fact that I will continue to support Amtrak and the funding for Amtrak, and that we will have support for Amtrak. But, Mr. Speaker, I am going to support the President's veto and vote to sustain the President's veto because we should not be getting back to reregulating the railroads, we should not be getting back to making things more complicated, and we should not be going directly in contrast, directly in the opposite direction from the direction we should be going in letting marketplace decide how we are going to operate. As every other nation in the world is trying to move in that direction, why should we be moving in the opposite direction and not let the marketplace decide how decisions should be made?

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote to sustain the President's veto. The President has promised—and this is a great step forward—that he will support an Amtrak authorization that excludes this one single provision. I hope that we can move expeditiously on that legislation.

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. SWIFT].

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, the President vetoed this bill on a technicality. The fact is that the President has never supported Amtrak. There is a lot more to this veto than meets the eye.

Let us look at the Nation's transportation system. The interstate system is in disrepair, and the administration will not spend the money that is set aside in the trust fund to keep it up. Greyhound is in bankruptcy as we decide this issue here today.

The railroad demand is on the rise. Graham Claytor told me that Amtrak

turned away one passenger for every passenger it carried last year because it does not have adequate capacity.

□ 1150

The Secretary of Transportation, however, even in the face of those facts, only supports Amtrak in high-traffic corridors, which means to say he does not support a nationwide rail system at all, and the President vetoes this authorization over a technicality. The ICC currently reviews a situation in which a railroad is going to buy a portion of a railroad. This portion, that portion, a mile of track. And this just says, "If you're going to buy the whole railroad, the ICC should have the same authority it already has if you're going to buy the railroad by pieces." So, this is a technicality.

So the President says, "I will sign an Amtrak bill. Just send it down to me."

Mr. Speaker, I say, "Well, isn't that fine? He knows, because he can count the calendar as much, we have 35 days to get this bill out of four committees of the House."

It is true there is a great deal more than meets the eye to the President's veto of this bill. Unfortunately, as far as his support of Amtrak is concerned, there is a great deal less than meets the eye.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to override this veto.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER].

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, today we hear that we must continue pouring \$600 million and more into Amtrak and increasing regulation. We are told we must protect service in small communities. Well, if certain areas are going to be left without service because it is economical, they should take the bus rather than looking to the rest of Americans to subsidize their rides, especially at the expense of increasing the deficit.

Mr. Speaker, we are told that we have got to protect Federal debts from certain companies. Well, if a company owes the Federal Government so much money, why are we throwing good money after bad in order to continue a subsidy to that company?

We are told that the cost of Amtrak is going down. Well, then why is the subsidy going up?

This is an environmental bill we are told, yet during the debate on the floor we heard a colleague of ours from Colorado tell us of his pleas to Amtrak to quit flushing their toilets on the tracks through his State, pleas that were ignored.

Continued subsidy and increased regulation traps America into an old technology and an outdated system. It deters innovation and restructuring of an uneconomic and outdated system.

In the West people are moving in the private sector to develop new magnetic levitation technology. The first leg of this is about ready to be tried in a run between Las Vegas and southern California. That leg will stop at a new international airport, perhaps George Air Force Base, all of this done with private money.

Mr. Speaker, the public subsidy is preventing the innovation in our rail transportation that will take place because it is deterring economic investment in the private sector into Amtrak and into rail transportation in the East.

I say, "Sustain the President's veto. Look ahead. Don't look back."

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MANTON].

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the motion to override the President's veto of H.R. 2364, the Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1990.

Mr. Speaker, since 1971, Amtrak has provided affordable and reliable intercity and commuter rail service. Today, Amtrak serves more than 480 communities across the Nation, carries approximately 35 million passengers annually, and employs more than 22,000 railroad workers. Amtrak plays a particularly important role in the Northeast corridor. In fact, Amtrak carries more than twice the amount of passengers within the Northeast corridor than all airlines combined.

Despite the repeated efforts of the Reagan and Bush administrations to eliminate all Federal support for our Nation's passenger rail system, Amtrak's financial health has improved dramatically since 1981. Last year, Amtrak generated more than \$1 billion in revenue compared to just \$600 million in 1981. As a result, Amtrak's Federal subsidy has been reduced by 50 percent over the last decade. At the same time Amtrak has been cutting its subsidy, the railroad also set all-time records for ridership and passenger miles.

Mr. Speaker, if Amtrak is to continue this success, it must purchase new equipment to replace its current fleet of old passenger cars that are expensive to maintain and operate. Without new capital expenditures, Amtrak will be forced to reduce service and, as a result, lose revenue. H.R. 2364 would allow Amtrak to make the investments it needs to improve its efficiency, generate additional revenue, and reduce the need for Federal support.

Mr. Speaker, President Bush vetoed H.R. 2364 because of his objection to one small provision designed to protect communities, industries, and workers served by class I freight railroads.

Mr. Speaker, I am shocked that President Bush has vetoed the Amtrak



reauthorization bill because of the ICC provision. How could the President veto a measure that is designed to achieve his stated goal—reduce the need for Federal expenditures on Amtrak?

Mr. Speaker, according to the President's national transportation policy, our Nation's infrastructure is facing increased demand and burgeoning congestion. A strong, efficient passenger railroad system will relieve pressure on our clogged highways and crowded airways. Amtrak is on the right track. We should not allow the administration to derail it. I urge my colleagues to vote to override the President's veto of the Amtrak reauthorization measure.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER].

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, this is not a debate about Amtrak. In a way I wish it were. I think that we would have a much better railroad system in this country if we privatized the railroad system and had it run for profit. But this is not a debate about that.

The President has made a decision now. He is going to support an Amtrak reauthorization.

I wish we were debating whether or not Amtrak is operating efficiently or, as the gentleman from Ohio said, in an environmentally good manner.

Here is a railroad that is running across the country dumping its latrines onto the tracks in communities throughout the country. I do not think that is environmentally a very good idea, but it is happening out there.

But this is not a debate about that. We cannot have that debate here today because the President has indicated he is going to reauthorize Amtrak.

I think we ought to be debating the fact that we are spending \$600 million of the taxpayers' money subsidizing folks who make \$40,000 a year and more for their rides upon Amtrak. I think that would be a good beginning to look at in terms of the Nation, but that is not what we are discussing because the President has said now he will sign the Amtrak bill.

Mr. Speaker, what we are discussing is a provision in this bill that reconstitutes new powers for the ICC.

Now some of my colleagues have come to the floor and said, "Well, this simply makes the ICC the same for people who are nonrailroaders as people who are railroaders in terms of acquisition."

Well, Mr. Speaker, the point is that many people feel as though we ought to be phasing out the ICC, that it no longer serves the needs of the transportation industry. So, the folks who argue from that standpoint are suggesting that the ICC is a good thing, while ours are suggesting in the ad-

ministration that perhaps the ICC should be phased out.

That is the problem here, that what this bill does is reconstitutes new powers for another agency that ought to be phased out, and some of the folks have come to the floor and suggested this is nothing more than a little bit of an additional power for the ICC going along with powers that they now have. They are wrong.

If my colleagues will read section 8 of H.R. 2364, they will find this language: The Commission may impose conditions governing the transaction, including the subordination of all or any portion of any new debt.

In other words, the Commission itself may impose conditions on the sale. This does interfere with the free market. This does interfere with private entrepreneurship. This is not something which is benign. It is very clear that this is new language aimed at giving the ICC the ability to get involved in the free market.

But the bill also goes on. It has language in it that the Commission must consider, and I quote, "The interest of the carrier employees affected by the proposed transaction."

Mr. Speaker, if my colleagues put those two things together, and it is clear that the new provisions authorize the ICC to impose labor production provisions comparable to those mandated elsewhere in the Interstate Commerce Act, that is completely unacceptable, it is something which should not be in this bill, and it is the reason why the President had every justification for vetoing it.

□ 1200

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Brooks], the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of a vote to override the President's veto of H.R. 2364, the Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act. In addition to authorizing appropriations for Amtrak through fiscal year 1992, the bill which the President, unfortunately, vetoed on May 24, addresses a number of other significant issues related to our Nation's railroad system. It was a good bill when it passed the House and Senate, and it should be enacted into law notwithstanding the President's veto.

There is one matter contained in H.R. 2364 which is of particular jurisdictional concern to the Committee on the Judiciary. Section 3 of the bill as passed provides a limitation on liability for commuter rail service from Virginia to the District of Columbia. This provision limits the liability of railroads for commuter operations on their tracks to the amount of insurance coverage carried by the commuter rail authority and also requires the

authority to carry \$200 million worth of coverage. Section 3 also provides that this limitation will go into effect only if an operating agreement is concluded between the commuter rail authority and the railroads whose tracks the authority would use.

Mr. Speaker, this is a prudent and carefully crafted provision which will allow badly needed commuter rail operations to go forward from the northern Virginia suburbs into our Nation's Capital. Although I am in support of enacting this provision, I seriously doubt that it will be possible, given the time constraints on the committees of jurisdiction and the Congress for the remainder of this session, to enact the liability limitation language separately if we should fail to override this veto. For this reason, as well as for the merits of H.R. 2364 as passed by the House and Senate, I would urge the vote to override the President's veto.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2½ minutes.

Mr. Speaker, for 10 years, at least that I know of, for at least 10 years the administration, both Reagan and Bush, opposed the Amtrak authorization bill mainly because of cost. There are still a number of us in the House who still do oppose the reauthorization because of cost.

I can remember the arguments and debate that we had in past years when we talked about the subsidy level per passenger. In the mid-eighties it was around \$35 per passenger. The average subsidy per passenger back then was \$35. The subsidy fare may have been lowered a little bit, but I know that the fare from my home town down to Chicago, which is relatively short distance, is only \$23 round trip fare. In other words, the taxpayer is subsidizing every passenger who gets on that train by more than 50 percent.

I can remember the low passenger rates back in the mid-eighties when we were debating this. More than 200 stations in 1984 boarded fewer than 10 passengers a day, which represented 40 percent of the system, and 184 stations boarded between 10 and 50 passengers per day, again pretty low passenger per terminal numbers that did not justify in the view of a lot of us, set between \$700 million and \$800 million a year the amount that Amtrak received in each of those years.

Now, today what we have seen is this. We have seen a veto by the President, and he is not vetoing it based on the cost. To me that is a major move by the administration. Instead, he is vetoing it based on a regulatory provision with regard to the ICC, and I will insert into the RECORD the President's letter with respect to this, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, DC, June 6, 1990.

HON. BOB MICHEL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. LEADER: I understand you are planning to introduce new legislation today to reauthorize Amtrak. I further understand that this new legislation would be identical to H.R. 2364, except that it would not include the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) regulatory provision.

I disapproved H.R. 2364 solely because of the ICC provision. The provision would have required, for the first time and for the railroad industry alone, government review and approval of acquisitions by entities that are not actual or potential competitors—including a carrier's own management or employees. Since there is already adequate authority to protect the public interest in railroad acquisitions, there is no justification for creating such a serious regulatory roadblock to financial restructuring of the railroad industry.

I would sign an Amtrak reauthorization identical to H.R. 2364, but without the ICC provision described above.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH.

The President has made a major change. In fact, last night I know that the Republican leader who will be speaking next will mention the fact that he introduced legislation that virtually took this entire bill that the President vetoed, with the exception of the ICC provision, and asked for its immediate consideration.

I think in that regard we should take the President in good faith. We should accept his change of condition from the last 10 years of the administration opposition, accept that and accept with good grace his change and his proposal with regard to the ICC.

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

Mr. UPTON. I yield to the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. Speaker, the only way we can say that a taxpayer subsidy per passenger is \$35 is by saying that all the business tax deduction taken for travel for business purposes is also a burden on the taxpayers. If we do that per rail passenger, we find the subsidies are worse there.

Mr. UPTON. Well, I do not have time to respond to the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SHARP], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Power of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, first of all, this issue of regulation is basically a phony. We are not talking about new regulation versus old regulation. We are talking about simply clarifying what we thought was the situation and in which the ICC Commissioners found themselves in disagreement over whether they technically had the right to carry out the responsibilities that Congress thought they had.

Mr. Speaker, there is very little regulation left in this transportation sector and that is not what this issue is really about. This is about the perspective on what we are going to do about transportation in this country.

One of our colleagues got up a moment ago and said, "Oh, private enterprise will take care of this." I certainly wish it would. The last time we tried that, we almost ended up with no passenger service in this country.

We do less than any other modern society. We are spending \$300 million less a year out of the Federal Treasury. We have changed dramatically the nature of the subsidy in this system, so now it pays 75 percent of its cost on its own without taxpayer money. No other modern system in the world does anything like that record. The Canadians only cover 30 percent of their costs from the revenues of their system.

Mr. Speaker, it is extremely shortsighted for us to go along with a veto of this system or go along with the President and the past Presidents' recommendations of wiping out the Federal subsidies.

The issue is raised about magnetic levitation, suggesting that we had people in the private sector ready to go with this. This is not true.

It was the taxpayers of the United States who paid for the feasibility study that is about that project out there. It is the advocates of that project who are talking to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House and the Senate asking for Federal dollars. It is President Bush who in his budget in January came to the Congress and said that we have to have more Federal dollars for research and development of the technology of magnetic levitation. The private sector has not laid one mile of guide rail. I surely hope they will, but how long are we going to have to wait?

Mr. Speaker, let us go ahead and override this veto. Let us say that we are interested in the future of this country. It will save us on energy. It will save us on the environment. It will stop congestion.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of ending the debate on the opposition side, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the effort to override the President's veto.

The House never looks more ineffective than when it is engaged in one of its periodic exercises in futility. This attempt to override is such a futile exercise.

I expect the President's veto will ultimately be sustained. Whether it happens here or in the other body, that is what I see down the track, and since most of us, I suspect, realize that and recognize that, why do we not act re-

sponsibly now and avoid this long detour?

Stripped of all the rhetoric, the case before us is simple. The President is committed to an adequate passenger rail service. The distinguished gentleman from Michigan pointed out how differently this President looked at the whole matter than his predecessors, much as we admired and respected him.

There has been considerable movement on the part of this administration versus the previous one with respect to Amtrak, and compromises have been made; but his support does not and should not include support of an unrelated policy, the ICC regulation of the freight rail industry. If we really want to help the passenger rail industry, and if the bill before us is perfectly acceptable to the President, except for that ICC provision, what should we logically do? Logically, we should sign on to the identical Amtrak bill, minus the ICC provision that I have introduced this morning, and in the company of many of my colleagues who were eager to sign on to that particular provision. The President will sign such a bill.

□ 1210

The passenger rail industry will be happy. The public will certainly be happy. The President will be happy. You might even be happy.

We in this House, knowing we have at least done something rational and logical and effective, that ought to cause us to be happy and maybe somewhat surprised. That course of action seems to me to be so eminently wise and so responsible and so useful that I cannot think of why we should not adopt it unless, of course, some of us are less interested in the substance of the bill than in the political symbolism of an override.

Mr. Speaker, those of us of a certain age recall the question asked in that great old song, "Chattanooga Choo-Choo," "Can you afford to board the Chattanooga Choo-Choo?" Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to board this override attempt. The price in wasted motion and time is too high. The vehicle is not going anywhere, and there is a better way to get where we really want to go.

Mr. Speaker, all we have to do is sidetrack this override attempt, get aboard the bill I have introduced along with many of my colleagues, and we will soon be there.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to get on the right track and sustain the President's veto.

Mr. Speaker, I am including in the RECORD a letter from Secretary of Transportation, Samuel K. Skinner, concerning the Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1990:



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION,  
Washington, DC, June 6, 1990.

HON. ROBERT MICHEL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MICHEL: I would like to advise you why the Department opposes H.R. 2364, the "Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1990", in its current form.

As you know, the President declined to sign H.R. 2364 because it contained a non-Amtrak provision that constituted an unprecedented new regulatory review requirement representing a step backward for the entire rail industry. As the President's veto message notes:

"This new regulatory burden would interfere with the ability of the Nation's largest freight railroads to obtain needed capital or to change existing capital structure. The provision would institute for the first time, and for the railroad industry alone, Government review and approval of acquisitions by entities that are not actual or potential competitors, including a carrier's own management or employees. This requirement is an unwarranted regulatory roadblock to financial restructuring of the railroad industry."

The provision is reregulatory, because it imposes a review and approval requirement where none existed before. While much is made of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission (Commission) has authority to review the transfer of a line segment to a non-carrier, the distinction is that a transfer contains the potential for a change in the actual pattern of service (change in frequency or interchange, for example). My review of the evidence and the systematic analysis that went into the National Transportation Policy convinced me that the Commission already has more than sufficient authority to ensure the public interest where new securities or the substitution of new management is the only issue.

Regarding the question of increased authorizations for Amtrak, the President has indicated that he would sign a bill similar to H.R. 2364, which would include the Amtrak authorization levels, but without the counterproductive new regulatory provision.

Sincerely,

SAMUEL K. SKINNER.

MR. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. SIKORSKI].

MR. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to override the President's veto of the Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act.

Amtrak carries 35 million passengers annually and is a vital cog in our national transportation system—operating 220 trains a day to more than 480 communities in 45 States. Amtrak has shown steady financial improvement, increasing its share of the cost of operations to 69 percent in fiscal year 1989 and decreasing Federal financial responsibility—the best record in the world for national rail passenger service.

This legislation guarantees that the Interstate Commerce Commission [ICC] will review the acquisition of railroads to guarantee that they serve the public interest. Yet the President vetoed his authorization bill. Why?

Because, and I quote, "H.R. 2364 contains an unprecedented new regulatory requirement and represents a step backward for the entire rail industry."

Unprecedented?

The ICC already has the authority under the Interstate Commerce Act to review the merger of two railroads or the acquisition of railroads by other railroads or parties which control other railroads. This applies even to one carrier trying to buy a mile of track from another carrier. Yet when a bunch of Wall Street takeover cowboys try to turn a quick buck on a hostile takeover of one of the 14 class I railroads that make up almost our entire national railroad system, there is no required review to determine whether this is in the public interest. Unfortunately, Federal abrogation of regulatory responsibility in the last 10 years is all too precedented.

The vetoed provision simply requires an expedited review of an acquisition of a class I rail carrier by a nonrail carrier, to determine whether it will hurt the American consumers and communities access to adequate transportation or whether it will hurt the 235,000 American rail workers whose jobs depend on the vitality of the railroad.

In the President's veto message he said he wants to create "a favorable environment for capital investment" and the rejuvenation of the railroad industry. What the President is doing is creating a favorable environment to turn the railroad industry into the junk bond industry. This ICC provision is good for American businesses, consumers, workers, cities, and towns. I urge an American override of the President's veto.

MR. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CARPER].

MR. CARPER. Mr. Speaker, as we gather here today on this floor, over half of the oil coming to this country is imported. Our Nation's trade deficit exceeds \$100 billion, the largest portion of which is imported oil. The quality of the air that we breathe in this Nation is of great concern to all of us. Our highways and bridges are deteriorating. Our highways are jammed. Air travel in this country is too often characterized by enormous delays. The only major bus company that we have in this country is Greyhound, and they are in bankruptcy.

If there was ever a situation that called for a national passenger rail service, we are in that situation. Amtrak is the answer.

Ten years ago less than half of the money used to run Amtrak came out of the farebox. Today 75 percent of the operating costs are paid by passengers riding those trains. Tax subsidies for Amtrak are down. On-time performance for Amtrak is up. Communi-

ties served are up. Passenger miles served are up.

We need to vote to override this veto.

MR. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT].

MR. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, President Bush's budget never had any money for Amtrak.

This is not an override simple vote here today. This is a priority fight. The President had \$20 billion in there for foreign aid, \$120 billion to protect NATO countries, \$1 billion to build B-2 bombers, but \$600 million for American rail service, for rich and poor, young and old. And someone said we are subsidizing people who earn \$40,000 a year.

MR. Speaker, think about it. What else do we do for them? They get no student assistance, no other government types of loans.

Ladies and gentlemen, with their help, we provide a rail service for America, and if this President wants a thousand points of light, he has got to pay the electric bill, ladies and gentlemen.

One last thing I will say to the Members. We should expand Amtrak to build high-speed rail all over America. Instead of putting money all over the world, let us start investing money in America and the American people. A little subsidy for the guy and the woman making \$40,000 a year is exactly what this country needs, ladies and gentlemen.

MR. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of our time, 1 minute, to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. COUGHLIN].

MR. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, just let me take this minute to correct what I think is a misapprehension that is being perpetrated here.

The provision that was vetoed by the President and the reason he vetoed the bill was not just allowing a review by the ICC of railroad acquisitions, but it would allow the ICC to impose conditions, impose conditions on acquisitions in the rail industry. That is a far cry from a review.

The Republican leader has indicated that he has introduced legislation that would reauthorize Amtrak. The President has indicated he would sign that legislation. Let us not go about futility. Let us support a reauthorization of Amtrak, pure and simple, and let us sustain the President's veto.

MR. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half minute to the gentleman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY].

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of overriding the President's veto of H.R. 2364, the Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1990.

In what has become an annual ritual, the House voted overwhelmingly to continue Federal support for Amtrak only to have the administration attempt to stall this train by vetoing the authorization bill and providing no money for Amtrak in the administration's budget. At a time when the Federal Government regularly provides billions for highway and airport infrastructure projects and when we are significantly strengthening Federal air pollution laws, it just does not make sense to neglect the one form of transportation that takes the smallest toll on air quality.

But Amtrak is a long train with many cars and many supporters around the country who want to make sure it is a first-rate operation. With the support of Congress, Amtrak has made tremendous strides in improving service and profitability. Amtrak's ridership has grown consistently over the last decade allowing it to cover more than 75 percent of its own expenses. Amtrak now receives less than half the real Federal dollars that it received 10 years ago.

Now is not the time to pull the rug out from under Amtrak. Two weeks ago, we approved amendments to the Clean Air Act that seek to address this Nation's enormous air pollution problems. One of the reasons that compels us to strengthen our air pollution laws is the steep rise in vehicle miles traveled in this country. Regardless of what we do to strengthen the Clean Air Act, the air in cities like New York, Los Angeles, Washington, and elsewhere will not meet Federal standards if we do not get a handle on this explosion in vehicle miles traveled.

To increase ridership on Amtrak, we've got to continue to improve the quality and accessibility of the service. With adequate funding, Amtrak could purchase new equipment and even expand its current system. That is the direction we should be taking our national transportation policy.

Mr. Speaker, supporting our national rail passenger system in this way is the least we can do to encourage more Americans to ride the train. The provision in the bill that the President says prompted his veto will not add unreasonable redtape to railroad acquisitions but, instead, it will ensure that railroads are not sold off to provide capital for speculative ventures. If we are serious about cleaning up our air, and that we must be, then a vote to override the President's veto is a necessity.

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield ½ minute to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, corporate buyouts, sellouts, leveraging, junk bonds, bankruptcies, fines and jail terms for the fiscal freewheelers, foreclosures for the many, huge profits for

the few, and a lack of service for all of us. That is the hallmark of the 1980's.

But these are the 1990's. We should stop the corporate highjinks now by protecting America's railroad service.

Out my way in Montana, we do not understand it. We have got more buffalo than we need, and the trains are extinct. Help us, too.

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SLAUGHTER].

Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia. Mr. Speaker again I rise to urge my colleagues to join me today in voting to override the President's veto of H.R. 2364, the Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act. As many of you are aware, the timely enactment of this legislation is essential if we are to allow the Virginia commuter rail to provide service into Washington, DC.

The Amtrak reauthorization bill which was presented to the President back in May included a provision that limits liability for punitive damages for the Virginia commuter rail.

The Virginia congressional delegation, with the support of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, has worked for over 1 year to resolve questions surrounding the liability issue to ensure that citizens of Virginia would have access to a commuter rail service which provides daily transportation into Washington, DC.

Although the President vetoed the reauthorization bill for reasons unrelated to the Virginia commuter rail project, this action could seriously delay the commencement of commuter rail service.

This service is desperately needed by thousands of Virginians who have chosen to work in and around our Nation's Capital, and the commuter rail is too important to be delayed.

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of our time, 6 minutes, to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], the chairman of the committee.

□ 1220

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, we have finally narrowed the issues that are before us. The President has said that he does not object to the moneys in the bill nor to any of the other provisions, save one. The issue before us is not money, it is not the continuation of Amtrak, it is not any of the other provisions of the legislation, save one. That one provision is the provision which would permit the ICC to review the sale of a class I railroad to a non-railroad entity. That is the only question.

The President has said this is offensive because it constitutes reregulation. That is not the fact. The hard fact is that for all the years that the Interstate Commerce Act was in place,

everybody thought that the ICC had this power.

Now, what is this power brought to bear upon, and upon what occasion did it occur that this power was found not to exist in the ICC?

The ICC came to a conclusion that it did not have this power back when the sale or the potential sale or takeover of the Chicago Northwestern Railroad was at issue before that body. In that case the ICC was reviewing the possible sale of Chicago Northwestern to Japonica Partners. There are a number of issues and were a number of issues there. But the ICC was not able to come to the conclusion that it had the power to review that matter.

Now, what does this legislation give the ICC the power to review? It reviews whether the sale is in the public interest. That question will involve the scrutiny of three items. First, the effect of the proposed transaction on the adequacy of transportation to the public. If you have a grain elevator, an industry, or a small community which is entirely dependent upon one class I railroad, you have a great interest in seeing to it that the ICC make this review.

Second, the fixed charges that would result from the transaction. This means they can look to see whether or not the taxpayers are going to have to confront the Federal bailout of a failed railroad because a bunch of hot-shot investment jockeys are going to take over a railroad and so overleverage it that it is not going to be able to provide service or to remain in business. What it means is that you might lose a railroad that is serving your community if you are not willing to vote the ICC this authority. The provision also requires that the ICC consider the interests of the employees.

The last item that the ICC will review is whether or not the Federal Government's interests as a creditor of a debtor or railroad are protected. Class I railroads under legislation passed some 20 years ago now owe the Federal Government in excess of \$155 million in loans and contingent liabilities.

Why is that important here? Because in the case of the sale of the Chicago Northwestern, the possibility was distinctly present, indeed the probability, that the interests of the Federal Government as creditor of that railroad could have been wiped out by the sale of that railroad without ICC review.

We sit and stand here, my colleagues, as protectors of the public purse and the public interest. We have some duty to see to it that these sales do not subject us either to being compelled to come forward and to bail out a failed railroad, or seeing a bunch of sharpshooting Wall Street debt jockeys wipe out a massive debt owed to



the Federal Government by a railroad which they take over.

The complaint is made, "we do not mind them reviewing it, but we object to their having the power to do anything about it." Clearly, if you want them to review it, it should make good sense to have them have the capacity to protect your communities against loss of rail service, to protect the employees against loss of jobs, and to see to it that the Federal Government's interests and debt are protected.

The ICC had an interesting thing to say about why they thought they should have the authority to go into this question, and they were talking specifically about the question of debt and leverage. They said this in connection with the Chicago Northwestern takeover, which is the reason for the legislation now before us:

The possibility that a combination of increased leverage, recession economics and a logjam in the formation of short-line operations might prompt cessation of service over otherwise operable properties, is the most serious risk posed by this transaction.

Then they went on to say:

In the past, loss of service on necessary properties, usually preceded by periods of deterioration, has led to the expenditures of public moneys for rehabilitation and return to rail usage.

I remind Members we spent some \$7 billion of taxpayer money to restore the Penn Central Railroad to viability as Conrail. That is taxpayer money that was spent to prevent a shutdown of rail service and a massive economic collapse in the Northeastern quadrant of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to override the veto.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the following chart for the RECORD:

**RAILROAD REVITALIZATION AND REGULATORY REFORM ACT OF 1976, TITLE V—PRINCIPAL OUTSTANDING AS OF APR. 30, 1990**

[In millions of dollars]

|                                                   | Section 505 | Section 511 | Total  |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| Beverly Royal Slope Port District.....            | 0.63        |             | 0.63   |
| Boston & Maine Corp.....                          | 25.82       |             | 25.82  |
| Dakota, Minnesota & Eastern Railroad Co.....      | 6.28        |             | 6.28   |
| Delaware & Hudson Railway Co.....                 | 4.39        | 75.60       | 79.99  |
| Delta Transportation Co. (C&G).....               | .61         | 2.50        | 3.11   |
| Heartland Rail Corp.....                          | 4.19        |             | 4.19   |
| Hooper Myron Corp.....                            | 1.47        |             | 1.47   |
| INRC, Inc. (Iowa Northern).....                   | 2.92        |             | 2.92   |
| Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co. (UP).....      |             | 21.58       | 21.58  |
| New York, Susquehanna & Western Railway Corp..... | 3.54        |             | 3.54   |
| St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. (SP).....      | 52.08       |             | 52.08  |
| SouthRail Corp.....                               | 3.13        |             | 3.13   |
| Total.....                                        | 105.06      | 99.68       | 204.74 |

<sup>1</sup> Amount drawn down to date—total of \$1.81 million remains available under these agreements.

<sup>2</sup> Section 505 payments of principal and interest due since June 10, 1988, and aggregating \$926,000 through April 30, 1990, were not remitted by D&H.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$12.4 million of section 511 and \$63.2 million of section 211.

<sup>4</sup> The Northeast Rail Services Act of 1981 reduced this debt to contingency notes. On June 20, 1988, the D&H filed for bankruptcy which reinstated the debt, and interest began to accrue from the date of the filing at approximately 12 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Portfolio also includes 111,348 shares of payment-in-kind preferred stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Holdings Corp., with a liquidation preference of \$25 per share.

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to override the President's veto of H.R. 2364, the Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1990. As a member of the conference committee which developed the final version of the measure before us today, I believe that the President's veto of this important legislation was misguided. The President's veto focused solely on a provision of the bill designed to close a loophole in current law, which today allows speculators having no railroad experience whatsoever to take over major railroads without any consideration of the public interest by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This provision is not an attack on railroad deregulation, as it has been characterized by Transportation Secretary Skinner. I have opposed other efforts to roll back the Staggers Rail Act, which substantially deregulated the railroads 10 years ago, rescuing them from the brink of financial collapse. This provision of H.R. 2364 has absolutely nothing to do with railroad rate or service regulation. Currently, the ICC has authority to review the acquisition by a nonrailroad of as little as one mile of track. The ICC, however, has no authority to review the acquisition by a nonrailroad of an entire class one railroad carrier. The ICC also has current authority to review mergers between railroads. This exception does not make any sense. H.R. 2364 would correct this illogical anomaly of current law.

Mr. Speaker, this measure also includes several other provisions of vital importance to the provision of rail passenger service. This conference agreement is very similar to version of this bill passed by the House and includes virtually all of the provisions contained in the House passed bill. H.R. 2364 will authorize \$630 million for Amtrak in fiscal year 1989, \$656 million in 1990, \$684 million in 1991 and \$712 million in 1992.

Federal law will be amended to provide that no rail employee shall be subject to income tax laws of any State other than that of the employee's residence, ending multi-State taxation of railroad employees who work in more than one State. Commuter rail service in Virginia will be encouraged by a requirement that the public authority operating the commuter rail maintain at least \$200 million in liability coverage. Other railroads involved in the proposed commuter rail may not be indemnified until they enter into an agreement with the commuter rail authority to participate in the operation or permit the operation to use the tracks. Finally, Amtrak will be treated as a publicly funded rail carrier under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act in 1989 and 1990, which will save Amtrak approximately \$16 million by matching the contributions with the actual amount of unemployment and short-term sickness benefits paid by the fund to Amtrak employees.

Mr. Speaker, Amtrak is now recovering 75 percent of its costs with its own revenues—better than any passenger railroad system in the world and a substantial improvement over 1981's 48 percent. Revenues in fiscal year 1989 were \$1.27 billion, double that of 9 years ago. Amtrak's Federal operating support has been reduced by 40 percent in constant dollars since 1981. Amtrak's management is

committed to eliminating all Federal operating support by the year 2000.

This legislation authorizes badly needed funding for plant modernization and purchase of new equipment. Amtrak's assets are depreciating at a rate of more than \$165 million per year, while the annual appropriation for capital over the last 5 years has averaged only \$37 million.

Failing to reauthorize Amtrak at this time would simply discard the investment that this country has made in Amtrak over the past two decades and ignore the contributions Amtrak has made to abating the clean air problems with which we currently are wrestling in this body. In addition, terminating Amtrak would result in labor protection costs estimated at \$2.5 billion.

Amtrak has 220 trains operating daily over a 24,000 mile route system. In fiscal year 1988, Amtrak transported more than 21.5 million passengers; more than 10 million of these passengers rode trains in Amtrak's Northeast corridor between Washington, DC, and Boston. Amtrak carries more than twice as many passengers between and among the Northeast corridor stations of New York City, Newark, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, and Washington, DC, than all airlines combined. In Kansas, Amtrak serves 7 cities, and nearly 40,000 passengers annually. Amtrak also spent more than \$4 million for goods and services in Kansas last year.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this conference report, and to vote to override the President's veto of this measure.

Mr. BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, I will vote to override President Bush's veto of H.R. 2364, the Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1990, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. This bill, which passed the House by an overwhelming vote of 322 to 93, provides the necessary funds to continue operation of America's largest, and most important, passenger rail system.

Veto of this bill endangers Amtrak, and endangers as well Maine's efforts to restore Portland-Boston passenger service. Because the Portland-Boston train will likely depend on some Amtrak funds, the President's veto places these plans in serious jeopardy.

President Bush says he vetoed H.R. 2364 because he objected to provisions of the bill giving the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to review takeovers of major railroads that might endanger continued rail service.

Giving the ICC authority to review railroad takeovers and buyouts serves the public interest, and is necessary to ensure continued operation of the 14 remaining class I railroads. The President's veto runs counter to common sense, and calls into question his commitment to continued funding of America's passenger rail system.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to override the President's veto of H.R. 2364, the Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1990.

At a time when the Nation must focus on enhancing the transportation infrastructure, it only seems reasonable for us to continue to support a program that is making significant progress toward becoming self-sufficient,

while at the same time providing valuable transportation services to the entire country. Last year, total Amtrak ridership rose to nearly 39 million passengers and brought in record earnings of \$1.27 billion. More importantly, Amtrak continues to improve its financial position each year. In fiscal year 1989, Amtrak was able to cover 72 percent of operating costs from its own sources, and continues to strive for the goal of 100 percent self-sufficiency by the year 2000. Dramatic progress has been made in this area since 1981 when Amtrak covered only 48 percent of its costs.

In his veto message, President Bush based his opposition to H.R. 2364 solely on the bill's provision expanding the Interstate Commerce Commission's ability to review acquisitions of railroads by nonrailroad entities. The ICC provision enjoyed bipartisan support in the Energy and Commerce Committee, in the full House, and in the House-Senate conference committee. The provision simply closes a loophole in current law by expanding the ICC's current ability to review acquisitions of railroad functions to include the review of an acquisition of a major railroad by a nonrailroad entity. This provision is completely consistent with existing ICC practices.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to ignore the need to provide affordable and efficient rail service to the American public based on the administration's unfounded claims. I strongly urge my colleagues to support transportation, to support Amtrak, and to override the President's veto.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, although today I will vote to override the President's veto of H.R. 2364, I wish to reemphasize my disapproval of Amtrak's policy of dumping untreated waste from its passenger cars continues unabated. When this legislation came before the House several weeks ago, I voiced my distress by voting against the bill. I now find myself in a difficult position, my constituents and myself can no longer accept Amtrak's refusal to deal with this problem, yet we realize rail transportation is essential to the rural West.

I wish to let Amtrak officials know that today I am supporting this legislation only in order to facilitate the current research Amtrak is conducting. As I have done in the past, I will be following this research extremely closely and will be holding Amtrak accountable for all of its actions.

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support this effort to override the President's veto of H.R. 2364, the Amtrak Authorization and Improvement Act.

Mr. Speaker, the House passed H.R. 2364 by an overwhelming margin of 322 to 93. This bill has strong support in this body.

The President says he vetoed H.R. 2364 because he objected to one provision directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to conduct a review of any purchase of a major railroad by a nonrailroad entity. The President says he supports funding for Amtrak.

But the President's budget did not include any money for Amtrak in his budget proposal. He followed in the footsteps of his predecessor by zeroing out Amtrak funding. I think actions speak louder than words in this case.

The provision that the President objects to seems reasonable to me. We need to ensure

that corporate raiders cannot buy a railroad only to turn around and disband the railroad and sell off its assets for a quick and easy profit.

However, we should be doing everything possible to encourage investment in a transportation resource like Amtrak, not discourage it.

Our highways and our airports are congested and deteriorating. Amtrak can help alleviate that congestion, and the pollution that comes with it.

Amtrak is the most efficient national rail passenger system in the world, despite the fact that we invest very little in Amtrak compared to what other countries commit to passenger rail.

Continued support of Amtrak can be the first step toward a coherent transportation policy. We also need to invest in mass transit and infrastructure. Millions of cars are creating thousands of traffic jams, spewing tons of pollution into the air. Reinvestment in America's mass transit and infrastructure can reduce the number of cars on the road, eliminate some of the traffic jams and cut down on the smog in our cities.

I will continue to work for a reinvestment in transportation in this country. Having said that, I believe that the President made a mistake in vetoing H.R. 2364 and I urge my colleagues to support the override.

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote to sustain the President's veto. Let me give a bit of background.

I voted for the Amtrak bill originally. I will again. I believe in Amtrak. It is essential for the southern tier of New York. But the bill contains a non-Amtrak provision. This concerns me. That is why I will throw my weight behind a bill that does exactly what the Amtrak bill does—minus the ICC provision. H.R. 4984 eliminates the ICC from any merger review process between a railroad and a non-railroad.

If the President's veto is overridden there will not be a chance to vote for this superior piece of legislation.

Why is it superior? Quite simply the ICC is a single vision, one industry review Commission. It knows railroads well. It does not and cannot know all industries in all countries throughout the world. It shouldn't have, it doesn't have this expertise.

If there is a danger of a bad takeover—that is, a good railroad with a quick buck artist who might be merging his or her conglomerate with a railroad solely for a financial play, the result being a crippling of railroad service—the ICC has the ability to step in already, and if it is a broader business issue, the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission can intercede at anytime with stockholder prodding.

So despite the fact that I am not a fan of unfriendly takeovers—what's mine is mine and what's yours is mine too if I'm bigger—the ICC is not the unit to intercede. Other Government agencies can, should and will—if the reason is sufficient.

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The question is, Will the

House, on reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

Under the Constitution, this vote must be determined by the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 294, nays 123, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 162]

YEAS—294

|               |                |                |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ackerman      | Ford (MI)      | Meyers         |
| Alexander     | Ford (TN)      | Miller (CA)    |
| Anderson      | Frank          | Miller (WA)    |
| Andrews       | Frost          | Mineta         |
| Annunzio      | Gallo          | Moakley        |
| Anthony       | Gaydos         | Mollohan       |
| Applegate     | Gelderson      | Montgomery     |
| Aspin         | Gephardt       | Morella        |
| Atkins        | Gibbons        | Morrison (CT)  |
| AuCoin        | Gillman        | Mrazek         |
| Barnard       | Glickman       | Murphy         |
| Bateman       | Gonzalez       | Murtha         |
| Bates         | Gordon         | Myers          |
| Beilenson     | Grandy         | Nagle          |
| Bennett       | Gray           | Natcher        |
| Bentley       | Green          | Neal (MA)      |
| Berman        | Guarini        | Nowak          |
| Bevill        | Hall (OH)      | Oberstar       |
| Bilbray       | Hamilton       | Obey           |
| Bliley        | Harris         | Olin           |
| Boehlert      | Hatcher        | Ortiz          |
| Boggs         | Hayes (IL)     | Owens (NY)     |
| Bonior        | Hayes (LA)     | Pallone        |
| Borski        | Hefner         | Panetta        |
| Bosco         | Hertel         | Parker         |
| Boucher       | Hoagland       | Parris         |
| Brennan       | Hochbrueckner  | Pashayan       |
| Brooks        | Horton         | Patterson      |
| Browder       | Hoyer          | Payne (NJ)     |
| Brown (CA)    | Huckaby        | Payne (VA)     |
| Bruce         | Hughes         | Pease          |
| Bryant        | Jacobs         | Pelosi         |
| Bustamante    | Jenkins        | Penny          |
| Byron         | Johnson (CT)   | Perkins        |
| Callahan      | Johnson (SD)   | Petri          |
| Campbell (CO) | Jones (GA)     | Pickett        |
| Cardin        | Jones (NC)     | Pickle         |
| Carper        | Jontz          | Poshard        |
| Carr          | Kanjorski      | Price          |
| Chapman       | Kaptur         | Rahall         |
| Clarke        | Kastenmeier    | Rangel         |
| Clay          | Kennedy        | Ravenel        |
| Clement       | Kennelly       | Ray            |
| Collins       | Kildee         | Regula         |
| Condit        | Kleczka        | Richardson     |
| Conte         | Kolter         | Ridge          |
| Conyers       | Kostmayer      | Rinaldo        |
| Cooper        | LaFalce        | Roberts        |
| Costello      | Lagomarsino    | Roe            |
| Coyne         | Lancaster      | Rose           |
| Crockett      | Lantos         | Rostenkowski   |
| Darden        | Laughlin       | Roukema        |
| Davis         | Leach (IA)     | Rowland (CT)   |
| de la Garza   | Lehman (FL)    | Rowland (GA)   |
| Lent          | Levin (MI)     | Roybal         |
| Dellums       | Levine (CA)    | Russo          |
| Derrick       | Lewis (GA)     | Sabo           |
| DeWine        | Lightfoot      | Sangmeister    |
| Dicks         | Lipinski       | Sarpaluis      |
| Dingell       | Lloyd          | Savage         |
| Dixon         | Long           | Sawyer         |
| Donnelly      | Lowey (NY)     | Schaefer       |
| Dorgan (ND)   | Lukens, Thomas | Scheuer        |
| Downey        | Machtley       | Schneider      |
| Durbin        | Madigan        | Schroeder      |
| Dwyer         | Manton         | Schumer        |
| Dymally       | Markey         | Serrano        |
| Dyson         | Marlenee       | Sharp          |
| Early         | Martin (NY)    | Shays          |
| Eckart        | Martinez       | Shuster        |
| Edwards (CA)  | Matsui         | Sikorski       |
| Emerson       | Mavroules      | Slisisky       |
| Engel         | Mazzoli        | Skaggs         |
| Erdreich      | McCloskey      | Skelton        |
| Espy          | McDermott      | Slaterry       |
| Evans         | McGrath        | Slaughter (NY) |
| Fascell       | McHugh         | Slaughter (VA) |
| Fazio         | McMillan (NC)  | Smith (FL)     |
| Feighan       | McMillen (MD)  | Smith (IA)     |
| Flake         | McNulty        | Smith (NJ)     |
| Foglietta     |                | Smith (TX)     |



|               |             |            |
|---------------|-------------|------------|
| Smith (VT)    | Tauke       | Walsh      |
| Smith, Robert | Tauzin      | Washington |
| (OR)          | Taylor      | Waxman     |
| Snowe         | Thomas (CA) | Weiss      |
| Solarz        | Thomas (GA) | Weldon     |
| Solomon       | Torres      | Wheat      |
| Spratt        | Torricelli  | Whittaker  |
| Staggers      | Towns       | Whitten    |
| Stallings     | Traffant    | Williams   |
| Stangeland    | Traxler     | Wilson     |
| Stark         | Udall       | Wise       |
| Stenholm      | Unsoeld     | Wolf       |
| Stokes        | Valentine   | Wolpe      |
| Studds        | Vander Jagt | Wyden      |
| Swift         | Vento       | Yates      |
| Synar         | Visclosky   | Yatron     |
| Tallon        | Volkmer     |            |
| Tanner        | Walgren     |            |

## NAYS—123

|               |                |               |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Archer        | Goodling       | Morrison (WA) |
| Armey         | Goss           | Neal (NC)     |
| Baker         | Gradison       | Nielson       |
| Ballenger     | Grant          | Oxley         |
| Bartlett      | Gunderson      | Packard       |
| Barton        | Hall (TX)      | Paxon         |
| Bereuter      | Hammerschmidt  | Porter        |
| Billirakis    | Hancock        | Quillen       |
| Broomfield    | Hansen         | Rhodes        |
| Brown (CO)    | Hastert        | Ritter        |
| Buechner      | Hefley         | Robinson      |
| Bunning       | Henry          | Rogers        |
| Burton        | Herger         | Rohrabacher   |
| Campbell (CA) | Hill           | Ros-Lehtinen  |
| Chandler      | Hollaway       | Roth          |
| Clinger       | Hopkins        | Saiki         |
| Coble         | Houghton       | Schiff        |
| Coleman (MO)  | Hubbard        | Schuetz       |
| Combest       | Hunter         | Schulze       |
| Coughlin      | Hyde           | Sensenbrenner |
| Courter       | Inhofe         | Shaw          |
| Cox           | Ireland        | Shumway       |
| Craig         | James          | Skeen         |
| Crane         | Kasich         | Smith (NE)    |
| Dannemeyer    | Kolbe          | Smith, Denny  |
| DeLay         | Kyl            | (OR)          |
| Dickinson     | Lewis (CA)     | Smith, Robert |
| Dornan (CA)   | Lewis (FL)     | (NH)          |
| Douglas       | Livingston     | Spence        |
| Dreier        | Lowery (CA)    | Stearns       |
| Duncan        | Lukens, Donald | Stump         |
| Edwards (OK)  | Martin (IL)    | Sundquist     |
| English       | McCandless     | Thomas (WY)   |
| Fawell        | McCollum       | Upton         |
| Fields        | McCrery        | Vucanovich    |
| Fish          | McCurdy        | Walker        |
| Frenzel       | McDade         | Watkins       |
| Galleghy      | McEwen         | Weber         |
| Gekas         | Michel         | Wylie         |
| Geren         | Miller (OH)    | Young (AK)    |
| Gillmor       | Molinari       | Young (FL)    |
| Gingrich      | Moorhead       |               |

## NOT VOTING—15

|              |             |            |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Boxer        | Johnston    | Nelson     |
| Coleman (TX) | Leath (TX)  | Oakar      |
| Filippo      | Lehman (CA) | Owens (UT) |
| Hawkins      | Mfume       | Pursell    |
| Hutto        | Moody       | Saxton     |

□ 1247

So, two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the bill was passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action of the House.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and to insert extraneous matter on the veto override.

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

There was no objection.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcalls No. 161 and No. 162.

## EXTENDING AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TAFT INSTITUTE

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 1939) to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Taft Institute, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

## S. 1939

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TAFT INSTITUTE

## SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 1373 of the Education Amendments of 1980 is amended to read as follows:

## "AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"Sec. 1373. There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subpart—

"(1) \$750,000 for fiscal year 1990;

"(2) \$600,000 for fiscal year 1991;

"(3) \$400,000 for fiscal year 1992; and

"(4) \$200,000 for fiscal year 1993.

No funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subpart for fiscal year 1994 or any succeeding fiscal year."

## TITLE II—EXTENSION OF SCHOOL DROPOUT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

## SEC. 201. EXTENSION OF SCHOOL DROPOUT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS.

Section 6003 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 3243) is amended—

(1) by striking "There" and inserting the following: "(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), there";

(2) by inserting "each of" before "the fiscal";

(3) by striking "year" and inserting "years";

(4) by inserting before the period the following: ", 1990, and 1991"; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(b) No amounts are authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) for any fiscal year in which assistance is made available to local educational agencies under part C of chapter 1 of title I."

## SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF USE OF FUNDS FOR EVALUATION ACTIVITIES.

Subsection (a) of section 6004 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 3244) is amended—

(1) by inserting after "the Secretary" the following: "shall first reserve not more than \$1,500,000 for the purposes of evaluating programs carried out with assistance under this part. From the remaining amount, the Secretary"; and

(2) by striking "the amount appropriated" each place it appears after the first occurrence and inserting "such remaining amount".

## SEC. 203. AUTHORIZATION OF REALLOTMENT OF CERTAIN FUNDS.

Paragraph (1) of section 6004(b) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 3244(b)) is amended by striking "25 percent" and inserting "not less than 25 percent and not more than 50 percent".

## SEC. 204. DEADLINE FOR EVALUATIONS.

Subsection (d) of section 6201 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is amended by striking "at the end" and all that follows and inserting "not later than the expiration of the 6-month period following the end of the grant period."

## TITLE III—HIGHER EDUCATION

## SEC. 301. ELIGIBILITY FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

(a) HIGHER EDUCATION.—Section 484 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by adding a new subsection (k) at the end thereof:

"(k) STUDENTS ATTENDING INSTITUTIONS IN THE FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES AND ELIGIBILITY FOR TRIO PROGRAMS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a student who meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(5) of this section or who is a resident of the freely associated states, and who attends a public or nonprofit institution of higher education located in any of the freely associated states rather than a State, shall be eligible, if otherwise qualified, for assistance under subpart 1, 2, or 4 of part A or part C of this title.

(b) TERRITORIAL TEACHER TRAINING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—Section 4502 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is amended by striking "the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia".

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 1204(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by striking out "Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands" and inserting "Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Palau, and, subject to the provisions of Public Law 99-239, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands."

## SEC. 302. DEFINITION.

Section 545 of the Higher Education Act is amended in paragraph (3) by striking "the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau".

## SEC. 303. TREATMENT OF TERRITORIES AND TERRITORIAL STUDENT ASSISTANCE.

Section 1204 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection (d):

"(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an institution of higher education that is located in any of the freely associated states, rather than a State, shall be eligible, if otherwise qualified, for assistance under subpart 4 of part A of title IV of this Act."

#### TITLE IV—ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

##### SEC. 401. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) **ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.**—The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) in sections 1005(a), 1006(a)(1)(A), 1291, 2004(a), and 4502 by striking "and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" each place such term appears and inserting "the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Palau";

(2) in sections 1404, 1405(a)(2)(A), 1405(a)(2)(B), and 1471(22) by striking "or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" and inserting "the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, or Palau"; and

(3) in sections 1511(a)(1), 2104(a)(1), 5112(a)(1), and 5141(b)(6) by striking "the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" and inserting "the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Palau".

(b) **ADULT EDUCATION ACT.**—The Adult Education Act is amended—

(1) in sections 312(7) and 371(b)(7)(B)(i) by striking "the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" and inserting "the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Palau"; and

(2) in sections 313(b) and 361(a) by striking "and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" and inserting "the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Palau".

(c) **STAR SCHOOLS PROGRAM.**—Section 907(8) of the Star Schools Program Assistance Act is amended by striking "the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" and inserting "the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Palau".

(d) **EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED.**—The Education of the Handicapped Act is amended in—

(1) Section 602(a)(6) by striking "or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" and inserting "the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, or Palau";

(2) Section 611(a)(2) by striking "and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" and inserting "the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Palau"; and

(3) Section 611(e)(1) by striking "and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" and inserting "the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Palau".

##### MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WILLIAMS

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WILLIAMS moves to strike all after the enacting clause of S. 1939 and insert in lieu thereof the text of H.R. 3315 as passed by the House, as follows:

that section 1373 of the Education Amendments of 1980 is amended to read as follows:

##### "AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"Sec. 1373. There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subpart—

"(1) \$750,000 for fiscal year 1990;

"(2) \$500,000 for fiscal year 1991; and

"(3) \$250,000 for fiscal year 1992.

No funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subpart for fiscal year 1993 or any succeeding fiscal year."

SEC. 2. It is the sense of the House of Representatives to reject any extraneous amendments not related to the subject of this bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

##### APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 1939

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insist upon the House amendment to S. 1939 and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

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

There was no objection.

##### MOTION OFFERED BY MR. BARTLETT

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BARTLETT moves that the managers on the part of the House, at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the House amendment to the Senate bill, S. 1939, be instructed to disagree to any provision of the Senate bill not related to the subject matter of the first section of the House amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BARTLETT] is recognized for 30 minutes.

□ 1250

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the motion is to instruct the conferees to accept in negotiations with the Senate only provisions which are related to the reauthorization of the Taft Institute.

In 1988, the Congress attempted to reauthorize this program and that attempt failed due to extraneous amendments costing over \$66.35 million being added to the bill.

The Senate bill contains provisions relating to the expansion of eligibility to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands for assistance in Federal domestic education programs. I have a number of concerns regarding the appropriateness of this legislation at this time.

First, the Compact of Free Association was a carefully negotiated agreement between the United States and these former Trust Territories. They indicated their strong desire for self-determination and agreed to certain block grant payments which they would then use in a manner best suited for their local needs.

Second, I am concerned about the manner in which these provisions would be implemented. These former territories are now sovereign nations. According to the compact, the United States can not unilaterally renegotiate the provisions of the compact, but such provisions must be accepted by

the people of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands respectively. I also am concerned that such matters as oversight responsibilities of the Department of Education for these programs operating in foreign countries be considered carefully.

Third, the entanglement and mandates of the Federal education laws with the government and people of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands may run in opposition to the original purpose of the compact. These programs may not be culturally or economically appropriate. The compact provides for payments to Micronesia and the Marshall Islands in lieu of these domestic programs and then allows them to decide how best to use the money according to their own local needs.

Based on these concerns, I am asking you to join me in support of this motion. I would note that the bill passed with bipartisan support in the Committee on Education and Labor and on the House floor. I support the reauthorization of the Taft Institute and I hope to see it reauthorized this year.

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

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the rationale and the logic behind the gentleman's motion to instruct the managers and the conferees. I have no opposition to the gentleman's motion and will support it.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BARTLETT].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees, and without objection, the Chair reserves the right to appoint additional conferees: Messrs. HAWKINS, FORD of Michigan, WILLIAMS, GOODLING, and COLEMAN of Missouri.

There was no objection.

#### NATIONAL SCLERODERMA AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 516) to designate the week beginning June 10, 1990, as "National Scleroderma Awareness Week," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so simply to acknowledge the good work of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr.



HUGHES], who is the chief sponsor of this resolution, and I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I am joined by 218 of my colleagues in supporting House Joint Resolution 516, which designates the week beginning June 10, 1990, as "National Scleroderma Awareness Week." This resolution continues this successful effort for the third year in a row.

As many of you know, scleroderma literally means "hard skin." Those who suffer from this rare disease experience a thickening and hardening, or scarring, of the skin due to an overproduction of collagen, a protein manufactured by the connective tissues of the body. In the severest forms of scleroderma the hardening process may spread to the joints greatly reducing an individual's mobility and to the body organs causing functional impairment.

This chronic, and sometimes fatal disease affects approximately 300,000 people in the United States alone. This number is more than twice the number of active AIDS cases currently reported to the Center For Disease Control. Previously it was believed that scleroderma occurred predominantly in older women, however recent studies show an alarming increase in the rate of occurrence among all age groups including young children.

Although recent research has greatly increased the medical community's understanding of how scleroderma affects the body and has produced helpful treatments for scleroderma patients, much more needs to be done.

Since we can not appropriate unlimited public funds to put scleroderma research on the fast track, it is important that we pass House Joint Resolution 516 to ensure that the research continues. With the successful passage of this resolution, Congress will continue to contribute to those activities which will promote awareness and understanding of this rare disease and assist in raising funds for research and patient treatment programs.

Mr. Speaker, it is an important commemorative. I urge all my colleagues to support this commemorative.

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

#### H.J. RES. 516

Whereas scleroderma is a disease in which connective tissue in the body becomes hardened and rigid, and might afflict any part of the body;

Whereas approximately three hundred thousand people in the United States suffer from scleroderma;

Whereas women are afflicted by scleroderma three times more often than men;

Whereas scleroderma is a chronic and often progressive illness that can result in death;

Whereas the symptoms of scleroderma vary greatly from person to person and can complicate and confuse diagnosis;

Whereas the cause and cure of scleroderma are unknown; and

Whereas scleroderma is an orphan disease and is considered to be understudied: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the week beginning June 10, 1990, is designated as "National Scleroderma Awareness Week", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on the joint resolution just passed.

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

There was no objection.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask to proceed for 1 minute so that I might inquire of the distinguished majority leader the program for the balance of this day and the week, and prospects for next week.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. Obviously, today's business is finished.

On Monday, June 11, the House will meet at noon, but there will be no legislative business.

On Tuesday, June 12, the House will meet at noon to consider 11 bills on suspensions. Recorded votes on suspensions will be postponed until after debate on all suspensions.

H.R. 4088, Veterans Recruitment Authority Act of 1990;

H.R. 4390, providing for VA grants to assist medical schools in establishing new research centers;

H.R. 20, Federal Employees' Political Activities Act, concurring in the Senate amendment;

H.R. 2152, Inter-American Scientific Cooperation Act;

S.J. Res. 75, International Space Year;

H.R. 4887, catastrophic aircraft failure prevention;

H. Res. 384, expressing the sense of Congress regarding the urgent famine situation in Ethiopia;

H. Con. Res. 287, expressing the sense of Congress regarding whale protection;

H. Con. Res. 323, human rights in Nepal;

H. Con. Res. 325, Korean Mutual Defense Treaty; and

H.R. 4758, Rio Grande American Canal Extension Act.

On Wednesday, June 13, and Thursday, June 14, the House will meet at 10 o'clock first to consider:

H.R. 4785, to establish a program of grants to provide preventive health services with respect to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, as amended (modified open rule; 1 hour of debate);

H.R. 2567, reclamation project authorization (subject to a rule); and

S. 280, Niobrara River scenic designation (subject to a rule).

June 15, the House will not be in session.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman, and yield back the balance of my time.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1990

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

#### DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1300

#### WITHDRAWAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 4641

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 4641.

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

There was no objection.

# FUNDS REQUESTED BY ADMINISTRATION FOR FOREIGN AID

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, the Bush administration is asking the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, which I chair, of the Appropriations Committee to approve their appropriation request for the international financial institutions, in other words, the World Bank, the other regional development banks, and the new Eastern European Development Bank. They are asking us to approve very large appropriations to those institutions so that they will be able to lend large amounts of money to Third World countries and Eastern European countries.

To make the right judgments about what we ought to do with respect to those appropriations requests, we need to know what the administration's own estimates are of the repayment prospects of the specific countries involved. The Secretary of the Treasury made a commitment to our subcommittee to provide that information, but as recently as an hour ago the Treasury Department and the Office of Management and Budget were still resisting providing that information to the Congress. That is information the Congress has a duty to get on behalf of the taxpayers we represent. It is information which the administration has a duty to provide.

In my judgment, the international debt situation is a financial black hole which is rapidly approaching in seriousness the existing savings and loan scandal within our own country, and for the life of me I do not understand why the administration is insisting on its continued coverup of the information that our subcommittee has asked for as recently as an hour ago.

I have one simple question. Why should my subcommittee be expected to provide any aid whatsoever? Why should my subcommittee be expected to provide any appropriation whatsoever to meet the administration's requests for the International Bank and for the Eastern European Development Bank if the administration does not provide this very basic information?

Taxpayers have a right to know whether the administration has any expectation whatsoever that any of these moneys will be repaid by any of these countries, countries such as Egypt and Poland and a number of other countries.

Mr. Speaker, I for the life of me do not understand how the administration can have the unmitigated gall to expect our subcommittee to provide those appropriations without that very basic information which this branch of government has an absolute right to obtain.

# TRIBUTE TO RICHARD HENRY ANDREWS

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. KENNELLY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the unsung war heroes of this century, Richard Henry Andrews. Richard Andrews courageously battled the occupation, at no time thinking of personal gain and never denying his American heritage.

As a volunteer with the United States Army Expeditionary Corps during World War I, Captain Andrews was a liaison officer to the French Army. While fighting at the front in 1917, he fell victim to the repeated use of chemical warfare and was caught in several gas assaults. Following a hospitalization for the effects of these assaults, Mr. Andrews was honorably discharged from the Army and though he was eligible for a disability pension, he refused, feeling that other men needed the money more than he did.

Although Mr. Andrews had left the Armed Forces, his service to his country and to the cause of freedom were far from over. Mr. Andrews returned to France during the Depression, joining the State Department and serving at the American Embassy in Paris as the technical attaché and assistant commercial attaché. Following several years at the Embassy, Mr. Andrews began a consulting business to various firms with engineering interests in Europe. However, as the inevitability of World War II approached, Mr. Andrews again threw himself into the conflict.

Mr. Andrews decided to abandon his consulting business and revive an antibombing device which he had experimented with toward the end of World War I. This system of protection was composed of both searchlights and twin anti-aircraft guns, laid out in a checker pattern, and which could be switched on at specific times. Mr. Andrews had effectively detected that pilots could be blinded by the lights and would look for darkness to escape the fire of the anti-aircraft guns. As a result the pilots would become disoriented and could lose sight of their targets.

Word of this invention spread fast, and through the interrogation of a French prisoner of war who had assisted Mr. Andrews, the German Army learned of his invention. In March 1941, several German officials, subordinate officers, and two generals arrived at his Paris apartment. At this meeting, Mr. Andrews was offered a job at the Todt Organization, dowries for his daughters, and \$50,000 in gold for his invention. Never a man to compromise his country, his friends, or his morals, Mr. Andrews told the officers that he would need several days to gather all his information together, and that he would be in touch with them in a few days. Within minutes after the officers left, Mr. Andrews packed a bag, kissed his wife and children goodbye, and boarded a train south where he would join the underground.

In 1942, he joined the French Maquis where he managed to contact Allied forces in England and to offer his services. After finally getting information about the project to English officials, the invention was used for the first time in protecting Folkstone, England, where it

was a welcomed success. He remained in France as a liaison with the resistance, providing a variety of services—services ranging from opening and destroying communications lines, to blocking mountain roads, and demolishing bridges in Massif Central, delaying entire German divisions en route to Normandy. Throughout this time the Germans intensified their hunt for Andrews, who had become known as "the man with the white linen hat." A reward of 50,000 francs was posted for his capture, and though his family was told many times he had been captured and killed, he never was.

Following the liberation Mr. Andrews was reunited with his family, and rejoined the U.S. Army as an engineer for the Engineer Corps in Paris. On November 29, 1967, Richard Andrews died in Washington, DC.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Andrews should not only be remembered as a gentleman and an inventor, but as a man of courage and mettle, a man who never backed down in the face of danger and a man who wholeheartedly loved his family and his country. And perhaps most importantly, Richard Andrews should be remembered as a genuine American hero.

# CHAIRMAN ANNUNZIO OPPOSES BANKS SELLING INSURANCE

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Banking Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, I am greatly disturbed by the recent events giving banks the power to sell insurance on a nationwide basis.

First, a Federal court decided that national banks have the power to sell insurance nationwide from branches located in small towns. The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia let stand a 1986 order by the Comptroller of the Currency permitting national banks with offices in towns of 5,000 or fewer residents to market insurance products anywhere.

And last week, Delaware Gov. Michael Castle signed a law to allow banks chartered in the State to underwrite insurance by mail across the Nation. Out-of-State banks are moving rapidly to take advantage of the new law. According to news reports, Citibank of New York, which has subsidiary banks in Delaware, plans to open a 20-person insurance operation. Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, which has a credit card operation in Delaware, plans to add 20 employees. Thirty-eight other large banks could join Citibank and Chase because they have Delaware operations.

Chase Manhattan plans to transfer its Delaware subsidiary from a Federal to a State charter and will underwrite and sell homeowners and auto insurance, possibly in partnership with other insurance carriers, using direct mail, telemarketing, and advertising, according to the news reports. Citibank plans to establish a headquarters in Delaware for underwriting and agency purposes.

Have we learned nothing from the savings and loan disaster? That debacle could cost



the American taxpayers up to \$500 billion. And it came about because the industry was deregulated and the S&L's were permitted to depart from their traditional roles of home mortgage lending to invest in more unstable areas.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has separated banking from the business of commerce, including the selling of insurance, since the establishment of the national bank system in 1864. That policy has been spelled out in the National Bank Act, first passed in 1864, in the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, and in the Bank Holding Company Act which was enacted in 1956 and amended in 1970 and 1982. Congress has implemented this national policy to strictly limit the activities of national banks in order to protect the banks themselves, the general public and potential competitors. As one court has said:

National banks are denied the opportunity to earn a profit through investing in ventures unrelated to the business of banking not simply because they might unfairly compete in other industries, but because the pursuit of profit in other fields unrelated to banking could tempt bankers to make unwise or improvident decisions and thus could threaten the strength and stability Congress sought to instill in the banking industry.

The Delaware banking law allows banks chartered in the State after 1933 to engage in all aspects of the insurance business but must have the so-called firewalls—separate divisions or subsidiaries. Assets, liabilities, and records of the insurance units are to be kept separate from those of the bank. But I am concerned. Is this the crack in the dike? What happens when a State enacts a law that doesn't have the firewall safeguards? We must remember that the Federal Government guarantees deposits even in State banks if they are federally insured. Are the American taxpayers going to be stuck with another multibillion dollar bailout? I personally think that is asking too much of our citizens, their children, and their grandchildren.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2567, RECLAMATION PROJECTS AUTHORIZATION AND ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1989

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 101-529) on the resolution (H. Res. 409) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2567) to authorize additional appropriations for the construction of the Buffalo Bill Dam and Reservoir, Shoshone Project, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Wyoming, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 280, NIOBRARA RIVER SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION ACT OF 1989

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged

report (Rept. No. 101-530) on the resolution (H. Res. 410) providing for the consideration of the bill (S. 280) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Niobrara River in Nebraska as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING PREPRINTING OF AMENDMENTS ON H.R. 2567, RECLAMATION PROJECTS AUTHORIZATION AND ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1990

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee has granted a rule to H.R. 2567, the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1990, that would require amendments to be printed in the amendment section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD prior to their consideration.

The tentative schedule of the House would seem to indicate that, to ensure Members' rights to offer amendments under the contemplated rule, they should have those amendments appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Wednesday, June 13, 1990.

#### MY ADVICE TO THE PRIVILEGED ORDERS

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have on many occasions taken this great privilege of addressing the House in what we call the privilege of special orders, and as I have recited before, I am very conversant with the history of this procedure and the reasons for it. Therefore, I have been very respectful of the privilege and have tried to keep it within the confines of the intended purposes, that is, enlarging upon the areas of discussions and issues that our deliberative body has pending before it, and nothing else.

I have always felt that it would be a transgression to abuse this privilege by substituting it for the stump, which I think we should all defer to election time, and preferably back home. I do not think this is the proper forum in order to politicize, and particularly on a partisan basis, the proceedings. I think I have adhered to that.

The other thing is that I have been a grateful beneficiary of this privilege since I came to the Congress 29 years ago. This was long before any thought was given to the fact that the proceedings would be televised and reported. And that, incidentally, I think, has been a great thing because I have always felt that there was a large gap between the activities that we con-

ducted here, the discussions, and the debates or lack of debates, and what the constituents and the citizens throughout America were able to know about or would be able to form judgments about.

That was another era. The pace was slow-going at the time, and there was veritably little communication. But I had had the experience of having served 5 years in the State Senate of Texas and, before that, 3 years in the local legislative body known as the city council of the city of San Antonio. So I discovered that that situation generally exists all through this spectrum of representation, and it was very disturbing to work very hard and then meet the constituency and find out that there was very little awareness on their part. So I tried to bridge that gap by communicating to the fullest extent through newsletters and through weekly television and radio communications in both English and Spanish.

In our part of the country we are very, very fortunate in having the benefit of developing along the lines of a multicultural that is bilingual or even trilingual. Unfortunately, we have abandoned in our country many areas of what I consider to be great wealth and potential. The fact is that we have had great historical developments in our area, particularly after the 1848 revolutions in Europe, and we have seen great streams of German immigration, Polish immigration, and Czechoslovakian immigration that very few people realize have taken place in the State of Texas. In fact, as I have stated before, the first Polish settlement in the United States was not in the Midwest or any other place like that; it was 45 miles or so southeast of San Antonio in the community known even today as Pann Maria. And there used to be publications in the Polish language. There used to be German publications, that is, German language publications not only in San Antonio but in all the surrounding area.

□ 1310

Mr. Speaker, the architecture and the other styles of living associated with these great people are still there, visible to see, in our very historic part of Texas, and principally San Antonio and the surrounding environments.

The fact is it is for the reasons that I take the occasion to rise because I have taken stands, and this is the reason that I will justify my using of the special order privileges to my colleagues. Whether it was before, when we have the printed RECORD to address, or even after the coverage by the external media, my remarks are addressed to my colleagues for the record and always compelled to do so by what I consider to be the issues

that transcend the purely parochial responsibilities of representing a geographical area known as a congressional district. We all partake, as Members of this great body, all 435 of us, of a small part of the national entity, whether we want to or not.

Mr. Speaker, I have voted in ways that clearly show are a minority on some issues of recent days, and that is what I wanted to discuss because it is not a happy occasion to ever criticize a President. I have, though, even beginning with the one that I got to know best on a personal basis, and a gentleman that I had known since 1951, and that was President John F. Kennedy, and I was far more on an intimate basis with him than even a great fellow Texan and a neighbor, President Lyndon Johnson.

Mr. Speaker, this may seem strange, but it is true, and the fact is that there were issues that arose in which I did not go along with the administration recommendations. It is disturbing. All Presidents; I do not care who it is, all Presidents want to have compliant and, if possible, rubberstamp Congresses. But it has not been until lately that that has almost become a reality and a fact, and that in my opinion is dangerous, and it is directly contradictory to the basic constitutional form and operation of the government we have had and enjoyed and whose privileges have showered us with benefits, and such individuals, as myself, with the highest privileges possible of being selected in open elections to represent the constituents from the local, to the State, to the national level in the legislative process. I cannot think of a higher honor, of a greater privilege and trust than those positions.

So, I am sensitive, and that sensitivity has led me to be, for instance, one of the lone dissenters in what turned out to be the resolution calling for the 25th amendment. I still introduce legislation in an attempt to repeal the 25th amendment.

Now who bothers with the 25th amendment? But who is going to tell me that, when I took the floor in August of 1965, and was the only one given reason for voting no to that resolution that I would see the worst fears confirmed in my lifetime. I never dreamed of the extraordinary dangers inherent in that amendment.

What is the 25th amendment? Well, among other things it was passed because apparently it was felt that a great crisis has ensued after the death of President Kennedy and 03906 the assumption of the Presidency by Vice President Lyndon Johnson because Lyndon Johnson did not have a Vice President for 1 year, and then again the old ghost of the disability of President Woodrow Wilson for 2 years was brought up. But we know that we have the best of intentions, but then to conceive and write the legislation that is

going to truly carry out those intentions is something else.

So, when my colleagues examine that, and I am going to call on my colleagues, if they have any willingness to do so and will listen to me with all the seriousness that I can muster, to review that 25th amendment and the potential, the potential, for great mischief, and, sure enough, when the crisis came and we had the sad situation with respect to the departure of a President, and then for the first time, as I had warned and feared, we ended up with an unelected President and not one, but two, unelected Vice Presidents unconsent with the transactions, and the utterances and the documentation that took place during those fateful months of deliberation at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia that ended up in our Constitution, and, if there is any one thing that those members of that Constitutional Convention feared the most, even those that were pulled apart in philosophy, it was that we would create an office that would be anything reminiscent of the kingly powers which they were so resisting. The king made wars, the intrigues of the old Roman senate, and then, in more recent times, the Republic of France preceding and following the invasion by the Hitler Wehrmacht.

So, Mr. Speaker, I was sensitive when I read the language and discovered here is what the law is, and the Congress has not passed any implementing legislation. Section 4 of that amendment says that, if the majority of the executive branch of the Government decides that the President is disabled and cannot carry out the functions of the Presidency for whatever reason, they should so report to the Senate and the House, and then the Vice President will become the acting President.

Well, what happened in 1974? We had the likes of Alexander Haig, a personality that I do not think American history has seen the likes of since Aaron Burr. In the words of James Madison, he said that that is what he feared, if this kind of an office was created where the bold and the ambitious, the bold and the ambitious, would be unfettered. And there is Mr. Alexander Haig and Mr. Henry Kissinger saying, "President Nixon, if you do not resign, we may have to invoke the 25th amendment."

Mr. Speaker, I think that is dangerous.

□ 1320

Mr. Speaker, our Nation in its first 10 years of nationhood, which really were the first and the second Continental Congress, they thought so little of this kind of an office that they did not even bother to have anything like it. There was no such thing as a President, or as they called it in the consti-

tutional convention deliberations, a Chief Magistrate. They did not want to have anything to do with that which they were extricating themselves from, tyrannical, arbitrary, and capricious power.

This is why the most revolutionary words even to this day are the first words of the Preamble of our Constitution, where we read and I encourage every student in my district in the elementary schools and on up to memorize that because that is at the heart of the matter even today.

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union." We, the people, not the Congress, not the President, not anybody else but the people. Why? Because for the first time in this world then of oligarchs, kings who said that their power came from God, they were saying no, all power comes from the people. We have strayed away from that, so that when we end up with any possibility, and in fact the reality that we can have an unelected President and an unelected Vice President, I am telling you, we have a continuing sword pointed at the very heart of our democratic constitutional form of government.

Well, that was one. Then the other great thing that they feared, too, and from which they were escaping, the Founding Fathers of this great Nation, and that was king-made wars. Well, now we have twilight undeclared Presidential wars. They feared that more than anything else, and this is the reason why they placed in the Constitution the single exclusive power in the Congress only to declare war.

But what have we had lately? This is the reason I wanted to speak out in order to enlarge on what otherwise I would not have a chance to enlarge on during the limited debate that some of these resolutions that have been forthcoming in the House and in the respective committees have allowed. For instance, I was one of only three who criticized the Presidential order giving rise to the invasion of Panama on December 20, 1989. I still hold to that, and I gave the reasons; but it was overlooked, there were only three voices in the Congress against that, and there has been nothing subsequent to that.

I do not do this with any particular pleasure, for I respect President Bush. President Bush is an individual I have had the great privilege of knowing as a Member of this House, before that in Texas and since that in a very congenial, very respectful way; but I also realize that Presidents, and I have worked with seven different Presidents, and as I said before, I am also very, very sensitive to the fact that we are a coequal and a separate and an independent body, like the other two branches of the Government, the Ex-



ecutive, the Presidency and the judiciary; but for good reason the men who wrote the Constitution put the first article as the representative branch, the Congress, and the second article as the executive branch; but today we have got the thought loosened on our end.

I daresay that perhaps the overwhelming majority of the Members in or out of the Congress and citizens would say, if asked, that the President has more power, that he is omniscient, that he is of greater power and authority than either one of the other two branches. That simply is not true, and it is in direct proportion as we have strayed from that that we have gotten this country into what I consider to be perilous waters.

Let me show you why. In the first place, we had the sequela to World War II. Now, everybody assumes that World War II ended, but it has not. There is no peace treaty to World War II, but we since have had two real hot shooting wars, none declared by the Congress.

How could a system endure in any country, under any form of government except the most despotic, and even they have had their days of peril ending, when a situation arises where some will be compelled to serve and jeopardize life and limb and others will not.

I recall World War II vividly. I am old enough to retrieve those memories almost intact. There was a cause. Every American any one of us knew was forming lines to enlist. There was no such thing as having to have anybody out there being chased for draft dodging; but then came the sequela.

What happened to us? We ended up with a world in which in Europe we could not define. We went and fought that war and so did many other allied countries in order to defeat, destroy, and eliminate that tremendous military machine known as the Wehrmacht.

But what happened? No sooner was that done and accomplished and that machine conquered when less than 2 years later we were rearming not all, but part of that Germany over which we have jurisdiction.

But in what way and in what form? Well, because we had the London conference before that and even there as the war was waning, the conferences in Italy in which the decision was made to exclude the Soviets or the Russians while they were fighting.

Let me say by way of parenthesis that now is the time for us to recall that the Russians or the Soviets were an ally that made it possible for us to eventually defeat Hitler.

□ 1330

When the German invasion of Russia took place, there was such an assurance on the part of the invaders

that they would meet little or anything that was not subject to being overcome and overwhelmed by way of the Russian resistance, but the Russians lost over 20 million people in that invasion.

It would be, if I would like to compare and bring it to our level of consciousness, as if the country of Guatemala, which is one skip over, invaded the United States, killed every citizen in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and New Mexico, and Arkansas to boot, and then with the help of external neighbors across the seas, we rolled the tide back and we split up Guatemala, and we said, "Never again," when all of a sudden, one of our erstwhile allies said, "Well, we are going to rearm this part."

Naturally everybody was reeling from a war that has cost 50 million lives, if we can imagine that, if the human mind could just imagine 50 million human beings who died in the course of World War II, and the Russians with over 20 million. Then when we look, and if anybody had cared to then, we could understand why the question of the division of Germany, and what was to be done become paramount. Unfortunately, it looks like the democracies like the old kings, Bourbon kings, learned little or learned nothing and forgot nothing.

The idea was that while we did have the situation of a divided and conquered Germany, we had a potential threat in a country whose government and whose threatened domination of some areas we were fearful of, so that there was never any agreement as to how a gradual and an inexorable development should be handled.

Just a little under a year ago, I took this well and I appealed to the President, and now mind you, this was in June, to do two things: To exert American leadership and call for a conference with our European allies as well as the Soviets, and exert American leadership about what would be the inevitable unification of Germany or reunification, whatever we want to call it.

Since 1966, I have gone to the well and spoken about the urgent need to have a realistic perception of that world, and that even though 1966 was still a year in which there were quite a number of citizens who remembered World War II, we were occupying Germany, and even though we had just changed that designation of occupation troops to defense, we were still occupation troops and still are today; that a real perception of that world would make us realize that we would have to plan, unlike the experience after World War I in which a draconian peace settlement was imposed on Germany compelling the Germans to do the only thing a virile, a dynamic people would eventually ever do, but the trouble with that is that whenever

one holds a man down against his will for a long time, when they decide to let him up, the chances are that if they have not done it right, he is going to come out swinging.

What I am afraid of is that, given the lack of anticipation which I was calling for asking our leaders to reassert American leadership to bring about the initiation of some orderly process, to wit: A peace treaty conference, in the meanwhile, as long ago as 5 years ago when the German leader, Mr. Kohl, was seeking reelection, in two of the provinces he was confronted with demands that something be done about restoring the two provinces of Silesia and Pomerania, now in Poland, but which the German folk feel belongs to Germany. Mr. Kohl was able to appease them only by saying this, and mind you this was not reported in the American press, and it should have been, but it was not, and the only way he responded was by saying, "Look, be patient. We will in a few years be having, or in the near future, some peace treaty situations in which the issue of reunification, but mostly this question of the border." This is the reason why, after the tumbling of the wall last fall and then later in the year, Mr. Kohl was adamant about talking about that subject matter of the Oder-Neisse and the two provinces, that the middle Europe countries, from Poland to Czechoslovakia, shuddered, because we have got to remember that when the German invasion took place, Hitler himself was issuing pronouncements saying, "We have got to conquer these inferior people, and either make them a slave people that can work to what will benefit the greater German people or exterminate them." This is why the countries that today we describe, and I think erroneously to a certain extent, that we are misinterpreting what is happening there, and I think when we misinterpret and have misconceptions, we ultimately pay a price; in the meanwhile, there is no foresight.

The second recommendation I made to the President was that "Mr. President," and this was, mind you, a little less than a year ago, "please, while you do that, address our hemisphere. Be the first President since Kennedy and Franklin Roosevelt to take leadership. Call in these neighbors of ours. They have more relevance to us and will in the future than anybody else, and exert leadership and say, 'Hey, let us get together here.' Drop the malevolent and the mistaken and bankrupt policies of the Reagan administration which," my colleagues, those who are here that will remember, I used to inveigh against almost daily all during the time that the atrocities were taking place. That was in June, and, of course, I did not know that I would be listened to as I have not been, but

then I still felt that it was intensely important to the country I love that it have some leadership exerted in this respect.

In 1980, on April 1, the President was Jimmy Carter. He was not a Republican. I took the floor for the first time to discuss Latin America or Central America, even though, despite the fact that the OAS had named me an observer at the Santo Domingo elections in July 1966, and I never considered myself an expert just because my name happened to be what it is. I think that is a sad mistake we all make when we attribute certain factors just because of association of name or something else. But I knew that President Carter, when he announced that he was sending the first contingent of troops to El Salvador, was wrong. Oh, they were advisers.

But no sooner had they set foot in San Salvador when I had a constituent soldier calling his wife to call me to get ahold of him, which I did, to tell me the same thing I had been told in 1963, in May, by an airman that had just come back from what later we found out was Vietnam, who had been an adviser, but actually had been involved in activities that exposed him to bodily harm and death, but unarmed, and this soldier was telling me, "Look, every night I walk, and there's a bomb going off somewhere in this capital."

□ 1340

The other day the American Embassy was gunned down, but the Embassy is a fortress and they are now guarded. The Embassy employees are on hazardous duty pay. But we walk the street here unarmed because we are not permitted as advisers to carry arms. The only reason we have not been hit is because at this point the policy of those involved is to leave us alone. But the day will come when what will happen if we cannot defend ourselves?

I could not believe it. So I spoke out then. I tried to convey to the President, but apparently it was very difficult.

Then in September 1980, I had visitors, people who had worked as volunteers with various organizations, both private as well as the Peace Corps, in both the countries of El Salvador and Guatemala. What they reported was most disturbing.

The people from El Salvador said, look, before the end of this month you are going to have a coup, and the regime you have there now is going to be thrown out.

Well, that was Napoleon Duarte's, his first assumption of power. And sure enough, before October 1, he was out and was in exile in a South American country, and then later he came back.

Now, if we are going to deal on the basis of an ancient and absolutely misplaced outlook on what this new world is, then I can see nothing but further mischief and grave and serious predicaments for our country.

Let us look at the record. When the invasion of Panama took place, it was not because of a Communist takeover, but this had been the battle cry and everything else in El Salvador, in Guatemala, in Nicaragua. The President was telling us that the city of Harlingen, well inside the border there from the Mexican border, was a potential invasion point of the Sandinistas. That was so absurd I did not see how a President could publicly come out and instill fear or attempt to instill fear in the American people of a group that today has turned out to be toothless, friendless, even unsupported by their own constituency.

But some of us had reason to know that. I did not have to go to Nicaragua. I have not gone. I have not gone to El Salvador.

I remember in Southeast Asia how troops of my associates would say, "Hey, we are going to go out there and see what is going on. Come on with us." Some of them would put on Army fatigues and go over there.

Of course, all that did was take the time of the poor guys that were trying to figure out what they were doing there to escort them around, take them around.

And so what? What was the net result? What I think is going to be the net result with us in Central America and South America. I predicted in 1980, that we would be in jungles of Central and South America, just as we had been in Vietnam, for the same mistaken notions and misperceptions.

I hate to say this, but that is exactly what it has turned out to be. Here since 1981, when Secretary of State Haig, who drew the line in El Salvador, the smallest country there, we have put in excess of \$7 billion, and we are no closer to any happier solution than we were then.

Why? Why is that? My own estimate and what I have said before is that the whole misperception has been that what has been happening in these countries have been moral earthquakes. The rebellion against Somoza was one that had been going on for years, but finally the Somoza regime, totally supported by us, we installed them and supported them 100 percent, had become so corrupt its own rottenness collapsed it.

In El Salvador you had this ongoing revolutionary struggle against those 14 families that have controlled since 1932. But now the world has shrunk. What was not perceived in 1932 is seen today on TV every day.

And what has been our role? Our role has been to be on the side of the oppressors, of the oppressor classes, of

the rich, who have for 300 years exploited those people. Those masses of people who now and as of 20 years exceed a number, our own population, by some 70-75 million, are no longer that docile and complacent. They never really were, but they never have had a chance as they did finally erupt in an indigenous native revolution, not imposed by Russians, not imposed by Cubans, but coming out of the people themselves.

Now, either we get on the side of the people, or we continue to defend the interests of the oppressor class who is not going to endure, and will in turn eventually imperil our own safety and well-being. It will be tragic if history would show that in the name of securing our security we have in effect—in effect—eroded it.

So then with the events in Europe and the call for the withdrawal of troops, do we think that we will continue to indulge with the conviction that the Russians would withdraw? If they do, that will just expedite the day we will have to withdraw.

The cry is there already among the intellectuals and the leaders that are on the threshold of power in Europe and middle Europe. "We want no foreign troops."

Now, we have not addressed that, any more than we are South Korea. South Korea and North Korea have begun negotiations on what? Reunification. In the meanwhile, we have had street demonstrations, violent in nature, against American troops present in South Korea.

Now, why do we have almost 45,000 troops there? Why are we going to wait until we have what would appear to the American public as a tumbling of the wall, as something sudden, quick, which really had been in the making for years?

I say, Mr. President, let us anticipate and let us plan and consider mission accomplished in South Korea. South Korea now has over 650,000 defense forces, highly equipped, highly trained. They have a full fleet air force. South Korea has more defense capability and manpower and equipment than any of our NATO power associates, or most of them. So what are our 45,000 troops doing there?

If the will is to find some accommodation between the North and the South, we are not going to stop that. Then what are we going to do? Again react out of emergency?

I do not think so. I have always preached from the beginning on the city council anticipatory action. Not wait until you have got the hot potato. But if you are, well, let us have some pliers here with which we can at least get it out without getting burned.

We are not doing that. We are not doing that at all. Even budgetarily we are in a state of confusion.



□ 1350

Since 1964, I would get up here when the Appropriations Committee would come up with the defense bill. My great friend from Texas, may his soul rest in peace, George Mahon, was the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He would get terribly upset with me because I would get up and I would say: "Would the gentleman yield? Can you tell me how much of this budget is for the defense of Europe?" And he would say, with great impatience, "Well, the gentleman knows full well, I have told him this many times, this isn't compartmentalized in the budget. It just isn't neatly here and there."

I said, "Well, I know that."

But then there was another gentleman from Florida who was the chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Appropriations and he was a little bit more patient. He would get up, and he would say, "I will yield to the gentleman here by saying that I have heard the gentleman's question and I think it is pertinent." And I said, "Well, the reason I am asking this question is that I think it is important for the basis of our overall defense strategy." And I would say, "Well now, I have reviewed the budget and I figure that at least 50 percent of this, all throughout the budget, summed up, would be for the defense of Europe." And he would say, "Well, the gentleman is in the ball park range."

That grew to the point of 60, almost 65 percent. When we developed a defense budget of \$315 billion that we are taxing the taxpayers for, at least 60 percent of that was what was considered, and has been considered and continues to be for the defense of Europe.

But what Europe, was my question. The Europe of 1949? The Europe of 1950? That is gone forever. It is gone. What was that Europe, and that defense? We would be there in the mass land of West Germany to stop an overland invasion through Middle Europe of the Russian forces. I could not believe it, because we were totally and inaccurately evaluating both the thinking and the leadership of the Russian nation.

If the Russians were having the trouble they were then, and which are today common notice, they had problems with Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, why would they want to come overland through the middle of Germany? What, to take France?

We have to restore sanity somehow. We have reached perhaps maybe the point of no return, because in the meanwhile the rationality, the basis of which has led to this monstrous pile-up of atomic weaponry, where now it is too late, it is gone, it is like the poet Robert Frost said in his famous poem. Oh, it is King X now, though we used

it in that holocaust. We now say King X, nobody shall, nobody else shall.

But it is too late. We now have much smaller countries of disparate climbs and social construction and government in possession of some of this weaponry. But at least now that we are reaching an approximation where it is advisable that there can be among the two major powers, and it is ironic at a time that they can approximate what they both have lost control of, what up to now has been their client states, that we would then resort to violence, and armed might, and abandon the process of law, international law.

This is what we have been doing. If anybody has been guilty of terrorism in Central America particularly, it has been, and I hate to say this but it is a fact, this is the way the external world looks at us, let us not kid ourselves. We bombed and mined the harbors of Nicaragua because we did not want the Sandinistas. We did not like them, and President Reagan said: "I am going to make them cry uncle."

They went to the World Court, the international tribunal for justice. They pled their case; we pled ours. The tribunal ruled against us, convicted us of what is tantamount to acts of terrorism, even defined a fine.

What did we do? We walked out of the very court that we helped to create to begin with at The Hague.

Then comes a Panama invasion. What is the legal basis for that invasion? Panama was a sovereign republic with whom in 1977, we sat down and signed a treaty.

We violated that treaty. Then we said, among other things, which is not a legal reason, it is political, that we want to bring democracy. So it was in our military base and on the premises of our military base that they swore in the present head of Panama.

What if the Russians did that? What would we say? We would laugh. We would say why it is so preposterous to say that you want democracy.

What has happened since then? We have had to be there and rule, and govern with our soldiers. They are still there. What happened in the process of the invasion? We committed acts which under the Nuremberg principle would be war crimes. We bombed with incendiaries the Chorrillo district, 100 percent black, constructed of flimsy wood which had been there since 1908, with the imported black workers from the Caribbean, Jamaica, and other places that we brought in there to help with the construction of the Panama Canal.

We do not know how many of those people were incinerated, but we do know that it was at least 10 times more than what our officials have wanted to report. That is wrong. Should we keep quiet because we do not want to offend? I think that is equally wrong.

For the first time the press was confined. In effect they were under detention, all of the press, not only the American, but the British, who complained bitterly, and the South American press, who complained bitterly and wrote big articles. They are not printed here. The American press did not report the nature, the extent of the damages and losses. There are hundreds of Panamanian children who are limbless, armless, blinded because of our invasion. Is that right? Of course it is not right.

What is the legal basis for then arresting and imprisoning the head of that sovereign state? He might be a moral monster, but he was the declared head by the Assembly of Panama as the head of that state. Even Hitler did not do that. He did not go into the Anschluss in Austria or Sudetenland and imprison of the Czechoslovakian head or the other in Austria and bring them in and imprison them and then say I am going to try them because they violated German law. He did not. We violated all of the basics of international law from time immemorial, plus the OAS, and at least three different sections of the law, and which OAS condemned the invasion overwhelmingly. The United Nations whose charter we signed, we violated that. The United Nations Assembly condemned our invasion. That never was really at all mentioned in our press.

But we cannot do that. The Founding Fathers and the Declaration of Independence said that because of their healthy respect for the opinion of mankind they were uttering these famous words. They were mindful of world opinion.

We think we can willy-nilly ignore it, and I want to remind my colleagues that sadly I am constrained to reluctantly and sadly agree with Noam Chomsky who said the greatest threat to world peace is our country, the greatest obstacle to world understanding and alliance is our country.

□ 1400

"What America needs is not dissent, it needs de-Nazification."

I am compelled to agree with that. I am forced to speak. It is not that I gain any pleasure out of it. But I think this is something that sooner or later is going to come.

In fact, it already has. Because now we have been asked to appropriate millions of dollars and it is put down as \$350 million, \$400 million for Panama, \$300 million or so for Nicaragua.

Do we think that because we have had the occurrences that have happened in all those countries from El Salvador down to Panama, that we are going to stem and quieten and suffocate the revolutions in those countries,

coming up, emanating from the people? Not at all.

My colleagues, we will have problems because if we have detained and brought to this country and, in effect, have incommunicado the head of state of Panama, Noriega, is he a prisoner of war? Then we violated the Geneva Convention when we allowed our press and military to whoop up and take those mug shots of the man. That is prohibited by the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War.

What do we care about that? What did we care about the diplomatic immunity in the office of the Papal representative? We invaded that, not physically, maybe, but this idea so incredible of blaring out hard rock day and night.

The point is that we have got to be respecters of the law just like we as legislators.

The first rule is that if we wish to enunciate law, we must be the first to respect and follow the law. And it is the same thing nationally with nationhoods.

We cannot have it both ways. When we point our fingers and say to the Russian leader on his recent visit, "Look, we will demand that you absolutely consider independence for Lithuania," et cetera, et cetera, "or we can hold you in judgment." Well, up to now the Russians have not moved troops in. They have not deposed the ruler. They have not brought him in for violating Russian law. They have not bombed entire communities, helpless communities like the Torrijos district. It happened to be an all-black district, because what we forget is the makeup of the society in Panama.

Noriega is negroid, he is partially black. The ruling 5 percent of the population is white, upper-class, and have had total control all along. And of course their interests are in consonance with ours. Why? Because they

are the representatives of our business interests.

Panama built up the biggest foreign haven for money laundering, not necessarily drugs, since years ago.

For 10 years, I tell my colleagues, I served as chairman of the Subcommittee on International Finance, and I went into that. I was the first one to use the words "the Latin dollar market." Everybody was talking about the Eurodollar market. I said, "Hey, you ought to see what is building up there."

In Panama alone, they created a set of laws that matched and are probably more stringent than the Swiss laws on secret accounts. Thousands of our corporations have laundered money and escaped American taxes through Panama.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MFUME (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of constituent business/funeral services.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. HOUGHTON) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DELAY, for 60 minutes each day, on June 12, 13, 19, 20, 26, and 27.

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

Mr. OBEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. CAMPBELL of California.  
Mr. CRANE in six instances.  
Mr. BROOMFIELD in two instances.  
Mr. LOWERY of California.  
Mr. GALLEGLY.  
Mr. DUNCAN.  
Mr. McCANDLESS.  
Mr. PORTER.  
Mr. CRAIG in two instances.  
Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN in two instances.  
Mr. GEKAS.

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

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland in two instances.

Mr. SKELTON.  
Mr. GUARINI.  
Mr. FAZIO.  
Mr. KANJORSKI.  
Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota.  
Mr. LaFALCE.  
Mr. KOSTMAYER.  
Mr. SIKORSKI.  
Mr. STOKES.  
Mr. BONIOR.  
Mr. SLATTERY in two instances.  
Mr. RANGEL.  
Mr. MINETA.  
Mrs. KENNELLY.  
Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 11, 1990, at 12 noon.)

#### EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Consolidated reports and amended reports of various individuals and delegations traveling under an authoriza-

tion from the Speaker concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars used by them during the fourth quarter of calendar year 1988 and in the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of calendar year 1989, as well as miscellaneous reports filed with the

Committee on House Administration and forwarded to the Clerk of the House concerning foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by Interparliamentary Unions and other similar groups in calendar year 1989 are as follows:

#### AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. KEITH JEWELL, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND JAN. 18, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country   | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |           | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Keith Jewell               | 1/7     | 1/10      | Hong Kong |                       | 597.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 597.00                                               |
|                            | 1/10    | 1/13      | Thailand  |                       | 471.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 471.00                                               |
|                            | 1/13    | 1/16      | Turkey    |                       | 423.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 423.00                                               |
|                            | 1/16    | 1/18      | Spain     |                       | 375.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 375.00                                               |
| Military transportation    |         |           |           |                       |                                                      |                  | 5,555.59                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 5,555.59                                             |
| Total                      |         |           |           |                       | 1,866.00                                             |                  | 5,555.59                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 7,421.59                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.



AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PRESIDENTIAL DELEGATION TO FRANCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 7 AND JUNE 13, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country     | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |             | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| H. Clay Swazey.....        | 6/7     | 6/13      | France..... | 8,047.68              | 1,212.00                                             |                  | 1,323.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 2,535.60                                             |
| Michael C. Lewis.....      | 6/7     | 6/13      | France..... | 8,047.68              | 1,212.00                                             |                  | 1,323.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 2,535.60                                             |
| Total.....                 |         |           |             |                       | 2,424.00                                             |                  | 2,647.20                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 5,071.20                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

H. CLAY SWANZY, June 26, 1989.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO NICARAGUA, HONDURAS AND COSTA RICA, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 29 AND OCT. 2, 1989

| Name of Member or employee        | Date    |           | Country         | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                                   | Arrival | Departure |                 | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Byron L. Dorgan.....         | 9/29    | 9/29      | Nicaragua.....  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                                   | 9/29    | 10/1      | Honduras.....   |                       | 294.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 294.00                                               |
|                                   | 10/1    | 10/2      | Costa Rica..... |                       | 164.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 164.00                                               |
| U.S. military transportation..... |         |           |                 |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |
| Hon. Richard J. Durbin.....       | 9/29    | 9/29      | Nicaragua.....  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                                   | 9/29    | 10/1      | Honduras.....   |                       | 294.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 294.00                                               |
|                                   | 10/1    | 10/2      | Costa Rica..... |                       | 164.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 164.00                                               |
| U.S. military transportation..... |         |           |                 |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |
| Hon. Timothy J. Penny.....        | 9/29    | 9/29      | Nicaragua.....  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                                   | 9/29    | 10/1      | Honduras.....   |                       | 294.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 294.00                                               |
|                                   | 10/1    | 10/2      | Costa Rica..... |                       | 164.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 164.00                                               |
| U.S. military transportation..... |         |           |                 |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |
| Hon. Gerald D. Kleczka.....       | 9/29    | 9/29      | Nicaragua.....  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                                   | 9/29    | 10/1      | Honduras.....   |                       | 294.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 294.00                                               |
|                                   | 10/1    | 10/2      | Costa Rica..... |                       | 164.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 164.00                                               |
| U.S. military transportation..... |         |           |                 |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |
| Anthony Gambino.....              | 9/29    | 9/29      | Nicaragua.....  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                                   | 9/29    | 10/1      | Honduras.....   |                       | 294.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 294.00                                               |
|                                   | 10/1    | 10/2      | Costa Rica..... |                       | 164.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 164.00                                               |
| U.S. military transportation..... |         |           |                 |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |
| Robert Jackson.....               | 9/29    | 9/29      | Nicaragua.....  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                                   | 9/29    | 10/1      | Honduras.....   |                       | 294.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 294.00                                               |
|                                   | 10/1    | 10/2      | Costa Rica..... |                       | 164.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 164.00                                               |
| U.S. military transportation..... |         |           |                 |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |
| Douglas R.W. Norell.....          | 9/29    | 9/29      | Nicaragua.....  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                                   | 9/29    | 10/1      | Honduras.....   |                       | 294.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 294.00                                               |
|                                   | 10/1    | 10/2      | Costa Rica..... |                       | 164.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 164.00                                               |
| U.S. military transportation..... |         |           |                 |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |
| Total.....                        |         |           |                 |                       | 3,206.00                                             |                  | 27,507.20                                            |                  |                                                      |                  | 30,713.20                                            |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BYRON L. DORGAN, Jan. 31, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. BRENT ROSENKRANZ, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 12 AND NOV. 20, 1988

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country           | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |                   | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Brent Rosenkranz.....      | 11/12   | 11/14     | Denmark.....      |                       | 406.00                                               |                  | 2,693.00                                             |                  | 123.00                                               |                  | 3,222.00                                             |
|                            | 11/14   | 11/20     | Soviet Union..... |                       | 1,000.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 1,000.00                                             |
| Total.....                 |         |           |                   |                       | 1,406.00                                             |                  | 2,693.00                                             |                  | 123.00                                               |                  | 4,222.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BRENT ROSENKRANZ, Apr. 20, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO IRELAND, NORTHERN IRELAND, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 6 AND JAN. 15, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country                       | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |                               | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Brian Donnelly.....   | 1/6     | 1/15      | Ireland/Northern Ireland..... |                       | 2,141.00                                             |                  | 6,959.31                                             |                  | 455.46                                               |                  | 9,555.77                                             |
| Werner Brandt.....         | 1/6     | 1/15      | Ireland/Northern Ireland..... |                       | 2,141.00                                             |                  | 6,959.31                                             |                  | 455.46                                               |                  | 9,555.77                                             |
| Kevin Peterson.....        | 1/6     | 1/15      | Ireland/Northern Ireland..... |                       | 2,141.00                                             |                  | 6,959.31                                             |                  | 455.46                                               |                  | 9,555.77                                             |
| Total.....                 |         |           |                               |                       | 6,432.00                                             |                  | 20,877.93                                            |                  | 1,366.38                                             |                  | 28,667.31                                            |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THAILAND, HONG KONG, TURKEY AND SPAIN, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 8 AND JAN. 17, 1989

| Name of Member or employee     | Date    |           | Country        | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                                | Arrival | Departure |                | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Keith Jewell.....              | 1/7     | 1/10      | Hong Kong..... |                       | 597.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 597.00                                               |
|                                | 1/10    | 1/13      | Thailand.....  |                       | 471.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 471.00                                               |
|                                | 1/13    | 1/16      | Turkey.....    |                       | 423.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 423.00                                               |
|                                | 1/16    | 1/18      | Spain.....     |                       | 375.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 375.00                                               |
| Military transportation.....   |         |           |                |                       |                                                      |                  | 7,059.20                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 7,059.20                                             |
| Peter Robinson.....            | 1/7     | 1/10      | Hong Kong..... |                       | 597.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 597.00                                               |
|                                | 1/10    | 1/13      | Thailand.....  |                       | 471.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 471.00                                               |
|                                | 1/13    | 1/16      | Turkey.....    |                       | 423.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 423.00                                               |
|                                | 1/16    | 1/18      | Spain.....     |                       | 375.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 375.00                                               |
| Military transportation.....   |         |           |                |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 3,191.12         |                                                      |                  | 3,191.12                                             |
| Commercial transportation..... |         |           |                |                       |                                                      |                  | 960.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 960.00                                               |
| Total.....                     |         |           |                |                       | 3,732.00                                             |                  | 11,210.32                                            |                  |                                                      |                  | 14,942.32                                            |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

PETER ROBINSON, Apr. 30, 1989.

KEITH JEWELL, Apr. 30, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BANGLADESH, INDIA, NEPAL, THAILAND, AND ENGLAND, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 6 AND JAN. 18, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country             | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |                     | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Cindy Ball.....            | 1/6     | 1/7       | Thailand.....       |                       | 157.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 157.00                                               |
|                            | 1/7     | 1/10      | Bangladesh.....     |                       | 240.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 240.00                                               |
|                            | 1/10    | 1/12      | India/Calcutta..... |                       | 117.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 117.00                                               |
|                            | 1/13    | 1/15      | Nepal.....          |                       | 112.50                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 112.50                                               |
|                            | 1/16    | 1/17      | India/Delhi.....    |                       | 100.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 100.00                                               |
|                            | 1/17    | 1/18      | England.....        |                       | 262.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 262.00                                               |
| Greg DiMeglio.....         | 1/6     | 1/7       | Thailand.....       |                       | 157.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 157.00                                               |
|                            | 1/7     | 1/10      | Bangladesh.....     |                       | 240.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 240.00                                               |
|                            | 1/10    | 1/12      | India/Calcutta..... |                       | 117.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 117.00                                               |
|                            | 1/13    | 1/15      | Nepal.....          |                       | 112.50                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 112.50                                               |
|                            | 1/16    | 1/17      | India/Delhi.....    |                       | 100.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 100.00                                               |
|                            | 1/17    | 1/18      | England.....        |                       | 262.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 262.00                                               |
| Total.....                 |         |           |                     |                       | 1,977.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 1,977.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

MIKE SYNAR, Feb. 17, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO COSTA RICA, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 5 AND FEB. 8, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country         | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |                 | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Bob Livingston.....   | 2/5     | 2/7       | Costa Rica..... | 43,773.60             | 552.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 43,773.60        | 552.00                                               |
| Hon. Ben Blaz.....         | 2/5     | 2/8       | Costa Rica..... | 43,773.60             | 552.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 43,773.60        | 552.00                                               |
| Lisa Jordan.....           | 2/5     | 2/8       | Costa Rica..... | 43,773.60             | 552.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 43,773.60        | 552.00                                               |
| Total.....                 |         |           |                 |                       | 1,656.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 1,656.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMES H. SCHEUER, Mar. 13, 1989.



## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY IN PARIS, FRANCE AND BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 11 AND FEB. 16, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |         | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Peter Abbruzzese           | 2/11    | 2/14      | France  |                       | 651.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 2/14    | 2/16      | Belgium |                       | 366.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,133.36                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,150.36                                             |
| Hon. Herbert Bateman       | 2/11    | 2/14      | France  |                       | 651.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 2/14    | 2/16      | Belgium |                       | 366.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,133.36                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,150.36                                             |
| Hon. Douglas Bereuter      | 2/12    | 2/14      | France  |                       | 434.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 2/14    | 2/26      | Belgium |                       | 366.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 1,730.36                                             |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Commercial transportation  |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 1,340.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Hon. Thomas Bliley         | 2/11    | 2/14      | France  |                       | 651.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 2/14    | 2/16      | Belgium |                       | 366.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,133.36                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,150.36                                             |
| William Danvers            | 2/11    | 2/15      | France  |                       | 868.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 2/15    | 2/16      | Belgium |                       | 186.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 2,946.30                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,000.30                                             |
| William Inglee             | 2/14    | 2/16      | Belgium |                       | 366.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 1,543.30                                             |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Commercial transportation  |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 1,084.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Ronald Lasch               | 2/11    | 2/14      | France  |                       | 651.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 2/14    | 2/16      | Belgium |                       | 366.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,133.36                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,150.36                                             |
| Nancy Mims                 | 2/11    | 2/14      | France  |                       | 651.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 2/14    | 2/16      | Belgium |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,133.36                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,150.36                                             |
| Susan Moos                 | 2/11    | 2/14      | France  |                       | 651.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 2/14    | 2/16      | Belgium |                       | 366.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,133.36                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,150.36                                             |
| Spencer Oliver             | 2/11    | 2/14      | France  |                       | 651.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 2/14    | 2/16      | Belgium |                       | 366.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,133.36                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,150.36                                             |
| Hon. William Richardson    | 2/11    | 2/14      | France  |                       | 651.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 2/14    | 2/16      | Belgium |                       | 366.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,133.36                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,150.36                                             |
| Hon. Charlie Rose          | 2/11    | 2/14      | France  |                       | 651.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 1,403.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 2,054.00                                             |
| Arch Roberts               | 2/11    | 2/14      | France  |                       | 651.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 2/14    | 2/16      | Belgium |                       | 366.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,133.36                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,150.36                                             |
| Hon. Gerald Solomon        | 2/11    | 2/14      | France  |                       | 651.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 2/14    | 2/16      | Belgium |                       | 366.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,133.36                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,150.36                                             |
| Josephine Weber            | 2/11    | 2/14      | France  |                       | 651.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 2/14    | 2/16      | Belgium |                       | 366.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,133.36                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,150.36                                             |
| Total                      |         |           |         |                       | 14,058.00                                            |                  | 44,513.92                                            |                  |                                                      |                  | 58,571.92                                            |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

CHARLIE ROSE.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO TOKYO, JAPAN, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 23 AND FEB. 26, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |         | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Thomas S. Foley       | 2/23    | 2/26      | Japan   |                       | 888.00                                               |                  | 3,341.29                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,229.29                                             |
| Hon. Patricia F. Saiki     | 2/23    | 2/26      | Japan   |                       | 888.00                                               |                  | 3,341.29                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,229.29                                             |
| Total                      |         |           |         |                       | 1,776.00                                             |                  | 6,682.58                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 8,458.58                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

THOMAS S. FOLEY, May 16, 1990.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO QUITO, ECUADOR, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 1 AND MAR. 4, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |         | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Charles B. Rangel     | 3/1     | 3/4       | Ecuador |                       | 375.00                                               |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 443.00                                               |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |
| Hon. Benjamin A. Gilman    | 3/1     | 3/4       | Ecuador |                       | 375.00                                               |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 443.00                                               |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |
| Hon. Solomon Ortiz         | 3/1     | 3/4       | Ecuador |                       | 375.00                                               |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 443.00                                               |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |
| Hon. James M. Inhofe       | 3/1     | 3/4       | Ecuador |                       | 375.00                                               |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 443.00                                               |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |
| Edward H. Jurrin           | 3/1     | 3/4       | Ecuador |                       | 375.00                                               |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 443.00                                               |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |
| Elliott A. Brown           | 3/1     | 3/4       | Ecuador |                       | 375.00                                               |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 443.00                                               |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |
| Rebecca L. Hedlund         | 3/1     | 3/4       | Ecuador |                       | 375.00                                               |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 443.00                                               |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |
| Richard Baum               | 3/1     | 3/4       | Ecuador |                       | 375.00                                               |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 443.00                                               |

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO QUITO, ECUADOR, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 1 AND MAR. 4, 1989—  
Continued

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |         | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |
| Rita Kardenman             | 3/1     | 3/4       | Ecuador |                       | 375.00                                               |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 34.00                                                |                  | 443.00                                               |
| Military transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 5,380.00                                             |
| Total                      |         |           |         |                       | 3,375.00                                             |                  | 48,726.00                                            |                  |                                                      |                  | 52,407.00                                            |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

CHARLES B. RANGEL, Apr. 4, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. EDWARD NEWBERRY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 4 AND JAN. 12, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country  | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |          | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Edward J. Newberry         | 1/5     | 1/8       | Sudan    |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 0                                                    |
|                            | 1/8     | 1/9       | Ethiopia |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 0                                                    |
|                            | 1/9     | 1/12      | Kenya    | 8,451.95              | 459.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 8,451.95         | 459.00                                               |
| Commercial air cost        |         |           |          |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,739.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,739.00                                             |
| Total                      |         |           |          |                       | 459.00                                               |                  | 3,739.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,198.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

EDWARD J. NEWBERRY, Feb. 13, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HON. DONALD M. PAYNE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 10 AND JAN. 15, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country  | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |          | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Donald M. Payne            | 1/10    | 1/12      | Zambia   | 4,809.26              | 488.25                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 4,809.26         | 488.25                                               |
|                            | 1/12    | 1/13      | Malawi   |                       | 340.00                                               |                  | 133.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 133.00                                               |
|                            | 1/13    | 1/14      | Zimbabwe | 256.76                | 131.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 256.76           | 131.00                                               |
|                            | 1/14    | 1/15      | Nigeria  | 1,161.00              | 135.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 1,161.00         | 135.00                                               |
| Total                      |         |           |          |                       | 887.25                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 887.25                                               |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DONALD M. PAYNE, Feb. 10, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HON. CHARLES RANGEL, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 9 AND 15, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country  | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |          | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Charles B. Rangel     | 1/10    | 1/12      | Zambia   | 4,809.26              | 488.25                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 4,809.26         | 488.25                                               |
|                            | 1/12    | 1/13      | Malawi   |                       | 340.00                                               |                  | 133.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 133.00                                               |
|                            | 1/13    | 1/14      | Zimbabwe | 256.76                | 131.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 256.76           | 131.00                                               |
|                            | 1/14    | 1/15      | Nigeria  | 1,161                 | 135.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 1,161            | 135.00                                               |
| Total                      |         |           |          |                       | 887.25                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 887.25                                               |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

CHARLES B. RANGEL, Feb. 17, 1989.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. BRIAN FITZPATRICK, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 10 AND JAN. 16, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country  | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |          | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Brian Fitzpatrick          | 1/10    | 1/12      | Zambia   | 4,809.26              | 488.25                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 4,809.26         | 488.25                                               |
|                            | 1/12    | 1/13      | Malawi   |                       | 340.00                                               |                  | 133.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 133.00                                               |
|                            | 1/13    | 1/14      | Zimbabwe | 256.76                | 131.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 256.76           | 131.00                                               |
|                            | 1/14    | 1/15      | Nigeria  | 1,161.00              | 135.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 1,161.00         | 135.00                                               |
| Total                      |         |           |          |                       | 887.25                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 887.25                                               |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BRIAN FITZPATRICK, Feb. 6, 1989.



## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DR. JAMES D. FORD, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 6 AND JAN. 17, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |         | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Dr. James D. Ford          | 1/6     | 1/12      | France  | 8,100                 | 1,350.00                                             | 233              | 38.83                                                |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 1/12/   | 1/15      | Sweden  | 4,695                 | 750.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 1/15    | 1/17      | Hungary | 17,569.10             | 332.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Commercial transportation  |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  | 4,447.40                                             |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Total                      |         |           |         |                       | 2,432.00                                             |                  | 4,486.23                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 6,918.23                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMES D. FORD, Jan. 23, 1990.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. DAVID RAMAGE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 3 AND MAR. 4, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country  | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |          | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| David Ramage               | 3/3     | 3/4       | Honduras |                       | 97.00                                                |                  | <sup>a</sup> 845.24                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 845.24                                               |
| Total                      |         |           |          |                       | 97.00                                                |                  | 845.24                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 942.24                                               |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>a</sup> Military (Army).

DAVID R. RAMAGE, Apr. 3, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO SAUDIA ARABIA, PAKISTAN, TURKEY AND GREECE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 23 AND APR. 1, 1989

| Name of Member or employee                                                                                                                                | Date    |           | Country      | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                           | Arrival | Departure |              | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Beverly B. Byron, Hon. Lynn Martin, Hon. Barbara Kennelly, Hon. Elizabeth Patterson, Ms. Karen S. Heath, Mr. Peter M. Steffes, and Ms. Debra A. Law. | 3/4     | 3/25      | Saudi Arabia |                       | 94.50                                                |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 94.50                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                           | 3/25    | 3/28      | Pakistan     |                       | 439.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 439.00                                               |
|                                                                                                                                                           | 3/28    | 3/31      | Turkey       |                       | 457.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 457.00                                               |
|                                                                                                                                                           | 3/31    | 4/1       | Greece       |                       | 125.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 125.00                                               |
| Transportation via U.S. military aircraft                                                                                                                 |         |           |              |                       |                                                      |                  | 5,300.00                                             |                  |                                                      | 5,300.00         |                                                      |
| Total                                                                                                                                                     |         |           |              |                       | 1,115.50                                             |                  | 5,300.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 6,415.50                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BEVERLY B. BYRON, Apr. 19, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BELGIUM, WEST GERMANY, FRANCE, AND ENGLAND, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 27 AND APR. 4, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country      | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |              | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Gloria F. Curry            | 3/27    | 3/28      | Belgium      | 14,138                | 366.00                                               |                  | <sup>a</sup>                                         |                  |                                                      |                  | 366.00                                               |
|                            | 3/29    | 3/31      | West Germany | 600.85                | 322.00                                               |                  | <sup>a</sup> 156.31                                  |                  | <sup>a</sup> 217.43                                  |                  | 695.74                                               |
|                            | 3/31    | 4/2       | France       | 2,764.58              | 434.00                                               |                  | <sup>a</sup> 61.86                                   |                  | <sup>a</sup> 56.96                                   |                  | 552.82                                               |
|                            | 4/2     | 4/4       | England      | 267.92                | 452.00                                               |                  | <sup>a</sup> 63.88                                   |                  | <sup>a</sup> 239.83                                  |                  | 755.71                                               |
| Jeanni Ferry               | 3/27    | 3/28      | Belgium      | 14,138                | 366.00                                               |                  | <sup>a</sup>                                         |                  |                                                      |                  | 366.00                                               |
|                            | 3/29    | 3/31      | West Germany | 600.85                | 322.00                                               |                  | <sup>a</sup> 156.31                                  |                  | <sup>a</sup> 217.43                                  |                  | 695.74                                               |
|                            | 3/31    | 4/2       | France       | 2,764.58              | 434.00                                               |                  | <sup>a</sup> 61.86                                   |                  | <sup>a</sup> 56.96                                   |                  | 552.82                                               |
|                            | 4/2     | 4/4       | England      | 267.92                | 452.00                                               |                  | <sup>a</sup> 63.88                                   |                  | <sup>a</sup> 239.83                                  |                  | 755.71                                               |
| Total                      |         |           |              |                       | 3,148.00                                             |                  | 564.10                                               |                  | 1,028.44                                             |                  | 4,740.54                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>a</sup> Military transportation.<sup>b</sup> Prorated share, ground transportation.<sup>c</sup> Prorated share, miscellaneous expenses.

GLORIA CURRY, May 23, 1990.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PRESIDENTIAL DELEGATION TO FRANCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 7 AND JUNE 13, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country     | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |             | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| H. Clay Swanzey.....       | 6/7     | 6/13      | France..... | 8,047.68              | 1,186.97                                             |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 8,047.68         | 1,186.97                                             |
| Michael C. Lewis.....      | 6/7     | 6/13      | France..... | 8,047.68              | 1,186.97                                             |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 8,047.68         | 1,186.97                                             |
| Total.....                 |         |           |             |                       | 2,373.94                                             |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 2,373.94                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

H. CLAY SWANZY, June 19, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO PARIS, FRANCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 17 AND JUNE 19, 1989

| Name of Member or employee   | Date    |           | Country     | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                              | Arrival | Departure |             | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Benjamin L. Cardin..... | 6/17    | 6/19      | France..... |                       | 404.00                                               |                  | 10,262.00                                            |                  |                                                      |                  | 10,666.00                                            |
| Hon. Dennis E. Eckart.....   | 6/17    | 6/19      | France..... |                       | 404.00                                               |                  | 10,262.00                                            |                  |                                                      |                  | 10,666.00                                            |
| Total.....                   |         |           |             |                       | 808.00                                               |                  | 20,524.00                                            |                  |                                                      |                  | 21,332.00                                            |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BENJAMIN L. CARDIN, Jan. 31, 1990.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. WERNER BRANDT, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 27 AND APR. 1, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country    | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |            | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Werner W. Brandt.....      | 3/27    | 4/1       | Japan..... |                       | 1,480.00                                             |                  | 2,537.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,017.00                                             |
| Total.....                 |         |           |            |                       | 1,480.00                                             |                  | 2,537.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,017.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

THOMAS S. FOLEY, May 16, 1990.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MRS. KIM MACK, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 24 AND APR. 1, 1989

| Name of Member or employee   | Date    |           | Country       | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                              | Arrival | Departure |               | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Kim Mack.....                | 3/24    | 3/27      | Portugal..... |                       | 474.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 474.00                                               |
|                              | 3/27    | 3/30      | Greece.....   |                       | 432.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 432.00                                               |
|                              | 3/30    | 3/31      | Cyprus.....   |                       | 144.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 144.00                                               |
|                              | 3/31    | 4/1       |               |                       | 125.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 125.00                                               |
| Military transportation..... |         |           |               |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,481.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,481.00                                             |
| Total.....                   |         |           |               |                       | 1,175.00                                             |                  | 3,481.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,656.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

KIM MACK, May 11, 1989.



## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HON. DONALD K. ANDERSON, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 23 AND APR. 2, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |         | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Donald K. Anderson    | 3/23    | 3/26      | Morocco |                       | 5,995.60                                             |                  | 709.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 709.00                                               |
|                            | 3/26    | 3/29      | Hungary |                       | 18,891.50                                            |                  | 332.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 332.00                                               |
|                            | 3/29    | 4/02      | Germany |                       | 1,502.36                                             |                  | 802.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 802.00                                               |
| Military Transportation    |         |           |         |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 6,594.84         |                                                      |                  | 6,594.84                                             |
| Total                      |         |           |         |                       | 1,843.00                                             |                  |                                                      | 6,594.84         |                                                      |                  | 8,437.84                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DONALD K. ANDERSON, Apr. 25, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. NANCY PANZKE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 22 AND APR. 2, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country      | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |              | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Nancy A. Panzke            | 3/23    | 3/26      | Morocco      |                       | 5,995.60                                             |                  | 709.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 709.00                                               |
|                            | 3/26    | 3/29      | Hungary      |                       | 18,891.50                                            |                  | 332.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 332.00                                               |
|                            | 3/29    | 4/02      | West Germany |                       | 1,502.36                                             |                  | 802.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 802.00                                               |
| Military transportation    |         |           |              |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 6,594.84         |                                                      |                  | 6,594.84                                             |
| Total                      |         |           |              |                       | 1,843.00                                             |                  |                                                      | 6,594.84         |                                                      |                  | 8,437.84                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

NANCY A. PANZKE, Apr. 25, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. BALBEER K. SIHRA, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 26 AND APR. 4, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country  | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |          | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Balbeer K. Sihra           | 3/26    | 3/29      | Kenya    |                       | 300.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 300.00                                               |
|                            | 3/29    | 4/2       | Ethiopia |                       | 676.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 676.00                                               |
|                            | 4/2     | 4/4       | Sudan    |                       | 600.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 600.00                                               |
|                            |         |           |          |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 5,459.00         |                                                      |                  | 5,459.00                                             |
| Total                      |         |           |          |                       | 1,576.00                                             |                  |                                                      | 5,459.00         |                                                      |                  | 7,035.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BALBEER K. SIHRA, May 2, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HON. BILL ALEXANDER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 3 AND APR. 5, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country   | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |           | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Bill Alexander        | 4/3     | 4/5       | Guatemala |                       | 447.00                                               |                  | 1,019.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 1,466.00                                             |
| Total                      |         |           |           |                       | 447.00                                               |                  | 1,019.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 1,466.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BILL ALEXANDER.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. ANN SCHONFIELD, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 24 AND APR. 7, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country      | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |              | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Ann Schonfield             | 3/24    | 3/25      | West Germany |                       | 100.00                                               |                  | 40.00                                                |                  | 40.00                                                |                  | 180.00                                               |
|                            | 3/25    | 3/29      | Kenya        |                       | 400.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 150.00                                               |                  | 550.00                                               |
|                            | 3/29    | 4/1       | Ethiopia     |                       | 400.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.00                                                |                  | 480.00                                               |
|                            | 4/4     | 4/4       | Ethiopia     |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 4/1     | 4/3       | Sudan        |                       | 500.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 100.00                                               |                  | 600.00                                               |
|                            | 4/5     | 4/7       | Israel       |                       | 390.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 390.00                                               |
| Total                      |         |           |              |                       | 1,790.00                                             |                  | 40.00                                                |                  | 370.00                                               |                  | 2,200.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> U.S. Embassy-Nairobi has not yet sent a check for \$200 unspent per diem.

Note: Returned \$300 to U.S. Treasury via State Department, May 5, 1989.

ANN SCHONFIELD, May 5, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. THOMAS R. NIDES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 14 AND APR. 16, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country      | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |              | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Thomas R. Nides.....       | 4/14    | 4/16      | Hungary..... |                       | 332.00                                               |                  | 12,420.00                                            |                  | 271.75                                               |                  | 13,023.75                                            |
| Total.....                 |         |           |              |                       | 332.00                                               |                  | 12,420.00                                            |                  | 271.75                                               |                  | 13,023.75                                            |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

THOMAS R. NIDES, Feb. 3, 1990.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 14 AND APR. 16, 1989

| Name of Member or employee    | Date    |           | Country      | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                               | Arrival | Departure |              | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Louise M. Slaughter..... | 4/14    | 4/16      | Hungary..... |                       | 332.00                                               |                  | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  |                                                      |                  | 332.00                                               |
| Totals.....                   |         |           |              |                       | 332.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 332.00                                               |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Military travel costs not yet determined.

LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER, May 18, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. WILLIAM BINZEL, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 1 AND MAY 8, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country                         | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |                                 | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| William Binzel.....        | 5/2     | 5/8       | People's Republic of China..... | 3,653.30              | 984.00                                               |                  | 2,054.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,038.00                                             |
| Total.....                 |         |           |                                 |                       | 984.00                                               |                  | 2,054.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,038.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

WILLIAM BINZEL, June 5, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. RAMIRO E. PRUDENCIO, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 5, AND MAY 9 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country          | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |                  | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Ramiro E. Prudencio.....   | 5/5     | 5/6       | El Salvador..... | 550                   | 86.00                                                |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 86.00                                                |
|                            | 5/6     | 5/8       | Panama.....      |                       | 232.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 232.00                                               |
|                            | 5/8     | 5/8       | Nicaragua.....   |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 5/8     | 5/9       | Cuba.....        |                       | 100.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 100.00                                               |
| Total.....                 |         |           |                  |                       | 418.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 418.00                                               |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

RAMIRO E. PRUDENCIO.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, CAPT. RICKEY L. STEPHENS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 20 AND MAY 26, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country      | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |              | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Rickey L. Stephens.....    | 5/20    | 5/26      | England..... | 700.25                | <sup>3</sup> 1,130.00                                | 1,883.25         | <sup>4</sup> 3,039.00                                |                  |                                                      | 2,584.50         | 4,169.00                                             |
| Total.....                 |         |           |              |                       | 1,130.00                                             |                  | 3,039.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,169.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Lodging, meals and local transportation.<sup>4</sup> R/T commercial airline from Washington, DC, to England and return.

RICKEY L. STEPHENS, June 27, 1989.



## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. TOM REAGAN, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 28 AND JUNE 3, 1989

| Name of Member or employee   | Date    |           | Country           | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                              | Arrival | Departure |                   | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Tom Reagan.....              | 5/28    | 5/30      | West Germany..... |                       | 1,037.92                                             |                  | 520.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 520.00                                               |
|                              | 5/30    | 6/2       | France.....       |                       | 4,335.66                                             |                  | 651.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 651.00                                               |
|                              | 6/2     | 6/3       | Belgium.....      |                       | 5,194.00                                             |                  | 125.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 125.00                                               |
| Military transportation..... |         |           |                   |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 2,520.00                                             |                  | 2,520.00                                             |
| Total.....                   |         |           |                   |                       | 1,296.00                                             |                  | 2,520.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,816.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

TOM REAGAN, July 17, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. ANGELA MILAZZO, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 8 AND JUNE 13, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country     | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |             | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Angela Milazzo.....        | 6/8     | 6/13      | France..... |                       | 6,706.40                                             |                  | 1,010.00                                             |                  | 1,899.00                                             |                  | 6,706.40                                             |
| Total.....                 |         |           |             |                       | 1,010.00                                             |                  | 1,899.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 2,909.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ANGELA MILAZZO, July 12, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO EGYPT, ISRAEL, ITALY AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 29 AND JULY 9, 1989

| Name of Member or employee  | Date    |           | Country             | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                             | Arrival | Departure |                     | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| William H. Gray III.....    | 6/30    | 7/2       | Egypt.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 79.93                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/2     | 7/4       | Israel.....         | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 81.98                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/4     | 7/6       | Italy.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.74                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/6     | 7/8       | United Kingdom..... | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 142.17                                               | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Transportation.....         |         |           |                     | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  | 6722.04                                              |                  |                                                      | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Lynn Martin.....            | 6/30    | 7/2       | Egypt.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 79.93                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/2     | 7/4       | Israel.....         | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 81.98                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/4     | 7/6       | Italy.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.74                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/6     | 7/9       | United Kingdom..... | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 142.17                                               | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Transportation.....         |         |           |                     | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  | 6722.04                                              |                  |                                                      | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Hon. William Clay.....      | 6/30    | 7/2       | Egypt.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 79.93                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/2     | 7/4       | Israel.....         | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 81.98                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/4     | 7/6       | Italy.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.74                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/6     | 7/9       | United Kingdom..... | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 142.17                                               | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Transportation.....         |         |           |                     | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  | 6722.04                                              |                  |                                                      | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Hon. Edolphus Towns.....    | 6/30    | 7/2       | Egypt.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 79.93                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/2     | 7/4       | Israel.....         | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 81.98                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/4     | 7/6       | Italy.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.74                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/6     | 7/9       | United Kingdom..... | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 142.17                                               | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Transportation.....         |         |           |                     | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  | 6722.04                                              |                  |                                                      | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Hon. Owen B. Pickett.....   | 6/30    | 7/2       | Egypt.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 79.93                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/2     | 7/4       | Israel.....         | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 81.98                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/4     | 7/6       | Italy.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.74                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/6     | 7/9       | United Kingdom..... | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 142.17                                               | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Transportation.....         |         |           |                     | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  | 6722.04                                              |                  |                                                      | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Hon. Michael McNulty.....   | 6/30    | 7/2       | Egypt.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 79.93                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/2     | 7/4       | Israel.....         | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 81.98                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/4     | 7/6       | Italy.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.74                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/6     | 7/9       | United Kingdom..... | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 142.17                                               | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Transportation.....         |         |           |                     | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  | 6722.04                                              |                  |                                                      | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Hon. Nita M. Lowey.....     | 6/30    | 7/2       | Egypt.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 79.93                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/2     | 7/4       | Israel.....         | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 81.98                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/4     | 7/6       | Italy.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.74                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/6     | 7/9       | United Kingdom..... | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 142.17                                               | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Transportation.....         |         |           |                     | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  | 6722.04                                              |                  |                                                      | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Hon. Steven G. Murphy.....  | 6/30    | 7/2       | Egypt.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 79.93                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/2     | 7/4       | Israel.....         | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 81.98                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/4     | 7/6       | Italy.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.74                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/6     | 7/9       | United Kingdom..... | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 142.17                                               | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Transportation.....         |         |           |                     | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  | 6722.04                                              |                  |                                                      | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Hon. Charles B. Rangel..... | 6/30    | 7/2       | Egypt.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 79.93                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/2     | 7/4       | Israel.....         | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 81.98                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/4     | 7/6       | Italy.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.74                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/6     | 7/9       | United Kingdom..... | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 142.17                                               | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Transportation.....         |         |           |                     | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  | 6722.04                                              |                  |                                                      | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Hon. Norm Dicks.....        | 6/30    | 7/2       | Egypt.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 79.93                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/2     | 7/4       | Israel.....         | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 81.98                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/4     | 7/6       | Italy.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.74                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/6     | 7/9       | United Kingdom..... | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 142.17                                               | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Transportation.....         |         |           |                     | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  | 6722.04                                              |                  |                                                      | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Hon. Ted Weiss.....         | 6/30    | 7/2       | Egypt.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 79.93                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/2     | 7/4       | Israel.....         | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 81.98                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/4     | 7/6       | Italy.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.74                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
|                             | 7/6     | 7/9       | United Kingdom..... | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 142.17                                               | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Transportation.....         |         |           |                     | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  | 6722.04                                              |                  |                                                      | ( )              | ( )                                                  |
| Hon. Beverly Byron.....     | 6/30    | 7/2       | Egypt.....          | ( )                   | ( )                                                  |                  |                                                      |                  | 79.93                                                | ( )              | ( )                                                  |

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO EGYPT, ISRAEL, ITALY AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 29 AND JULY 9, 1989—Continued

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country        | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |                | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
|                            | 7/2     | 7/4       | Israel         | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  |                                                      |                  | 81.98                                                | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |
|                            | 7/4     | 7/6       | Italy          | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.74                                                | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |
|                            | 7/6     | 7/9       | United Kingdom | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  |                                                      |                  | 142.17                                               | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |
| Transportation             |         |           |                | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  | 6722.04                                              |                  |                                                      | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |
| Hon. William Clinger       | 6/30    | 7/2       | Egypt          | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  |                                                      |                  | 79.93                                                | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |
|                            | 7/2     | 7/4       | Israel         | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  |                                                      |                  | 81.98                                                | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |
|                            | 7/4     | 7/6       | Italy          | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.74                                                | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |
|                            | 7/6     | 7/9       | United Kingdom | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  |                                                      |                  | 142.17                                               | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |
| Transportation             |         |           |                | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  | 6722.04                                              |                  |                                                      | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |
| Hon. Ronald D. Coleman     | 6/30    | 7/2       | Egypt          | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  |                                                      |                  | 79.93                                                | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |
|                            | 7/2     | 7/4       | Israel         | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  |                                                      |                  | 81.98                                                | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |
|                            | 7/4     | 7/6       | Italy          | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  |                                                      |                  | 80.74                                                | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |
|                            | 7/6     | 7/9       | United Kingdom | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  |                                                      |                  | 142.17                                               | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |
| Transportation             |         |           |                | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  | 6722.04                                              |                  |                                                      | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |
| Total                      |         |           |                | ( <sup>3</sup> )      | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  | 141,162.90                                           |                  | 8,081.25                                             | ( <sup>3</sup> ) | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Not yet available.

WILLIAM H. GRAY III, Aug. 8, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ETHIOPIA, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 9 AND AUG. 20, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country                     | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |                             | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Alan Wheat                 | 8/9     | 8/10      | England                     | 130.90                | 208.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 130.90           | 208.00                                               |
|                            | 8/10    | 8/14      | Ethiopia                    | 425.42                | 676.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 425.42           | 676.00                                               |
|                            | 8/14    | 8/14      | Airfare from Ethiopia       |                       |                                                      | 602.27           | 957.00                                               |                  |                                                      | 602.27           | 957.00                                               |
|                            | 8/14    | 8/15      | Lodging in England          | 106.61                | 169.40                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 106.61           | 169.40                                               |
|                            | 8/15    | 8/15      | Airfare from England        |                       |                                                      | 347.39           | 552.00                                               |                  |                                                      | 347.39           | 552.00                                               |
|                            | 8/19    | 8/21      | Airfare to and from Houston |                       |                                                      |                  | 257.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  | 257.00                                               |
|                            | 8/19    | 8/20      | Lodging in Houston          |                       | 128.66                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 128.66                                               |
| Hon. Gary Ackerman         | 8/9     | 8/10      | England                     | 130.90                | 208.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 130.90           | 208.00                                               |
| Jack Russ                  | 8/9     | 8/10      | England                     | 130.90                | 208.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 130.90           | 208.00                                               |
|                            | 8/10    | 8/14      | Ethiopia                    | 425.42                | 676.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 425.42           | 676.00                                               |
| Hon. Gary Ackerman         | 8/10    | 8/14      | Ethiopia                    | 425.42                | 676.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 425.42           | 676.00                                               |
| Jack Russ                  | 8/14    | 8/14      | Airfare from Ethiopia       |                       |                                                      | 602.27           | 957.00                                               |                  |                                                      | 602.27           | 957.00                                               |
|                            | 8/14    | 8/14      | Lodging in England          | 106.61                | 169.40                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 106.61           | 169.40                                               |
| Hon. Gary Ackerman         | 8/14    | 8/15      | Lodging in England          | 106.61                | 169.40                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 106.61           | 169.40                                               |
| Jack Russ                  | 8/15    | 8/15      | Airfare from England        |                       |                                                      | 347.39           | 552.00                                               |                  |                                                      | 347.39           | 552.00                                               |
| Hon. Gary Ackerman         | 8/15    | 8/15      | Airfare from England        |                       |                                                      | 347.39           | 552.00                                               |                  |                                                      | 347.39           | 552.00                                               |
| Total                      |         |           |                             |                       | 3,288.86                                             |                  | 3,827.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 7,115.86                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ALAN WHEAT, Feb. 13, 1990.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE PHILIPPINES, INDONESIA, SINGAPORE, THAILAND, AND PORTUGAL, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 14 AND AUG. 27, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country     | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |             | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Donald K. Anderson    | 8/14    | 8/17      | Philippines | 9,555.84              | 423.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 423.00                                               |
|                            | 8/17    | 8/19      | Indonesia   | 561,215               | 316.00                                               |                  |                                                      | 67.12            | 27.92                                                |                  | 343.92                                               |
|                            | 8/19    | 8/21      | Singapore   | 352                   | 280.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 280.00                                               |
|                            | 8/21    | 8/24      | Thailand    | 12,926                | 501.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 501.00                                               |
|                            | 8/24    | 8/27      | Portugal    | 82,620                | 510.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 510.00                                               |
| Military transportation    |         |           |             |                       |                                                      |                  | 9,521.69                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 9,521.69                                             |
| Keith Jewell               | 8/14    | 8/17      | Philippines | 9,555.84              | 423.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 423.00                                               |
|                            | 8/17    | 8/19      | Indonesia   | 561,215               | 316.00                                               |                  |                                                      | 67.12            | 27.92                                                |                  | 343.92                                               |
|                            | 8/19    | 8/21      | Singapore   | 352                   | 280.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 280.00                                               |
|                            | 8/21    | 8/24      | Thailand    | 12,926                | 501.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 501.00                                               |
|                            | 8/24    | 8/27      | Portugal    | 82,620                | 510.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 510.00                                               |
| Military transportation    |         |           |             |                       |                                                      |                  | 9,521.69                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 9,521.69                                             |
| Ronald Lasch               | 8/14    | 8/17      | Philippines | 9,555.84              | 423.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 423.00                                               |
|                            | 8/17    | 8/19      | Indonesia   | 561,215               | 316.00                                               |                  |                                                      | 67.12            | 27.92                                                |                  | 343.92                                               |
|                            | 8/19    | 8/21      | Singapore   | 352                   | 280.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 280.00                                               |
|                            | 8/21    | 8/24      | Thailand    | 12,926                | 501.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 501.00                                               |
|                            | 8/24    | 8/27      | Portugal    | 82,620                | 510.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 510.00                                               |
| Military transportation    |         |           |             |                       |                                                      |                  | 9,521.69                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 9,521.69                                             |
| Total                      |         |           |             |                       | 6,090.00.00                                          |                  | 28,565.07                                            |                  | 83.76                                                |                  | 34,738.83                                            |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DONALD K. ANDERSON.



## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. KEVIN F. PETERSON, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 30 AND JULY 12, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country                   | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |                           | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Kevin F. Peterson          | 6/30    | 7/12      | Ireland, Northern Ireland |                       | 2,190.00                                             |                  | 1,409.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,599.00                                             |
| Total                      |         |           |                           |                       | 2,190.00                                             |                  | 1,409.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,599.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

KEVIN F. PETERSON, July 25, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. ANGELA MILAZZO, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 6 AND AUG. 15, 1989

| Name of Member or employee        | Date    |           | Country   | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                                   | Arrival | Departure |           | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Angela Milazzo                    | 8/6     | 8/9       | Korea     | 400,200               | 600.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 400,200          | 600.00                                               |
|                                   | 8/9     | 8/13      | Thailand  | 17,081                | 668.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 17,081           | 668.00                                               |
|                                   | 8/13    | 8/15      | Hong Kong | 3,278.10              | 420.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      | 3,278.10         | 420.00                                               |
| Military aircraft—cost per person |         |           |           |                       |                                                      |                  | 4,137.65                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,137.65                                             |
| Total                             |         |           |           |                       | 1,688.00                                             |                  | 4,137.65                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 5,825.65                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ANGELA MILAZZO, Sept. 19, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 8 AND AUG. 24, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country     | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |             | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. H. Martin Lancaster   | 8/20    | 8/24      | Switzerland |                       | 832.00                                               |                  | 4,443.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 5,275.00                                             |
| Total                      |         |           |             |                       | 832.00                                               |                  | 4,443.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 5,275.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

H. MARTIN LANCASTER, Sept. 11, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. CYNTHIA GILLESPIE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 21 AND AUG. 31, 1989

| Name of Member or employee   | Date    |           | Country        | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                              | Arrival | Departure |                | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Cynthia D. Gillespie         | 8/21    | 8/26      | Germany        |                       | 777.75                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 775.75                                               |
|                              | 8/22    | 8/22      | United Kingdom |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 8/26    | 8/29      | Italy          |                       | 618.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 618.00                                               |
|                              | 8/29    | 8/31      | Belgium        |                       | 380.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 380.00                                               |
| Commercial transportation    |         |           |                |                       |                                                      |                  | 4,795.12                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 4,795.12                                             |
| U.S. military transportation |         |           |                |                       |                                                      |                  | 1,824.81                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 1,824.81                                             |
| Total                        |         |           |                |                       | 1,775.75                                             |                  | 6,619.93                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 8,395.68                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

CYNTHIA D. GILLESPIE, Oct. 31, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. RANDALL SCHEUNEMANN, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 8 AND SEPT. 10, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |         | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Randall Scheunemann        | 9/8     | 9/9       | Panama  |                       | 206.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 206.00                                               |

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN, MR. RANDALL SCHEUNEMANN, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 8 AND SEPT. 10, 1989—Continued

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country   | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |           | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Total                      | 9/9     | 9/10      | Nicaragua |                       | 206.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 206.00                                               |
|                            |         |           |           |                       | 206.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 206.00                                               |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

RANDALL SCHEUNEMANN, Oct. 9, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO NICARAGUA, HONDURAS AND COSTA RICA, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 29 AND OCT. 2, 1989

| Name of Member or employee   | Date    |           | Country    | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                              | Arrival | Departure |            | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Byron L. Dorgan         | 9/29    | 9/29      | Nicaragua  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 9/29    | 10/1      | Honduras   |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 10/1    | 10/2      | Costa Rica |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| U.S. military transportation |         |           |            |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |
| Hon. Richard J. Durbin       | 9/29    | 9/29      | Nicaragua  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 9/29    | 10/1      | Honduras   |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 10/1    | 10/2      | Costa Rica |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| U.S. military transportation |         |           |            |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |
| Hon. Timothy J. Penny        | 9/29    | 9/29      | Nicaragua  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 9/29    | 10/1      | Honduras   |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 10/1    | 10/2      | Costa Rica |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| U.S. military transportation |         |           |            |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |
| Hon. Gerald D. Kleczka       | 9/29    | 9/29      | Nicaragua  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 9/29    | 10/1      | Honduras   |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 10/1    | 10/2      | Costa Rica |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| U.S. military transportation |         |           |            |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |
| Anthony Gambino              | 9/29    | 9/29      | Nicaragua  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 9/29    | 10/1      | Honduras   |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 10/1    | 10/2      | Costa Rica |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| U.S. military transportation |         |           |            |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |
| Robert Jackson               | 9/29    | 9/29      | Nicaragua  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 9/29    | 10/1      | Honduras   |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 10/1    | 10/2      | Costa Rica |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| U.S. military transportation |         |           |            |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |
| Douglas R.W. Norell          | 9/29    | 9/29      | Nicaragua  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 9/29    | 10/1      | Honduras   |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                              | 10/1    | 10/2      | Costa Rica |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| U.S. military transportation |         |           |            |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,929.60                                             |
| Total                        |         |           |            |                       |                                                      |                  | 27,507.20                                            |                  |                                                      |                  | 27,507.20                                            |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

Note.—Per diem and other expenditures not available at time of filing.

BYRON L. DORGAN, Nov. 1, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO CENTRAL AMERICA, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 27 AND OCT 30, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country     | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |             | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. John J. Rhodes III    | 10/27   | 10/28     | Panama      |                       | 306.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 306.00                                               |
|                            | 10/28   | 10/29     | Nicaragua   |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 10/29   | 10/30     | El Salvador |                       | 127.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 127.00                                               |
| Hon. Eni F.H. Faleomavaega | 10/27   | 10/28     | Panama      |                       | 306.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 306.00                                               |
|                            | 10/28   | 10/29     | Nicaragua   |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                            | 10/29   | 10/30     | El Salvador |                       | 127.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 127.00                                               |
| Total                      |         |           |             |                       | 866.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 866.00                                               |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOHN J. RHODES III, Jan. 24, 1990.



## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO PANAMA AND NICARAGUA, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 9 AND NOV. 12, 1989

| Name of Member or employee               | Date    |           | Country   | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                                          | Arrival | Departure |           | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Don Sundquist and Hon. Craig Thomas | 11/9    | 11/10     | Panama    | NA                    | 206.00                                               |                  | 23,853.90                                            |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
|                                          | 11/10   | 11/12     | Nicaragua |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Total                                    |         |           |           |                       | 412.00                                               |                  | 23,853.90                                            |                  |                                                      |                  | 24,265.90                                            |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Per person.<sup>4</sup> Total flying hours for Codel Sundquist 11.1. Cost per flying hour \$2,149. Reflects total cost for air transportation.

Note: John Miller, MC and Steven Schiff, MC also participated in this Codel, but were authorized by the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Government Operations respectively.

DON SUNDQUIST.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BERLIN, WEST GERMANY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 7 AND DEC. 8, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country      | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |              | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Benjamin L. Cardin    | 12/7    | 12/8      | West Germany |                       | 382.00                                               |                  | 8,816.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 9,198.00                                             |
| Hon. Mike Eszy             | 12/7    | 12/8      | West Germany |                       | 382.00                                               |                  | 8,816.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 9,198.00                                             |
| Hon. Martin Frost          | 12/7    | 12/8      | West Germany |                       | 382.00                                               |                  | 8,816.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 9,198.00                                             |
| Hon. E. Clay Shaw          | 12/7    | 12/8      | West Germany |                       | 382.00                                               |                  | 8,816.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 9,198.00                                             |
| Hon. Larry Smith           | 12/7    | 12/8      | West Germany |                       | 382.00                                               |                  | 8,816.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 9,198.00                                             |
| Keith Jewell               | 12/7    | 12/8      | West Germany |                       | 382.00                                               |                  | 8,816.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 9,198.00                                             |
| Karin E. Johanson          | 12/7    | 12/8      | West Germany |                       | 382.00                                               |                  | 8,816.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 9,198.00                                             |
| Total                      |         |           |              |                       | 2,674.00                                             |                  | 61,712.00                                            |                  |                                                      |                  | 64,386.00                                            |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BENJAMIN L. CARDIN, Jan. 30, 1990.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO EAST BERLIN, POLAND AND HUNGARY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 14 AND DEC. 20, 1989

| Name of Member or employee                                  | Date    |           | Country          | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                             | Arrival | Departure |                  | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Visit to East Berlin, Poland and Hungary, Dec. 14-20, 1989: |         |           |                  |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Hon. Beverly B. Byron.....                                  | 12/14   | 12/16     | East Berlin..... |                       | 423.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 432.00                                               |
|                                                             | 12/16   | 12/18     | Poland.....      |                       | 292.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 292.00                                               |
|                                                             | 12/18   | 12/20     | Hungary.....     |                       | 138.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 138.00                                               |
| Hon. Barbara B. Kennelly.....                               | 12/14   | 12/16     | East Berlin..... |                       | 423.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 423.00                                               |
|                                                             | 12/16   | 12/18     | Poland.....      |                       | 292.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 292.00                                               |
|                                                             | 12/18   | 12/20     | Hungary.....     |                       | 138.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 138.00                                               |
| Hon. Lynn Martin.....                                       | 12/14   | 12/16     | East Berlin..... |                       | 423.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 423.00                                               |
|                                                             | 12/16   | 12/18     | Poland.....      |                       | 292.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 292.00                                               |
|                                                             | 12/18   | 12/20     | Hungary.....     |                       | 138.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 138.00                                               |
| Mr. Henry J. Schweiter.....                                 | 12/14   | 12/16     | East Berlin..... |                       | 423.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 423.00                                               |
|                                                             | 12/16   | 12/18     | Poland.....      |                       | 292.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 292.00                                               |
|                                                             | 12/18   | 12/20     | Hungary.....     |                       | 138.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 138.00                                               |
| Total.....                                                  |         |           |                  |                       | 3,412.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,412.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and means.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BEVERLY B. BYRON, Jan. 31, 1990.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. KEITH JEWELL, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 3 AND NOV. 4, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country   | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |           | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Keith Jewell               | 11/3    | 11/4      | Panama    |                       | 66.00                                                |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 66.00                                                |
|                            | 11/4    | 11/4      | Nicaragua |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Military transportation    |         |           |           |                       |                                                      |                  | 3,377.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,377.00                                             |
| Total                      |         |           |           |                       | 66.00                                                |                  | 3,377.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 3,443.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

KEITH JEWELL, Nov. 9, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO JAMAICA, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 2 AND NOV. 6, 1989

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |         | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Ray A. Boyum               | 11/2    | 11/6      | Jamaica | 4,066.08              | 688.00                                               |                  | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  |                                                      |                  | 688.00                                               |
| Marcia Stein               | 11/2    | 11/6      | Jamaica | 4,066.08              | 688.00                                               |                  | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  |                                                      |                  | 688.00                                               |
| Total                      |         |           |         |                       | 1,376.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 1,376.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Military transportation cost unknown at this time.

RAY A. BOYUM, Nov. 15, 1989.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. KEITH MORRISON, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED

| Name of Member or employee                                          | Date    |           | Country        | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |                                                      | Transportation   |                                                      | Other purposes   |                                                      | Total            |                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                     | Arrival | Departure |                | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Visit to West Berlin, Czechoslovakia, and Germany, Dec. 8-15, 1989: |         |           |                |                       |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |
| Mr. Keith Morrison                                                  | 12/8    | 12/12     | West Berlin    |                       | 423.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 423.00                                               |
|                                                                     | 12/12   | 12/14     | Czechoslovakia |                       | 292.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 292.00                                               |
|                                                                     | 12/14   | 12/15     | Germany        |                       | 138.00                                               |                  |                                                      |                  |                                                      |                  | 138.00                                               |
| Commercial transportation                                           |         |           |                |                       |                                                      |                  | 2,109.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 2,109.00                                             |
| Total                                                               |         |           |                |                       | 853.00                                               |                  | 2,109.00                                             |                  |                                                      |                  | 2,962.00                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

KEITH MORRISON, Dec. 19, 1989.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

3342. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting a report of three violations involving the improper use of appropriations which occurred in the Department of the Army, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1341(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Appropriations.

3343. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations of \$2.5 million to complete the renovation of the Guam Memorial Hospital; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

3344. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the 14th annual report of activities of the Geothermal Energy Coordination and Management Project for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 1162(a); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

3345. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report on the proposed use of a total of \$3,200,000 in fiscal year 1987 and fiscal year 1990 Construction of Facilities funds for the design and construction associated with widening 2.5 miles of the Kennedy Parkway on the Kennedy Space Center; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

3346. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a report on the Department of Energy's activities on technology transfer which includes highlights of significant accomplishments of the Department over the last 180 days, pursuant to Public Law 101-189, sec. 3133(c) (103 Stat. 1677); jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Science, Space, and Technology.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WHEAT. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 408. Resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 4785, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program of grants to provide preventive health services with respect to acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and for other purposes (Rept. 101-528). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FROST. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 409. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 2567, a bill to authorize additional appropriations for the construction of the Buffalo Bill Dam and Reservoir, Shoshone Project, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Wyoming (Rept. 101-529). Referred to the House Calendar.

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 410. Resolution providing for the consideration of S. 280, an act to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Niobrara River in Nebraska as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Rept. 101-530). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ROE. Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 2152. A bill to reinvigorate cooperation between the United States and Latin America in science and technology; with an amendment (Rept. 101-531). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ROE. Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Senate Joint Resolution 75. Joint Resolution, relating to NASA and the International Space Year; with amendments (Rept. 101-532, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 4088. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, with respect to veterans recruitment appointments; with an amendment (Rept. 101-533). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 4390. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make grants (in conjunction with the Secretary of Defense) for the establishment of research centers at qualifying medical schools to carry out medical research in areas of interest to the Department of Veterans Affairs (Rept. 101-534). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## SUBSEQUENT ACTION ON A REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 5 of rule X, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

S. 280. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries discharged from fur-



ther consideration of S. 280; S. 280 referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, and Mr. SMITH of Florida):

H.R. 4985. A bill to designate the Federal building located at 51 Southwest 1st Avenue in Miami, FL, as the "Claude Pepper Federal Building"; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, and Mr. CLINGER):

H.R. 4986. A bill to amend the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1991 and 1992, to improve aviation safety and capacity, to reduce the surplus in the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota:

H.R. 4987. A bill to encourage Indian economic development; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 4988. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to increase the per diem rate for members of the board of directors of the Rural Telephone Bank; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HERTEL:

H.R. 4989. A bill to award a congressional gold medal to Jane Henson, the widow of Jim Henson; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. NEAL of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. VENTO, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. FLAKE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. PRICE, Mr. CARPER, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. TORRES, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. MFUME, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. HILER, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. McCANDLESS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. GEPHARDT):

H.R. 4990. A bill to require the Attorney General of the United States to promptly increase activity with respect to the criminal referrals involving savings associations which are pending before the Department of Justice, to require quarterly appearances by the Attorney General before committees of the Congress to report on progress being made in investigating and prosecuting cases involving fraud and embezzlement in savings associations, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LAFALCE:

H.R. 4991. A bill to authorize the refinancing of certain small business debentures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. MINETA:

H.R. 4992. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish programs regarding the health of individuals of Asian or Pacific Island ancestry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GUARINI, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. COYNE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SUNDKUIST and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 4993. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to stimulate employment in, and to promote revitalization of, economically distressed areas designated as enterprise zones, by providing Federal tax relief for employment and investments, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and the Judiciary.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York (for herself, Mr. DOWNEY, and Mr. GAYDOS):

H.R. 4994. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize additional appropriations for counseling older individuals regarding Medicare benefits and health insurance; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SMITH of Florida (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. WEBER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FROST, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. GILMAN, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SIKORSKI, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MANTON, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. LENT, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. FEIGHAN, and Mr. WEISS):

H.R. 4995. A bill to declare that further negotiations between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organization are prohibited by section 1302 of Public Law 99-83 because the Palestine Liberation Organization has failed to adhere to its renunciation of the use of terrorism; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SWIFT (for himself and Mr. THOMAS of California):

H.R. 4996. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Federal Election Commission for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TAUKE (for himself and Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota):

H.R. 4997. A bill to permit States to waive application of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 with respect to vehicles used to transport farm supplies from retail dealers to or from a farm, and to vehicles used for custom harvesting, whether or not such vehicles are controlled and operated by a farmer; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. HAYES of Illinois (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. FALCOMA-VAEGA, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HOYER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. LONG, Mr. BENNETT, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CARR, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr.

CROCKETT, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. De LUGO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GRAY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PALONE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. TALLON, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WHEAT, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. NAGLE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mrs. PATTERSON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROE, Mr. SAVAGE, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. UNSOLD, Mr. WASHINGTON, and Mr. FROST):

H.J. Res. 588. Joint resolution designating the week in 1990 which coincides with the first visit of Nelson Mandela to the United States after his release from prison in South Africa as "South African Freedom Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MINETA (for himself, Mr. CONTE, and Mr. WHITTEN):

H.J. Res. 589. Joint resolution to provide for the appointment of Ira Michael Heyman of California as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.J. Res. 590. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to proclaim July 6, 1990, as Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong Day; a day to observe and commemorate the 90th anniversary of his birth; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of Florida (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BALLENGER, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FALCOMA-VAEGA, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HYDE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. McDADE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MACHTELEY, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. OAKAR, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RAY, Mr. RITTER, Mr. ROE, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TALLON, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. WHITTAKER, and Mr. YATES):

H.J. Res. 591. Joint resolution designating the third Sunday of August of 1990 as "National Senior Citizens Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

## MEMORIALS

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

429. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to urging support for the establishment of a compact between Pacific States and the Canadian Province of British Columbia to provide for future planning and protection of ocean resources which are of regional concern; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

430. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to a proposed veterans' hospital in Hawaii; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

[Omitted from the Record of April 3, 1990]

H.R. 3914: Mr. STEARNS.

[Submitted June 7, 1990]

H.R. 101: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.  
H.R. 118: Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.  
H.R. 201: Mr. ROSE.  
H.R. 303: Mr. LIGHTFOOT.  
H.R. 463: Mr. HANCOCK.  
H.R. 520: Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. JONTZ.  
H.R. 521: Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. JONTZ, and Mrs. BYRON.  
H.R. 522: Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. JONTZ, and Mrs. BYRON.  
H.R. 523: Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. JONTZ, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. YATES, Mr. SAVAGE, and Mr. AU COIN.  
H.R. 673: Mr. SCHUETTE.  
H.R. 1540: Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. SCHEUER.  
H.R. 1810: Ms. PELOSI and Mr. WALSH.  
H.R. 2584: Mr. BILIRAKIS and Mr. SARPALIUS.  
H.R. 3004: Mr. ROBINSON.  
H.R. 3066: Mr. SAVAGE.  
H.R. 3701: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. HUTTO, and Mr. HORTON.  
H.R. 3732: Mr. PARRIS, Mrs. SAIKI, and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.  
H.R. 3768: Mr. COSTELLO.  
H.R. 3785: Mr. CLINGER, Mr. GALLO, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. BUSTAMANTE.  
H.R. 3828: Mr. MARKEY.  
H.R. 3914: Mr. BUNNING, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. SCHAEFER.  
H.R. 3922: Mr. HEFLEY.  
H.R. 3957: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.  
H.R. 3977: Mr. STUDDS, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. RAVENEL, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. TALLON.  
H.R. 3986: Mr. BARNARD, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. FROST, Mr. PARKER, Mr. McDADDE, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. KASICH, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.  
H.R. 3996: Mr. FUSTER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FROST, and Mr. ECKART.  
H.R. 4088: Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. STUMP, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. JAMES, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. PAXON, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. PARKER, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Ms. LONG, Mr. GEREN, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. LEATH of Texas,

Mr. HEFNER, Mr. JENKINS, and Mr. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 4123: Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. ECKART, and Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 4125: Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. ECKART, Mr. ATKINS, and Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H.R. 4213: Mr. SYNAR, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TORRES, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EVANS, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 4230: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 4250: Mr. COUGHLIN and Mr. GEKAS.

H.R. 4258: Mr. MRAZEK.

H.R. 4347: Mr. GOODLING.

H.R. 4390: Mr. MACHTLEY and Mr. DERRICK.

H.R. 4421: Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. FROST, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HYDE, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 4475: Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. BEREUTER, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. COX, Mr. PRICE, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. ESPY, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HANCOCK, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. WELDON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut.

H.R. 4506: Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. YATES, Mr. MOODY, and Mr. FEIGHAN.

H.R. 4516: Mr. MINETA, and Mr. TORRICELLI.

H.R. 4574: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 4661: Mr. PEASE.

H.R. 4711: Mr. BATES, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. FAZIO, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. ROE, and Mr. HORTON.

H.R. 4852: Mr. SPENCE and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 4866: Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. FRANK, and Mr. HORTON.

H.R. 4893: Mr. McGRATH, Mr. BATES, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut.

H.R. 4894: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. FORD of Michigan, and Mr. MANTON.

H.R. 4931: Mr. VALENTINE and Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 4962: Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. WALSH, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mr. MINETA.

H.R. 4965: Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. STOKES, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 4984: Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. HENRY, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. MORRISON of Washington.

H.J. Res. 350: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.J. Res. 409: Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H.J. Res. 466: Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. OLIN, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. VENTO, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. WISE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. PACK-

ARD, Mr. PRICE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WOLF, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SLATTERY, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DYSON, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. GRAY, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PARKER, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. PAXON, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PETRI, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. REGULA, Mr. RHODES, Mr. RITTER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. ROSE, Mr. ROTH, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. RUSSO, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. LONG, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BATEMAN, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. BUNNING, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. DeLAY, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. GRANT, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. RAY, Mr. TALLON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. JENKINS, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. SHARP, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. WHEAT.

H.J. Res. 507: Mr. MATSUI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. SABO, Mr. FISH, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SUND-



QUIST, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, and Mr. MAVROULES.

H.J. Res. 512: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. PRICE, Mr. STOKES, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GEREN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. HOYER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MACHTELY, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. COYNE, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. CRAIG, and Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York.

H.J. Res. 516: Mr. BARNARD, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. RHODES, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ECKART, Ms. LONG, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. COBLE, Mr. CHANDLER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. GRANDY, Mr.

PAXON, Mr. TAYLOR, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. RITTER, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. RAY, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. MICHEL, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. LENT, Mr. PORTER, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, and Mr. PARKER.

H.J. Res. 543: Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. SABO, and Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.J. Res. 570: Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. TANNER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. SMITH of VERMONT.

H.J. Res. 586: Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. APPELATE, Mr. BRYANT, and Mr. HORTON.

H. Con. Res. 17: Ms. SNOWE.

H. Con. Res. 128: Mr. CONDIT.

H. Con. Res. 246: Mr. MINETA, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. TAUKE.

H. Con. Res. 287: Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. YATES, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, and Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE.

H. Con. Res. 300: Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. LaFALCE.

H. Con. Res. 333: Mr. MACHTELY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. STOKES, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. FASCELL.

H. Res. 134: Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H. Res. 176: Mr. SCHUETTE.

H. Res. 387: Mr. FAWELL.

H. Res. 390: Mr. BRYANT, Mr. PENNY, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

## DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 3498: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 4641: Mr. SCHUETTE.

## SENATE—Thursday, June 7, 1990

(Legislative day of Wednesday, April 18, 1990)

The Senate met at 10 a.m. on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable RICHARD BRYAN, a Senator from the State of Nevada.

## PRAYER

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

Let us pray:

We remember with gratitude, this morning as we pray, Keenen Peck, a young man from the staff of Senator KOHL, who died Wednesday night unexpectedly. We thank You, God, for his life, and we commend him to Your loving care.

*And God shall wipe away all the tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away. And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new.*  
\* \* \*—Revelation 21:4, 5.

Gracious Father, as we celebrated President Eisenhower's 100th birthday in the House Chamber and four decades of military achievements on the east steps, we were reminded of the glorious hope toward which all creation looks.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;  
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;  
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword;  
His truth is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea,  
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;  
As He died to make men holy, let us live to make men free,  
While God is marching on.

Glory! glory, hallelujah!  
Glory! glory, hallelujah!  
Glory! glory, hallelujah!  
Our God is marching on.

(First and fourth stanzas, "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory," Julia W. Howe, 1862.)

Amen.

## APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, DC, June 7, 1990.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RICHARD H. BRYAN, a Senator from the State of Nevada, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. BRYAN thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

## RECOGNITION OF SENATOR KOHL

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL] is recognized.

## DEATH OF KEENEN PECK

Mr. KOHL. It is my sad duty, Mr. President, to inform the Senate this morning of the death of one of my most prized staff assistants, Mr. Keenen Peck. He died early Wednesday morning in his sleep. He was a very special person, intelligent and charming and a hard worker; industrious; as effective as you could expect to find from any person with whom you ever worked. I and all the people with whom I work in my office, and I am sure many, many people around the Senate and the Hill, are going to feel very sad as they hear me talk and find out that Keenen Peck is no longer with us.

We will have a memorial service sometime next week at a time and date to be determined, and I ask leave to absent myself from the Senate tomorrow in order to attend his funeral in Chicago.

I thank the Chair.

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

## RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

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

## KEENEN PECK

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I wish to extend my personal sympathy and that of all Senators to the family of Mr. Peck and to Senator KOHL and members of his office. Obviously, it is always difficult when a loved one dies. It is especially difficult when it occurs in the youth of life, especially a life

which held so much promise as that of Mr. Peck's. We all join with Senator KOHL and staff in extending our deepest regrets to Mr. Peck's family.

## THE JOURNAL

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings be approved to date.

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

## SCHEDULE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, this morning following the time for the two leaders, there will be a period for morning business not to extend beyond 10:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

The vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the crime bill will occur at 10:30 this morning, with the required live quorum having been waived by consent. Any Senators who wish to file second-degree amendments to the crime bill may do so up to 10:30 this morning. Should cloture be invoked on the crime bill, the Senate will then remain on that measure until final disposition. In the event cloture is not invoked, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 341, the blind air passengers bill.

I understand that the House is expected to act early today on the President's veto message on H.R. 2364, the Amtrak authorization bill. If the House acts to override, as it is expected to do, it is my intention to bring that matter before the Senate as soon as it is available, which in all likelihood will be sometime during the day today.

Therefore, Mr. President, for the information of Senators, in summary, the cloture vote will occur at 10:30. Depending upon the outcome of that vote, the Senate will then either be on the crime bill or the Blind Air Passengers Act. During today's session, the Senate could consider the President's veto message on the Amtrak authorization bill. Rollcall votes are likely to occur today and a late night session with many votes is likely.

## RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

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



and I reserve all of the leader time of the distinguished Republican leader.

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

#### MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The absence of a quorum having been suggested, the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

#### LINE-ITEM VETO

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, yesterday I was quite amused, really amused, at the debate on the line-item veto. Senator after Senator came in and expressed horror at the idea that the President of the United States would have the line-item veto, that, oh my goodness, there is no telling what he would do with it. He might even help get spending down a little bit.

Is it a solution to the budget deficit problem? Absolutely not. It has never been advocated that way. But as the President knows, most Governors have this authority. I would think that they do not abuse the authority of the line-item veto.

I remember also the fact that Presidents for 200 years, from Thomas Jefferson through Richard Nixon, had what was known as "impoundment." We start blaming the deficit on all kinds of things. Some of us would say it was the beginning of the Budget Impoundment Act of 1974, and that it has been downhill every day since.

Others would say it is the dastardly Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, that all these laws are not helping, but making things worse.

The problem is us. The enemy is us. The Congress needs to get its act together. I think we should give the President the line-item veto authority. I do not understand what the Congress is so afraid of. I realize that some future President, maybe some past Presidents, would have line-item vetoed something that I would like to have had in various bills. I have done that myself. I have had line items included. But you run that risk.

I really do not think Presidents would abuse that authority. I tell you this: I asked the Senators to check with their constituents and see what they have to say about the line-item veto. The next time you go to a civic club, you go to a farm bureau, go to a labor meeting, ask for a show of hands. Whether you are in South Carolina, Mississippi, wherever you are in this country, the people generally support this concept.

But the discussion naturally turns to the budget, and some of the problems with the budget. Various and sundry Senators here yesterday maintained that the President causes this problem, the President needs to lead, the President needs to solve this problem of the budget deficit.

Come on. Presidents did not have to submit budgets until a few years ago, and under a law—not under the Constitution. President Bush submitted a budget. The Congress kicked it out in the street, threw rocks at it, said forget that. Finally, the House passed an unbelievably irresponsible budget resolution. The Senate has not even acted. We are saying, "Come on Mr. President. We did not like the first one; give us another one."

What do you think the next one would be? The Congress would bash it again, because the President surely would not advocate more and more and more spending across the board on every front. The problem is here.

One perfect example, year after year Presidents unwisely say give us a supplemental, maybe \$1 billion. What does Congress do? We give it to him, plus \$3 billion. That is an example of what happens time after time after time.

The problem with the Federal budget deficit is the insatiable spending appetite by the Congress. I have heard this stuff for 10 years. I have been in budget negotiations; I was in the gang of 17. I know what happens. We get in there. Everybody first kind of dances around. Then they say, "Well, the solution is more taxes. That is what we need, more taxes."

Right now in budget negotiations, if you look at what they are really talking about, they are talking about taxes, they are talking about more cuts in defense. When you get through analyzing it, if the summiteers come up with \$55 billion, I would be willing to wager that maybe \$5 billion of it would be some reduction in actual spending—not very much though.

What is the problem with the budget deficit? We are projected next year to spend for the Federal Government, hear me now, \$1.24 trillion. We are saying if we can find \$55 billion in there, that we could reduce spending? I do not understand it. The problem is spending.

Always we say, give us more taxes. The record is clear. Every time we

voted for more taxes, spending has gone up. It has gobbled up what we had in more revenue, plus some. This Member has been willing to vote for some of those things. I voted for TEFRA back in 1982 and 1983, and if I could take back one vote in the last 10 years, that is the one. I bought the deal.

I said if we are going to have all of these wonderful, lovely spending programs, many of which I support, we have to pay for them. I thought we had a deal. We were going to cut spending, raise some taxes. We got the taxes; we did not cut spending. I went along with it. I said we have to face this thing.

Frankly, my constituency, which comes from the poorest State in the Nation, still believes we should have a balanced budget. What we need to do with the budget deficit is for this body to get started.

I tell you, if you look at what is in the budget resolution which the Senate has been talking about taking up right now, it is about a \$17 billion increase over last year's spending level.

Mr. President, observing that no other Senators are presently seeking recognition, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

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

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, at a time when revenues are going up, estimated in this fiscal year to be \$70 billion more than we had last year, with defense spending clearly being cut no telling how much—somewhere between \$7 and \$23 billion below what the President asked for—with those two lines occurring in the budget deficits, why in the world are we still going to have real significant increases in the deficit over the previous year? It makes no sense.

What is happening is we are spending additional revenue, we are spending the so-called peace dividend with more and more and bigger and bigger problems over the previous year. A lot of these programs are great programs. I acknowledged it time and time again. I think we need to spend more money on highways, on education, fighting drugs and the crime problem, which apparently this body does not want us to significantly debate and amend because we are trying and apparently are going to invoke cloture, when the Members of the Senate have over 200 amendments they want to offer on this important issue.

But no, no. We do not want to consider that. I say to my colleagues here this morning, fear not the line-item veto. It will not bite us. Quit pointing fingers at it. I have said this during the Presidencies of Republicans and

Democrats. Look at Jimmy Carter's budgets. Every one of them was a better budget than what the Congress passed, the Congress of his own party. The problem is here.

On this crime package, why in the world will we not allow Senators of both parties to step up and offer important, relevant, significant amendments on the most important issue facing this country today, crime, the criminal, the victims, society? I do not understand it.

But I do think, once again, that the problem is the Senate. Let us quit trying to put blame somewhere else.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. GORTON addressed the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington is recognized.

#### HONORING MR. EDWARD E. CARLSON

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, for most of my distinguished colleagues who are not from the Pacific Northwest the mental image of my corner of the country is apt to be ill-defined. Perhaps the collective impression might include mountains, fir trees, and wide open spaces, all wrapped in the soft embrace of a gentle but constant rainfall.

But, Mr. President, and honored colleagues, were I to ask any of you to describe what you associate with Seattle specifically, your answer might well be more concrete. If you are like most Americans—indeed, like most people on Earth who are aware of Seattle at all—perhaps in your mind's eye now stands an image of our Space Needle, symbol of the 1962 World's Fair and of Seattle's coming of age.

But, as proud as we in Washington are of the Space Needle and its worldwide recognition, we have long known that the true symbol of the spirit of our region was the Space Needle's creator, Edward E. Carlson. Eddie died on April 3, 1990; we are greatly impoverished by his passing.

Eddie Carlson began life as a kid from the wrong side of the tracks whose first jobs were as a caddy and a bellboy. From that beginning, he became the creative and administrative genius behind the Seattle World's Fair; builder of the international chain of Westin hotels; the corporate savior of the financially embattled United Airlines. Yet, in eulogizing him, those of us who were privileged to know him and report after report in the media have concentrated on his open and friendly nature, his kindness, warmth, and generosity. His enormous accomplishments seem almost secondary to the man himself.

I have reflected on my own friendship with Eddie, and tried to think of how his private personality might have differed from his public image.

The answer, perhaps more for Eddie than for anyone I have ever known, is that there was no difference. Eddie Carlson returned my phone calls long before I was a U.S. Senator. He treated me, and everyone, with respect and friendship, and inspired intense admiration from all whose lives he touched. Eddie Carlson as a friend was the same Eddie Carlson, the businessman and civic leader.

Those of us in the Northwest have lost a unique and beloved friend. Perhaps we will come to think of Eddie Carlson's Space Needle no longer as a symbol of the city of Seattle, but as a monument to the man who was himself its symbol.

On behalf of the Senate of the United States, I extend condolences to Nell Carlson, Eddie's wife of 53 years; to his son, Eugene Carlson; his daughter Jane Williams; and to the three grandchildren he left behind.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of Thursday, April 5, 1990. It gives a fuller account of the magnitude of our loss as a result of the death of Eddie Carlson.

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

[From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Apr. 5, 1990]

#### BELLBOY WHO ROSE TO TOP

(By Larry Werner)

Eddie Carlson was a former bellboy who punched the right buttons and rose to the top floor of success, with corporate power, civic respect and national honors.

But Carlson, 78, who died late Tuesday of cancer, was remembered yesterday by friends and family not so much for his galaxy of achievements but for his gentle caring manner. He never forgot the bellboys of the world and he didn't just "find" time for people. He made the time.

"Regardless of how high he went, he was always just a regular guy," said Kenny Hudson, a Westin Hotel bellman who began at the old Olympic 49 years ago. "He treated everybody just like they were regular workers, regular people, with respect."

Federal Appellate Judge Jerome Farris remembers many United Airlines flights, when Carlson was the top executive. When clerks and flight attendants would find that Farris was from Seattle, they'd ask if he knew Carlson.

"I'll never forget the warmth with which they inquired, the joy with which they remembered him," Farris said. "I'll bet there aren't many people who lead corporations who get to know their line workers that way."

Carlson was father of the 1962 Seattle World's Fair. He built a small string of regional hotels into the international Westin chain. And as chairman of United Airlines Co. in the 1970s, he led the financially battered airline back into black ink.

Edward E. Carlson, who shunned the formal in favor of "Eddie," was born in 1911 in Tacoma. Seventy-five years later, when Carlson was named to the U.S. Business Hall of Fame, he would tell Fortune maga-

zine he had come "from a broken home on the wrong side of the tracks."

He was the oldest son of a Swedish father who worked as a streetcar motorman and of a mother whose family came from Eastern Canada. His parents, who had married as teen-agers, lived in quarrelsome poverty until they divorced. Carlson was then 14.

The family breakup thrust him into a series of part-time jobs to raise money to help support himself, mother and sister, and established what would become a lifetime pattern of hard work.

As a caddy at golf clubs in Seattle and Tacoma, Carlson was the poor boy who saw "impressive homes and . . . important business people who were in the news and who were nice to me."

As a first step toward becoming one of those important people, he enrolled at the University of Washington in 1928. Later caught up in business, Carlson never finished his university degree.

But he eventually did receive one of the university's highest honors—the degree of alumnus summa laude dignitatus. And as a regent, his constant concern was that the state's institutions of higher education receive adequate financial support.

To pay his tuition at the university, Carlson worked as a hotel bellboy and night clerk.

Three decades later, in 1960, he would become president of Western Hotels, when the company had 19 hotels, mostly in the Northwest. By 1970, Western International Hotels was a chain with 60 hotels in 13 countries.

But Carlson was just starting to turn the odds, along with a lot of heads, in the world of business.

At an age when many are planning for retirement, Carlson, at 59, undertook what became a legendary business turnaround.

The Western Hotel chain, though highly successful, had spent a lot of money to finance its rapid growth, and Carlson was concerned about a downturn. To stave it off, he negotiated a merger in 1970 between Western and UAL Inc., the holding company for the airline. (The hotel chain was renamed Westin in 1981.)

At the time, Carlson thought his principal role had ended. But just four months after the merger, UAL's new directors, unhappy with the performance of the previous chief executive officer, installed Carlson in his place.

Faced with recession, new competition and costs for a bulky fleet of jumbo planes, the airline had ended \$46 million in the red in 1970, its worst loss ever to that time. Carlson knew virtually nothing about airlines. But he canceled United orders for more big planes, cut by one-sixth the airline's daily flights, and decentralized management to regional centers.

Within a year, the airline's red ink had dropped to \$7 million and by 1974 it was reporting \$86.3 million in profit on revenues of \$2.2 billion.

The Carlson magic had reached a new pinnacle, but his ego never matched it.

"I had a big block of stock and they figured I'd work my fanny off to take care of that interest, which is pretty true," he told Fortune magazine, whose interview portrayed Carlson as "modestly resisting the notion that he saved United Airlines." However, the magazine added: "Let the facts speak for themselves."

The facts had spoken, as well, in another of Carlson's biggest life efforts—one any visitor, native or newcomer nearly always asso-



ciates with Seattle. It was the towering Space Needle of a city in love with a fair.

The 1962 Century 21 Exposition, attended by more than 9.6 million people from around the globe, was far more than a fair. It was the crowning accomplishment of a group of dreamers—Carlson among them—who wanted to put the city on the international map.

To Carlson, who was asked by Gov. Arthur B. Langlie to chair a committee to study the fair's feasibility, obstacles such as public skepticism, funding and lawsuits over land use were overshadowed by the visions.

Carlson put his hand to everything from hyping the fair across the country to seeking support from a joint session of the Legislature, for the creation of what is now the Pacific Science Center to soliciting financial support from business.

Perhaps no single success of the fair, which generated more than \$10 million in admissions and ended in the black, inspired Carlson more than his brainchild, the Space Needle.

On May 26, 1961, when concrete began to pour into the 30-foot-deep excavation crisscrossed by 250 tons of reinforcing steel, Carlson could not help but cry a little. The fair had become one of his greatest accomplishments.

Buoyed by hope and enthusiasm, relentless in his drive, Carlson was always fond of saying that his was a story of the American way. Anyone who applied themselves could make it, even a poor kid from a broken home on the wrong side of the tracks.

UW President William Gerberding said Carlson "was powerful, not because he asserted himself in a domineering way, but just by force of character."

"He always asked questions about everything; he had this insatiable curiosity. He listened to people. He didn't have preconceived ideas, and when he took on an issue he surrounded it."

Carlson's son, Eugene, said his father was "an extremely organized guy. He was a born manager, and there was nothing helter-skelter about his approach to anything."

"I guess it's kind of a cliché to say he was an extraordinary family man, but he was. His family always came first. He didn't have a particularly happy family life as a child, and I think he vowed that it would be different for his children. He worked very hard at that."

The late Rabbi Raphael Levine noted in his 1985 book, "Profiles in Service," that Carlson "cares about people, and has managed to stay modest as well as friendly. He gratefully credits all with whom he has worked, and mentions luck as another factor in his success."

Carlson's career included managing the Rainier Club before World War II, serving as a lieutenant commander in the Navy during the war, and becoming assistant to the president of Western Hotels in 1946. He was a director of several banks and a half-dozen corporations, and also served on the boards of three hospitals and a number of social, cultural, philanthropic and other national organizations.

Carlson is survived by Nell, his wife of 53 years; son Eugene, a reporter for the Wall Street Journal; daughter Jane Williams, vice president of the Seattle Foundation; two grandsons and a granddaughter.

A memorial service will be conducted at 4 p.m. Saturday at St. Mark's Cathedral. The family suggests memorials to the Edward E. Carlson Endowment for Leadership at the UW.

Eugene Carlson described the endowment, established by his father last year, as a plan "to spark a new generation of civic leaders by exposing students to public service."

Mr. SYMMS addressed the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. SYMMS] is recognized.

#### A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR QUENTIN BURDICK

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a colleague, sportsman, and fraternity brother, Senator QUENTIN BURDICK. June 28 marks Senator BURDICK's 30th year in the Senate, an event celebrated by only 35 other Senators in our Nation's history.

Senator BURDICK comes from a distinguished family which has represented North Dakota in the U.S. Congress for more than half the 100-year history of that State. When his father retired from 20 years of service in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1958, QUENTIN won that House seat. In 1960, he was elected to the Senate with the endorsement of the Democratic Non-Partisan League and he has sustained an impressive string of electoral victories since that time. Senator BURDICK has been instrumental in the success of the Democratic-NPL Party in North Dakota, which now controls the State's three congressional seats, as well as the State Senate and all but one statewide office.

It has been my privilege to serve with Senator BURDICK on the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee since I first came to this body in 1981. We both represent rural, Western States, and our constituents share many of the same interests relating to public works projects, including water resources and highways. As a result of these shared interests, we often find ourselves on the same side of the trenches. In 1987 Senator BURDICK became chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, providing excellent leadership to those of us who serve on the committee. I look forward to a continued good working relationship with my friend, the chairman, and I congratulate him on his remarkable tenure in this body.

#### TRIBUTE TO JEREMY BREAZEAL

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. President, I rise today to call support to a youngster from my State, Jeremy Breazeal. Jeremy, an eighth-grader from Lewiston, was one of 50 winners in the RespecTeen Speak For Yourself letter-writing contest. The letter-writing contest was part of the RespecTeen Speak For Yourself education program offered to social studies teachers nationwide in October 1989. The program encourages students to examine issues that affect their lives and teaches how

they can play a role in government decisionmaking.

Jeremy set an example for other young people to follow by exercising his right to speak up and be heard. He wrote to Representative LARRY CRAIG on his concerns over current abortion issues. In his letter he did a fine job of defending his position on the controversial topic of "aborting by the pill." I ask unanimous consent that Jeremy's article be printed in the RECORD following my remarks, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

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

LEWISTON ID, February 1990.

Representative LARRY CRAIG,  
Longworth House Office, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE CRAIG: There are many issues which are of concern to people in today's world. One that I have been hearing a lot about and have developed an interest in is abortion. This issue concerns me because it is a life or death situation for an unborn baby.

A television poll was recently taken in Idaho asking the people whether they wanted our Legislative Branch to decide the issue or if the people themselves wanted to decide the morality and legality of abortion at the voting booths. The people of Idaho have said in an overwhelming majority to let us, the people of Idaho vote on it. I believe that if we were given the chance to vote, abortion, would be illegal here.

My opinion of the abortion issue is that it should be outlawed because I believe that life begins when the male cell, sperm, and the female cell, egg, are joined to form a zygote. I have no reference to back this information up, it is just my opinion. Not only do I think the operation form of abortion is wrong, but I also think the method used in France, swallowing 3 pills and getting a shot to abort the fetus, is also wrong.

Representative Craig, I pray that you would do everything in your power to keep the "abort by pill" method out of the United States and that you continue the fight against abortion.

Sincerely,

JEREMY W. BREAZEAL.

#### INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LEE TENG-HUI

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. President, I recently had the privilege of representing the President, along with Congressman JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT, from Arkansas, and former Secretary of the Interior, Tom Kleppe, at the inauguration of President Lee Teng-hui in Taiwan. President Lee was elected by the National Assembly to the eighth presidential term of the Republic of China. While there, I had the privilege of attending President Lee's inaugural address, titled, "Opening a New Era for the Chinese People."

President Lee Teng-hui outlined in his address a multifaceted plan to guide the Republic of China toward achieving broader democratic institutions, continue their pursuit of human rights, actively invest more in social

welfare, and develop a comprehensive strategy to fulfill its international responsibilities.

The president confirmed his commitment to political democratization by calling for necessary revisions to portions of the Republic of China's Constitution, particularly matters concerning the parliamentary organs of the central government and the system of local government. Added to this commitment of democratic innovation, the president acknowledged the need for the institutionalization of party politics as well as implementing measures to ensure clean and fair elections. His call for fair competition among political parties and entrusting decisions to the will of the people clearly indicates his determination to bring greater plurality to the people of Taiwan.

President Lee declared as one of his highest priorities the need to ensure the well-being of the people. Social welfare innovations in the areas of public safety, living conditions, and care for the handicapped and aged will soon supplement existing institutions. He has also called for accelerated renovation of the judicial system, which will further strengthen these programs.

The Republic of China will continue its forty year record of continued growth of the economy and trade, as well as its successful pursuit of technological innovation and industrial upgrading. The United States has much to gain in a cooperative, mutually complementary relationship with the Republic of China, as history demonstrates.

As a member of the international community, the Republic of China has consistently recognized international standards of equality and reciprocity in its relationships with other countries. President Lee has promised they will continue to build upon these existing relationships by fulfilling their international trade responsibilities.

As the Republic of China undertakes the difficult task of strengthening their democratic form of government, we should encourage the progression of President Lee's bold proposals.

Mr. President, I believe it would be in the interest of all Senators to carefully read his inaugural address, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD following my statement.

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

**OPENING A NEW ERA FOR THE CHINESE PEOPLE**  
(Inaugural Address, the Eighth President of the Republic of China, Lee Teng-hui, May 20, 1990)

My Dear Countrymen and Distinguished Guests: The eighth session of the National Assembly elected me, Lee Teng-hui, to the eighth presidential term of the Republic of China. Today I, together with Vice Presi-

dent Li Yuan-zu, will take my oath of office in accordance with the stipulations of our Constitution. The entire people have charged me with a solemn office. With such a heavy responsibility on my shoulders, I will naturally do my utmost to adhere to the terms of the presidential oath, devoting my full efforts to protecting the country and enhancing the welfare of the people.

A look at the current world situation reveals that we now find ourselves in a great era of rapid change. The pursuit of political democracy, economic liberalization, and world peace by all of humanity is now a raging, irresistible tide that will inevitably destroy the shackles of systems that refuse to change with the times and the stockades of closed, totalitarian ideologies. Accordingly, the international situation has progressed from antagonism to conciliation. We, the Chinese people, naturally cannot exclude ourselves from this massive tide. Rising up to take advantage of this opportunity and lay a comprehensive and lasting foundation for the future of the Chinese people is the common responsibility of the 1.2 billion Chinese at home and abroad. It is also the duty of the people on our bastion of national revival, civilian and military alike, to lead the way with great wisdom, determination, and solidarity, based on our many years of experience and achievements in implementing political democracy and an economy that benefits the people. Accepting the people's high expectations and trust in these extraordinary times, I feel the weight of my responsibility is multiplied many times over. I earnestly hope that all compatriots continue to offer your support and encouragement, so that over the coming six years of this presidential term, I can execute my duties to the fullest and fulfill the mission history has given us.

The Constitution of the Republic of China was drafted in accordance with the bequeathed teachings of our founding father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Its goal is to clearly delineate the distribution of power, and incorporate the strengths of China and the West to establish a sound democratic system. However, the process of drafting the Constitution involved many twists and turns and compromises. At the time it was first put into effect, the nation was embroiled in war and chaos. In view of these special circumstances, the Temporary Provisions Effective During the Period of Mobilization for the Suppression of the Communist Rebellion were enacted. For the past forty-some years, under the leadership of the late president Chiang Kai-shek and Chiang Ching-kuo, this painstakingly executed design has made an undeniable contribution to maintaining stability on our bastion of national revival, and creating the miracle of the "Taiwan experience." Nevertheless, with the changing domestic and international situation and the increasingly ardent desire of the people for democratic rule of law, the political environment of our bastion of national revival is not the same as in the past. Everybody now recognizes that normal development of a system of constitutional democracy is the only path to thoroughly implementing political democracy. Thus it is my hope that a termination of the Period of Mobilization for the Suppression of the Communist Rebellion can be declared, in accordance with the law, in the shortest possible period of time. Furthermore, based on the many years of experience we have accumulated in implementing our Constitution and on the needs arising from the current national environment, for-

ward-looking and necessary revisions will be made to portions of the Constitution concerning such matters as the parliamentary organs of the central government, the system of local government, and government organization to provide the Chinese people with a legal code that is in accord with the trends of our times, and to establish a great model of political democracy for all times. This difficult task can not be achieved in a single leap. The government will, in full sincerity and a spirit of selflessness, solicit the suggestions of people of all walks of life and cautiously and actively work at this task, so that, with the participation and encouragement of the people, it can be completed within a period of two years.

Equally important as innovation in our system of constitutional government is the institutionalization of party politics. Fair competition among political parties and entrusting decisions to the will of the people are the best way to ensure thorough implementation of constitutional democracy. I have stressed on many occasions that we must invest our full efforts in building up our system and in cultivating a sound concept of the rule of law, so that all political activities can be carried out within the framework of the system, and operate according to the standards of the law. However, I also wish to emphasize that any responsible political proposition must have identification with the Republic of China as its premise, and the welfare of all the people as its basis. The government will accelerate renovation of the judicial system to solidify our foundation for the rule of law, make the civil service system sounder to raise administrative efficiency, and ensure clean elections so that outstanding members of society can achieve their goal of serving the people through a process of fair elections. If we proceed gradually, one step at a time, our system of party politics will naturally become sounder over time, our foundation of democracy will naturally become firmer, and the time when the country is well-governed and enjoys lasting stability will naturally be in sight.

We know that there is a mutually complementary and mutually reinforcing relationship between a prosperous economy and the development of political democracy. Because the Taiwan-Penghu-Kinmen-Matsu area has over the past forty years implemented a free economic system oriented toward enhancing the people's livelihood, it has a brilliant record of both rapid growth and equitable distribution of wealth. This fruit of the efforts of all the people has long been known throughout the world, and it has served to create a successful theory and model for all the developing countries of the world. Looking to the future, the government will, in addition to adhering to its set policies of liberalization and internationalization so as to maintain the continued growth of the economy and trade, design a comprehensive plan for the use and development of our land, accelerate state-of-the-art scientific and technological research and transfer, advance the upgrading of industry, improve the production structure of agriculture and fishery, open up markets for foreign trade, and strengthen international cooperation, so that through a concerted effort, our economic development can in the six years to come expand its scope and horizons in its march toward a new level of achievement.

We believe that ensuring the people's well-being is the most important task of all



development, and the fruits of all development should be enjoyed by all the people. In the process of economic development, the government should actively invest more in social welfare, and should, based on the particular circumstances of our country, learn from the experiences of more advanced countries and design a concrete program for the welfare of all the people, so that our citizens can live and work in safety and harmony, and the aged, weak, and handicapped can receive the care they need. At the same time, the government should also thoroughly implement ecological protection and prevention of public hazards, while improving traffic, public safety, and living environment conditions. In this way the people will not only have access to plentiful resources for their everyday life, but will also enjoy a rich and meaningful spiritual life, thus thoroughly realizing the ideals of prosperity and equitable distribution of wealth as prescribed in our Principle of the People's Well-Being.

We understand that culture and education are our nation's roots, and are the foundation of further national development. Any material or institutional development is destined to remain at a superficial level unless it is able to enrich our culture and raise our academic level. Through regional integration and cultural exchange, the overall development of the international community is gradually moving toward becoming an indivisible whole. This age of unprecedented vigorous development in our bastion of national revival is also the ideal time for making an objective review of our culture, and to choose and retain the best portions of it, and incorporate the strengths of other cultures where appropriate. We must begin with elementary school education, cultivating sound growth according to a plan, so as to set the minds and spirits of our people on the right track, mold their temperaments, and develop in them the life attitudes of placing a high value on ethics, being public-spirited and trustworthy, maintaining honor and discipline, and respecting the law. This will in turn promote the development of the Chinese cultural characteristic of being able to accommodate many diverse influences, thus making a valuable contribution to the well-being of mankind and world peace.

Fellow Countrymen, Distinguished Guests: Although development in the Republic of China over the past forty years has been restricted to the Taiwan-Penghu-Kinmen-Matsu area, all plans have been conceived with the future of all of China in mind. Taiwan and the mainland are indivisible parts of China's territory, and all Chinese are compatriots of the same flesh and blood. At this time when all of humanity longs for peace and is pursuing conciliation, all Chinese should work together to seek peaceful and democratic means to achieve our common goal of national reunification. In this time when the Communist countries of the world, including the Soviet Union, are declaring their renouncement of one-party dictatorship and the communist economic system, the Chinese Communists truly have no reason, and no strength, to continue to resist this trend over the long term. We sincerely hope that the Chinese Communists will become cognizant of the trends of the times, face up to the future, quicken their pace, and boldly march toward the goals of political democratization, economic liberalization, and social pluralization.

I would like at this point to earnestly declare that, if the Chinese Communist au-

thorities can recognize the overall world trend and the common hope of all Chinese, implement political democracy and a free economic system, renounce the use of military force in the Taiwan Straits and not interfere with our development of foreign relations on the basis of a one-China policy, we would be willing, on a basis of equality, to establish channels of communication, and completely open up academic, cultural, economic, trade, scientific, and technological exchange, to lay a foundation of mutual respect, peace, and prosperity. We hope then, when objective conditions are ripe, we will be able to discuss the matter of our national reunification, based on the common will of the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

Reunification, prosperity, and strength for China are the common hopes of all Chinese people. But in addition to the unshirkable responsibility borne by the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits, overseas Chinese the world over, always loyal and patriotic, also play an important role. The government must expend its greatest efforts to assist overseas Chinese in their economic enterprises and in cultural and educational work. We have particular concern for our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, and hope that the Chinese Communist authorities will fully respect their rights to political and economic freedom. The government of the Republic of China will not pull out its organizations now based in that area, so as to help maintain the prosperity and stability of the Hong Kong-Macao area and the well-being of all Chinese people.

At the same time, I wish to reiterate that the Republic of China is an independent and sovereign nation. We express our utmost admiration to the friendly countries who have maintained formal diplomatic relations with us over the years, and we value these relations highly. We also hope to be able to strengthen and upgrade mutual cooperation with countries who would like to treat us with friendship on a foundation of substantive relations. As a member of the international community, the Republic of China has, on a basis of equality and reciprocity, long adhered to international standards, participated in international organizations, and worked to carry out its international responsibilities. We will work even more actively and pragmatically to expand our freedom of action in international activities, promote international cooperation, and contribute our efforts toward greater prosperity and peace for the world community. It is our hope that we can continue to expand bilateral exchanges with the United States on the current basis, so as to enhance our traditional friendship and mutual interests. We hope that Japan will make even more constructive contributions to the future of both Japan and the Republic of China with a view to the long term. And we hope that through close cooperation with neighboring countries in the Asian-Pacific region we can together advance economic development in the region, to usher in the early arrival of the Age of the Pacific.

Fellow Countrymen, Distinguished Guests: Over two thousand years ago, Chinese culture gave birth to the ideal of a great world commonwealth of peace and prosperity. The political, economic, and social systems and goals that it entails are in full accord with those implemented and sought by modern free and democratic nations. A goal of these many years of untiring effort of the government of the Republic of China is also to achieve a renaissance

and enhanced development of Chinese culture. We sincerely hope that during this generation, we can establish a political model of democratic rule of law, to lay the foundation for a prosperous and equitable economic system and to create a peaceful, happy, trusting, and harmonious society. We want Chinese the world over to be able to raise their heads and be proud, and live with meaning and dignity. We wish to solemnly declare to all Chinese as well as to the whole world that beginning now we are prepared with incomparable confidence to open a great and brilliant new era for the entire Chinese people.

Thank you.

#### VOTE "NO" ON CLOTURE REGARDING CRIME BILL

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. President, I heard the comments of my colleague from Mississippi on a subject I want to comment on with respect to the upcoming cloture vote on the crime package.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to vote no on cloture. I think there is no issue more important to the American people than this crime package. But to preclude us from having a full-fledged debate and a full agenda of amendments, I think would be less than the appropriate way to handle the package. I think there is a serious problem in the bill with respect to the amendment that precludes law-abiding citizens from having certain firearms but will do nothing to stop the criminal element from having those firearms.

So I think that cloture would be premature. I intend to vote against cloture. I hope my colleagues will vote against cloture and that we can get on with this crime bill and have a full-fledged debate and allow our colleagues to have a chance to offer the amendments that they want to offer to this bill and have a full debate on the issues that are so important to the American people in each of our respective States.

I yield the floor.

#### VOTE "YES" ON CLOTURE REGARDING CRIME BILL

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, very shortly, in about 4 minutes, we are going to vote on the second cloture vote, and I do not think we should have any illusions about what it means. It is do or die for the President's crime package. The President sent a bill up here a year ago, and he said he wanted very badly for it to be considered. It contained at least four provisions which the Senate, up to that point, had chosen not to deal with in the package. Those were the death penalty and expansion of the death penalty, along the lines that the bill now has; second, a change in habeas corpus that would significantly reduce the number of times someone sitting on death row could appeal to

the courts to overturn or relook at their sentence on conviction. Third, the exclusionary rule deals with what evidence can and cannot be admitted in a trial, that evidence seized by police officers. Fourth, to deal with gun, assault weapons; the President had legislation relative to that.

I know my good friend from Mississippi, Senator LORR, and others have come to the floor, as is their right, to speak about the reason to vote against cloture, so they can get their amendments up. They will be able to get those amendments up, Mr. President, on the vehicle that is usually the vehicle on which we would entertain these amendments. The drug legislation, which will be coming forward later in the year, is the appropriate vehicle for the vast majority of what we are going to be considering. We do it every year. But if we vote against cloture, the President's bill goes down. The President's bill goes down. The President's bill goes down.

Keep in mind now where this all started a year ago. The President sent up a crime bill. We passed all the portions of the crime bill but four. The President spent the next 9 months saying that the Senate will not consider those four issues. So by unanimous consent, Republicans and Democrats alike said, "BIDEN, take that back to the Judiciary Committee and come out with a vehicle that has those four things in it: habeas corpus, death penalty, exclusionary rule, and guns, and give us a chance to vote on the President's proposal."

BIDEN introduced S. 1970, a crime bill. The Senator from South Carolina introduced S. 1971, essentially the bill submitted by the President. We are going to debate that now. But 330 amendments have been filed. I hope we will get on and give those 4 points an opportunity to live or die, as they say, legislatively.

I thank the Chair for this opportunity, and I yield the floor.

Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, today I will vote against cloture on S. 1970, the omnibus crime bill. I do so because I oppose the death penalty.

My record and views on the death penalty are crystal clear and unchangeable: I oppose it in any form and in any circumstance. I have spent my 11 years in the Senate working against such measures, never voting for it or in any way to make this reprehensible punishment more likely.

Yet, Mr. President, that is what today's cloture vote would do. This vote would make the death penalty more likely because not only does the omnibus crime bill contain the death penalty for various crimes, but includes measures that make this ultimate penalty easier to carry out. To me this is not only bad policy but morally wrong. And, as I have done in the past I will vote against cloture today.

#### TRIBUTE TO DONALD C. BYERS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay recognition to Donald C. Byers of Newton, IA, who is about to retire after 37 years of service with the Maytag Corp.

Maytag is headquartered in Newton, IA, and has a well-deserved reputation for producing quality products. Equally important, however, is Maytag's reputation for quality people who are dedicated not only to their company, but to their community. Don Byers exemplifies this commitment and I am pleased to recognize his many accomplishments and achievements.

Mr. Byers began his career as an attorney for the Maytag Co. in 1953 and was elected secretary and general counsel in 1973. It is indeed a tribute to his skills and talents that he has served Maytag in many additional capacities: director of government affairs, chairman of its political action committee, and president of Heartland Rail Corp. Through his initiative, Heartland was formed to reinstitute rail service for Iowa shippers on the former east-west Rock Island line.

Mr. Byers has made numerous contributions to the business community in the State of Iowa through his distinguished service as chairman of the Iowa Association of Business and Industry and as a former chairman of the Iowa Industrial Commissioner's Advisory Committee. He has also served on special committees for the Iowa State Bar Association.

Mr. Byers has worked extensively with the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers, having served as chairman of the association's government relations board and legal operations committee. In addition, he was instrumental in creating a risk retention insurance company that provides general and product liability insurance coverage for the appliance industry. He was recognized for his contributions at the association's annual meeting this spring.

Don's special interest is in the field of education. A 1951 graduate of Drake University Law School, he currently is chairman of the board of governors of the university. He also served as chairman of the Drake Law School's drive to raise funds for scholarships and various endowments and the university has honored him with its Distinguished Service Award. He has also received a Distinguished Service Award from Iowa Wesleyan College where he earned a B.A. degree in 1949. In 1985, he was appointed by Gov. Branstad to the F.I.N.E. Foundation Governing Board which is charged with improving the quality of education in Iowa.

In his local community, Mr. Byers served for 9 years on the Newton Community School Board and was elected president twice. Over the years he has headed campaigns to raise funds for

school facilities, the most notable being one that raised \$1.8 million to build the Newton High School Center for Performance. In 1981, the Newton Education Association presented him with its Friend of Education Award.

Active in community affairs, Mr. Byers is a past chairman of the community betterment committee of the Newton Chamber of Commerce. He is currently chairman of an environmental and community beautification group known as Project Awake. As a member of Newton's First United Methodist Church, he has taught church school and headed a long-range planning committee to raise funds for building renovations.

Mr. President, I have had the privilege of working with Don Byers for many years. He served as cochairman of my 1986 reelection campaign and on Senator DOLE's statewide Presidential campaign committee in 1988. The dedication that he applies to all his commitments are an inspiration to those around him.

Don's selfless devotion to his work and community is surpassed only by the importance he places on his family. He and his lovely wife, Dori, have four adult children and nine grandchildren.

In recognition of his countless contributions to the State of Iowa, I want to congratulate Don Byers and convey to him best wishes for what will surely be an active retirement.

#### TERRY ANDERSON

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to inform my colleagues that today marks the 1,909th day that Terry Anderson has been held in captivity in Beirut.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, do I have leader time reserved?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes. The Republican leader is recognized. The time has been reserved for the minority leader and without objection he may proceed.

#### THE DANGER IS REAL

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I wanted to speak about a danger that I think is real. It is both tragic and ironic while the United States and the Soviet Union take major strides toward reducing the risk of nuclear war in Europe that India and Pakistan may be sliding toward a military conflict that could in a worse-case scenario produce an exchange of nuclear weapons.

This is not some idle worry. I have no intention of revealing any classified or sensitive information. But I will say this: The threat—both of war, and of nuclear war—is real. It is not too late to keep things from getting out of hand, but the tide is running in the



wrong direction, and time may be running out.

The immediate cause of the crisis in South Asia is the deteriorating situation in Kashmir where hundreds have already died. No one is free from blame for causing, and exacerbating, the current crisis.

Irresponsible and extreme elements in both India and Pakistan are fueling the flames of hatred and tension. Neither the Indian nor the Pakistani Government has yet undertaken any effective initiative to reduce tensions.

Of course, this is not just a matter for the two directly involved nations. A war between India and Pakistan will inevitably have impact on the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and all the nations of the region. A nuclear war would have Earth-shaking implications for every nation on Earth.

Mr. President, this is the business of us all.

The Soviet Union has a special relationship with India, and a special responsibility to use its influence in New Delhi to urge restraint on the Indian Government.

China is one of Pakistan's closest friends and is a major supplier of military equipment to Pakistan. It ought to be urging the Pakistani Government to show similar restraint.

And we have good relations with both governments, and perhaps a special opportunity to use our good offices to help find a way out of this crisis.

Mr. President, I commend to all Senators a column which appeared in today's New York Times, written by Leonard Spector of the Carnegie Endowment—which lays out and analyzes the basic facts surrounding this crisis.

And, in closing, Mr. President, I urge all Senators to give special attention to this potentially disastrous situation.

We all have an enormous stake in what happens in Kashmir, and a responsibility to do everything we can to insure that there is no war—and especially no nuclear war—between India and Pakistan.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the New York Times article by Leonard Spector printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the New York Times, June 7, 1990]

INDIA-PAKISTAN WAR: IT COULD BE NUCLEAR  
(By Leonard S. Spector)

WASHINGTON.—If India and Pakistan go to war over Kashmir in the months ahead, it would be the first major military conflict in history between two states with ready access to nuclear arms. Though neither state is thought to have deployed nuclear weapons as yet, both could do so quickly, perhaps within weeks. India's force could number 40 to 60 weapons, deliverable on any of some 200 advanced aircraft. That's enough to wipe out Pakistan's major cities several times over.

Pakistan's nuclear force would be much smaller. It probably can make only 5 to 10 bombs and possesses only 40 to 50 first-class strike aircraft. Still, this is more than enough to cause a million casualties in India.

If war comes, much more will be at issue than the future of Kashmir, the predominantly Muslim Indian state whose status triggered India-Pakistan fighting in 1948 and 1965. Not only will the nuclear forces available to both sides open the possibility of untold civilian casualties, but Pakistan's survival could be at stake.

A leader of the militant Hindu B.J.P. Party—a part of Prime Minister V.P. Singh's parliamentary coalition in India—has declared, for example, that if war comes, "Pakistan will cease to exist." In contrast, the hostilities between Chinese and Soviet forces in the late 1960's—the only time two nuclear states actually clashed—were limited to skirmishes for control of a remote border area.

Indian talk of eliminating its rival obviously stirs deep anxieties in Pakistan, where memories of the third India-Pakistan war, in 1971, remain fresh. In that conflict, Indian intervention on behalf of Bengali separatists resulted in the dismemberment of Pakistan as it then existed, with East Pakistan becoming the independent state of Bangladesh.

It was in the aftermath of India's decisive victory that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto began the country's quest for nuclear arms. Mr. Bhutto's daughter, Benazir, is now Pakistan's Prime Minister.

Ms. Bhutto—who has strong support in the U.S.—is thought to be more cautious than the two men with whom she must, in practice, share power, Army Chief of Staff Mirza Aslam Beg and President Gulam Ishaq Khan. But even Ms. Bhutto has been outspoken in supporting Kashmir's self-determination, and she recently further fueled tensions with India by announcing that Pakistan would send \$5 million to assist Muslim separatists in the disputed state.

If hostilities appeared imminent, Pakistani and Indian leaders would have little choice but to ready their nuclear forces. Fearing the worst from India and with a handful of weapons and top aircraft potentially available, Pakistani strategists would immediately try to protect the country's nuclear ace in the hole from pre-emptive attack. They inevitably would demand that nuclear devices be assembled, dispersed to several air bases and mounted on aircraft that could be kept on alert.

To avoid being placed at a disadvantage, India would also ready its weapons and do so in a way that others could easily observe. For example, it might send a large daytime convoy from an atomic research center to a major air base, assuming that it would be spotted by a U.S. intelligence satellite. Even if the crisis were to subside without a shot fired, the nuclear history of the subcontinent would be forever changed and nuclear ambitions elsewhere in the world would be greatly encouraged.

What if major hostilities do break out? Will deterrence work and prevent nuclear escalation? It might, but in the Iran-Iraq war, where both sides had potent nonnuclear weapons, deterrence failed. And Iraq continued to use chemical weapons against Iran even after Iran began using them in response. Moreover, each side attacked the other's cities with ballistic missiles even when it faced retaliation in kind.

Washington, which is friendly with both states, may hold the key to averting a crisis.

It has already begun diplomatic efforts. Moscow is quietly helping, but could do more—by declaring, for example, that it will not countenance any Indian attempt to change the map of South Asia.

Despite Lithuania and other obvious pre-occupations, the superpowers need to join hands to forestall a nuclear confrontation between their allies in South Asia. The post-cold-war world must not become a series of regional nuclear battlefields.

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

#### WATERLOO KIWANIS CLUB

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, the name Kiwanis is derived from an Indian phrase which roughly translates "to express one's self." This year, as the National Kiwanis Club recognizes its 75 years of organization, the Waterloo, IA, Kiwanis Club is enjoying its 70th year of utility and as a local service organization will continue to express its dedication to supporting and assisting in the growth of the Waterloo community.

The Waterloo Kiwanis Club lives and works under the motto, "We Build" to make Waterloo a better place in which to live. Composed of business and professional men and women who are motivated by a common desire to serve their community and fellowman, the Waterloo Kiwanis Club strives to achieve together what individuals cannot do alone. This humanitarian organization has rendered financial support to a variety of community organizations such as: the Big Brothers and Big Sisters, the new YMCA building program, the Hawkeye Regional Red Cross Blood Center, the juvenile court services and the Boy and Girl Scouts to name a few, to help ensure a safer, more productive community for everyone. The Waterloo Kiwanis Club has also played an active and important role in establishing the Goodwill Industries of Northeast Iowa, which provides services and develops talents to men and women who are disabled.

Congratulations and best wishes to the Waterloo Kiwanis Club and its 70 years of devoted work. Because of the continued service and the ability to accept challenges without the thought of personal gain, the Waterloo Kiwanis Club will continue to build a better and happier Waterloo.

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION BUILDING PROSPECTUSES APPROVED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works has jurisdiction over the Public Buildings Program of the General Services Administration [GSA]. Under the Public Buildings

Act of 1959, the Administrator of General Services submits to the Public Works Committees of the House and Senate prospectuses describing in detail each proposed public building project, and the committees authorize projects by adopting resolutions approving the prospectuses.

Ten years ago the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee undertook a comprehensive overhaul of the public buildings authorization process. This effort resulted in reform legislation which required that the Public Buildings Program be authorized on an annual basis through legislation reported by the House and Senate Public Works Committees and acted upon by the Congress. The measure passed the Senate three times between 1980 and 1983 but was never enacted into law. Nevertheless, throughout the 1980's the Environment and Public Works Committee preferred to report to the Senate an annual bill authorizing GSA's Public Buildings Program.

The committee decided earlier this year to return to the practice of approving projects individually. There were several reasons for this change. The General Services Administration submits prospectuses to the committee throughout the year; authorizing projects individually will enable the committee to act on them in a more timely fashion. In addition, the Federal Buildings Fund [FBF] has experienced severe restraints in recent years. Needed construction projects have been deferred and the Federal Government has begun to rely increasingly on the rental of space to meet its facilities needs. Last year a task force of participants from the General Services Administration and the Office of Management and Budget identified 21 projects, with a combined cost of \$3 billion, which must be constructed during the next few years. Although a lease-purchase method of acquisition was originally contemplated for these projects, the administration recently proposed acquiring them through direct Federal construction. In either case, the Senate Public Works Committee wishes to give especially close scrutiny to any program involving such a massive outlay of Federal funds. Finally, a significant number of leases will expire during the 1990's and will need to be renewed or replaced, at what is expected to be considerably greater expense. The committee intends to examine each such proposal carefully to assess its merit in comparison to other demands on the Federal buildings fund.

The ranking minority member of the committee and I have written to the majority leader to inform him of several public buildings projects recently approved by Environment and Public Works. I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT  
AND PUBLIC WORKS,  
Washington, DC, May 8, 1990.

HON. GEORGE J. MITCHELL,  
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington,  
DC.

DEAR MR. MAJORITY LEADER: Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approved the following projects on April 25, 1990.

11(b) RESOLUTIONS

Las Vegas, Nevada—Environmental Protection Agency.

New York State—Border Inspection Facilities.

SITE ACQUISITION AND DESIGN

Boston, Massachusetts—Federal Office Building-Courthouse.

LEASES

Jamaica, New York—U.S. Customs Service.

Crystal City, Virginia—Patent and Trademark Office.

NEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Menlo Park, California—Office-Laboratory Building.

Sacramento, California—John E. Moss Federal Building/U.S. Courthouse Extension.

Kansas City, Kansas—U.S. Courthouse.

Prince Georges County, Maryland—U.S. Courthouse.

Minneapolis, Minnesota—U.S. Courthouse.

Camden, New Jersey—Post Office and Courthouse Annex.

White Plains, New York—U.S. Courthouse.

Portland, Oregon—U.S. Courthouse Annex.

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania—Social Security Administration Data Operations Center.

Alexandria, Virginia—U.S. Courthouse.

REPAIR AND ALTERATION PROJECTS

Calexico, California—New Border Station Facility.

Sacramento, California—John E. Moss, Federal Building/Courthouse.

San Diego, California—Federal Building/Courthouse.

San Francisco, California—Appraisers Building.

San Francisco, California—Customhouse.

Lakewood, Colorado—Denver Federal Center, Building 56.

Washington, DC Area—Elevators.

Washington, DC—Hubert H. Humphrey Building.

Washington, DC—Veterans Administration.

Atlanta, Georgia—Richard B. Russell Federal Building/Courthouse.

Chicago, Illinois—Customhouse, Phase 2.

Chicago, Illinois—Everett M. Dirksen Building, Phase 2.

Chicago, Illinois—Everett M. Dirksen Building, Sprinkler and Electric System.

Chicago, Illinois—Federal Building, 536 South Clark, Phase 2.

Indianapolis, Indiana—Federal Building/Courthouse.

St. Paul, Minnesota—Warren E. Burger Federal Building/Courthouse.

Newark, New Jersey—Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Federal Building.

Brooklyn, New York—Emanuel Celler Federal Building/Courthouse, Phase 2.

New York, New York—Bowling Green Customhouse, Phase 1.

New York, New York—Jacob K. Javits Federal Building.

Rochester, New York—Kenneth B. Keating Federal Building.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma—Post Office and Courthouse.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—Customhouse.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania—Post Office and Courthouse.

Nashville, Tennessee—Estes Kefauver Federal Building/Courthouse Annex.

Dallas, Texas—Federal Building Terminal Annex.

Ysleta, Texas—New Border Station Facility.

Arlington, Virginia—Pentagon, Phase 1.

Portsmouth, Virginia—Federal Building.

Seattle, Washington—Federal Building, 909 First Street.

Spokane, Washington—Federal Building/Post Office.

The original authorizing resolution is enclosed.

Sincerely,

QUENTIN N. BURDICK,  
Chairman, Committee on Environment  
and Public Works.

JOHN H. CHAFEE,  
Ranking Minority Member, Committee  
on Environment and Public Works.

# CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FEDERAL BUILDING SPACE IN MINNEAPOLIS

Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, today the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works sends to the Senate a General Service Administration's facilities prospectus dealing with the construction of new Federal facilities in Minneapolis, MN.

The prospectus outlines the desperate need for new Federal facilities in Minneapolis and includes a proposal to renovate the current Federal building and construct a new building on Federal land—a parking lot—adjacent to the current building.

Mr. President, I am very pleased that GSA is taking these steps but the proposal outlined in the prospectus may not meet the long-term development needs of the city of Minneapolis. Accordingly, and at my request, GSA has begun negotiations with the city of Minneapolis and others concerned with this issue to see if an alternative site can be selected.

Thus, I want to make clear to the Senate and to GSA that it is the intent of the Environment and Public Works Committee that approval of the prospectus in no way inhibits GSA from seeking a more satisfactory site. Nor should the approval of the prospectus affect the negotiations between the GSA and the city of Minneapolis. The purpose of approving the prospectus is to authorize much-needed space for the U.S. Courts and Federal agencies in Minneapolis. Should these discussions result in the



submission of an amended prospectus, or a new prospectus, the committee will be happy to consider it. I ask the committee chairman, Senator BURDICK, if this is a correct understanding of the committee's intent?

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota is correct. It is not the committee's intent in authorizing this project to interfere with the on-going negotiations regarding new Federal facilities in Minneapolis. If a better arrangement is found, we would be happy to look at a new prospectus.

Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman for clarifying this point for me and appreciate the help he has given me on this issue. I would also like to ask the ranking member, if this is his understanding as well?

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I agree with the committee chairman. By approving the prospectus, it is not the committee's intention to interfere in the discussions currently taking place between GSA and the city regarding this construction project. The committee is aware of these negotiations and hopes that a project can be designed that will meet the concerns of all parties involved.

Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, I thank the ranking member and appreciate his assistance in this matter. Does the Senator from New York and chairman, of the Subcommittee on Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure, Senator MOYNIHAN, have any comments on this issue?

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I agree with the distinguished chairman and ranking member of our committee. In fact, I understand the Senator from Minnesota's concerns. The committee is always interested in finding better ways to meet the space needs of our Federal courts and is willing to consider a new prospectus, if that is appropriate.

Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from New York for his words and appreciate his willingness to consider this matter.

#### LIFTING OF STATE OF EMERGENCY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the lifting of the state of emergency in South Africa is a long overdue and important step which will help pave the way to end the brutal system of apartheid.

The actions by the Government of South Africa in recent months demonstrate that international economic sanctions are working. Meaningful progress toward dismantling apartheid is at last on the horizon—in part because of U.S. sanctions.

The end of the state of emergency is welcome, but apartheid is still in place.

This is no time for the United States or any other nation to lift any sanctions. Retention of the current sanctions is the best guarantee that progress will continue toward the goal of a free and democratic South Africa.

#### NORTH BENNET STREET SCHOOL

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, one of the most important postsecondary educational institutions in Massachusetts is the North Bennet Street School in Boston. This private, non-profit school—which may well be the oldest vocational school in the United States—was incorporated more than a century ago as a settlement house. Initially the school offered education and job training to meet the needs of immigrants. Today, the school trains craftsmen for highly skilled work in a number of trades: cabinet and furniture making, bookbinding, carpentry, jewelry making and repair, piano technology, violin making and restoration, and locksmithing.

The North Bennet Street School utilizes an apprenticeship approach to education. Students study and train—sometimes for as long as 3 years—with master craftsmen. The results are impressive. Almost all graduates immediately find good jobs and the school has a waiting list for admission.

This school was recently featured in an article in *New England* magazine. I believe the article, entitled, "Artisan U," nicely captures the essence of this venerable institution. I would like to have this article reprinted in the *RECORD* because I believe it may be of interest to my colleagues, and so I ask unanimous consent.

At the same time, I wish to commend the school's director, Tim Williams, his able staff, the trustees, and especially the master craftsmen and teachers who make North Bennet Street such a special educational institution.

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

[From *New England Monthly*, Apr. 1990]

#### ARTISAN U.

(By Alexandra Kennedy)

The first major project for students in the furniture-making program at the North Bennet Street School is the completion of a tool chest. Through the process, they learn the feel of wood, of cutting dovetail joints, and using a shaper, a cutoff saw, a thickness planer. At one workbench in the classroom is a cherry tool chest reminiscent of a Shaker herb cabinet; at another, a magogany one that echoes the stock metal tool chests one might find in any basement. It's pretty typical of the place, a trade school that teaches traditional craftsmanship, to make something exquisite out of something utilitarian. The whine of a lathe filters in from the adjacent machine room. One man, bent over a Federal-style table, soaks strips of holly to make them flexible enough for inlay. Next to him a woman uses a chisel to

carve ball-and-claw feet. Every inch of work space is covered with the day's pall of dust and wood curls. No one says much. Around here, concentration cannot be overrated.

Before the furniture-making students graduate, they will have spent 2,200 hours in these rooms trying to live up to the school's expectations. Some of the other programs at North Bennet Street—violin making, for instance—require even more time. Magnificent objects are created here. In the bookbinding shop, Beryl Markham's *West with the Night* is encased in swatches of green, brown, and blue leather, a plane's-eye view of the African landscape. In the jewelry classroom, a tiny silver western saddle is set with sapphires. Like the tool chests, each piece is startling proof of the unparalleled quality of the school's handmade crafts; they are so nearly perfect as to give the uninitiated the illusion that the work is easy.

The school's vocations are tempting to idealize: the quaintness of old-world skills, working with one's hands. Ah, to build a tool chest as a shrine to hand tools! But the mission is not an aesthetic one. Like any trade school, NBSS is a post-secondary institution that prepares people for the work force. "We're not doing this to produce the next Stradivarius," says Tim Williams, the executive director. "We're here to help people succeed." North Bennet Street, which is nonprofit, offers only commercially viable programs: cabinet and furniture making, bookbinding, carpentry, preservation carpentry, jewelry making and repair, piano technology, violin making and restoration, and locksmithing. Ninety percent of the graduates move right on to good jobs.

The school's greatest asset, the foresight of its administration, has been consistent for one hundred years. The executives and boards have recognized which programs work, and modified or dropped those that no longer fit the needs of the community. Its latest overhaul came when Tim Williams arrived in 1974. At the time, the school was really a social service agency that sponsored youth programs and taught crafts and trades, predominantly to disadvantaged adults. Williams, who had had a varied career that included time with the New York Urban Coalition, a similar job training and employment organization, recognized some basic and serious problems. The school was losing money, and the trade and crafts skills being taught were misdirected. Violin making, for example, a craft that takes three years, great dexterity, and a musical ability, was just not a realistic course offering for its handicapped clientele. In addition, the school was competing for government money with the neighborhood's other social service organization, The North End Union. After much debate, Williams and the school board decided to give up the social service focus, transferring over to their rival the \$350,000 budget. North Bennet Street stuck with what it was doing best: training craftsmen for highly skilled work. By 1982 the school became accredited, qualifying its students for federal and state loans and scholarships.

The courses offered, the apprenticeship style of teaching, the determination to job train, and even the school's location are all the result of historical evolution. In 1885, the school began in its present site, a four-story brick building one block south of the Freedom Trail. (The school's facilities are by no stretch plush.) It was just one of many settlement houses in Boston. Italian, Irish, and Jewish immigrants unskilled in

urban occupations were sailing into Boston ports by the thousands, making the low-rent North End one of the most densely populated areas in the world. Quickly, the old guard got nervous about communicable diseases, crime, and social unrest. In the spirit of noblesse oblige, they took action, armed with mottoes such as "Elevation by contact" and "Not alms but a friend."

At the age of thirty-nine, Pauline Agassiz Shaw, daughter of a Harvard professor and stepdaughter of the founder of Radcliffe, came to the North Bennet Street Industrial School, as it was then called, to start a kindergarten and nursery school for immigrant children. She soon became the school's most avid partisan, generating educational philosophies still integrated today. Initially, her hope was that the children would take home new knowledge and good habits that would be picked up by their parents (she read students the story of a child who, by bringing home a lily, symbol of moral reform, completely rehabilitates her slovenly mother and drunken father). Shaw soon realized poverty was less the result of the short-comings of the immigrants than it was the product of unemployment. "Not gifts but employment" became a new rallying cry. She developed a modified version of the apprenticeship principle, in which one master worked directly with a group of students on works in progress (the resulting products, such as pottery, prints, and clothing, were sold by the school, while the students were paid a small wage). Over the next one hundred years, programs were added and subtracted as called for: job placement, "caddy camp" (in which boys were trained as caddies at golf resorts), summer camp, credit unions, play schools. For many years Shaw's successors continued her tradition of straddling the line between running a social service agency and a vocational school.

No one will ever hear a commercial on late-night television for North Bennet Street. Unlike many trade schools that appeal to the lost soul in search of change, NBSS chooses its one hundred and sixty students because they have already demonstrated some commitment to their field. Other than that, they are only required to have a high school diploma or its equivalent (locksmithing students must, in addition, produce a clean police record). Sitting side by side in a studio might be a woman and a man, the first a nineteen-year-old with a GED who entered preservation carpentry after a summer job at Sturbridge Village, and the second a fifty-year-old former bank manager who decided to enroll after renovating the barn behind his house. Some students from third-world countries attend because their own countries have a market for the craft, but lack the educational facilities. The more a student can prove his experience, the better chance he has of being accepted. One of the application questions is "What tools do you have?" Fifty percent of the applicants are put on a waiting list each year, usually with the admission director's advice to gain more experience. With tuition up to \$7,500 a year, the school doesn't want to waste the time and money of someone who will never be more than a lobbyist.

North Bennet Street is not a design school. Teachers are not called professors, and classrooms are not studios. That's simply too highfalutin. Course work usually follows a demonstrate, then replicate tactic. A jewelry student makes a copper, brass, and silver floral basket, modeled, strangely enough, after the Cashmere Bouquet soap

symbol. In so doing, he employs sawing, engraving, dapping, and soldering. What the instructor, Joe Calnan, will look for is the student's ability to handle each step. Should the student design, choosing to transform a flower sprig into a feather, that may well please Calnan. If he reads up on the history of mixed-metal jewelry, that's fine, too. But neither is the instructor's primary concern.

Most of the programs spend time on field trips to museums; some, like preservation carpentry, take-on-site projects in the Greater Boston area. During classroom time, teachers wander from workbench to workbench, answering questions, making suggestions. Most of them are soft-spoken, not given to classroom theatrics. They were hired because they know the craft, not because they can deliver a great lecture (indeed, very little of that goes on). Vic Swanson, who runs the locksmithing program, learned his trade from his older brother, who learned it from his father. After thirty years as a Harvard University locksmith (they employ seven full time), he came to NBSS. Lance Patterson, head of the cabinetmaking and furniture-making program, graduated from the school in 1979, worked on his own, and then came back to teach. Half the faculty are graduates.

The classes are small—from ten to twelve—and though the setup of the studios is informal, the schedule is not: hours are eight until two or three, a long time to spend sharpening plane irons or varnishing a cello. Often students stay to work on projects until the building is locked. It's not unusual to find a piano tech student in one of the rooms set aside for tuning, slumped over a Steinway, sound asleep. "Tuning," says the piano instructor Dave Betts, "is pure drudgery to learn—monotonous, tedious, much harder than you think." The instructors have to push the students to make them thorough, fast, and diligent. If they aren't, they quit or flunk out. If they are, they graduate into satisfying work—and are often hired by an alum with his own company. That same sleepy student may one day make two hundred dollars a day tuning pianos—independent work that is not tedious once mastered. In addition, he'll restore valuable pianos.

When Roy Nielsen, the director of admissions, hears prospective students say in their interview, "I want to open my own little shop in the country," he gets a bit nervous. A true craftsman or tradesman, as he has learned, needs to be able to sustain his vision for a long time. A graduate of the violin-making school has made the requisite six violins, one cello, and one viola. But he does not go out into the world a master violin maker; he first takes a job repairing and restoring in a music shop. He'll need ten years more apprenticeship before he can even think of himself as a violin maker in the glorified sense of the term: ten years before he builds a violin that has an unblemished finish, near perfect pitch, and, finally, his own signature, the sign of a true artisan.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The period for transaction of morning business is now closed.

#### OMNIBUS CRIME BILL

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the pending business.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1970) to establish constitutional procedures for the imposition of the sentence of death, and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

#### CLOTURE MOTION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The hour of 10:30 a.m. having arrived, under the previous order, pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

#### CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on S. 1970, a bill to establish constitutional procedures for the imposition of the sentence of death, and for other purposes.

George J. Mitchell, Charles S. Robb, J.R. Biden, Brock Adams, Christopher Dodd, Wyche Fowler, Al Gore, Edward M. Kennedy, Richard H. Bryan, Patrick Leahy, David Boren, Daniel P. Moynihan, Frank R. Lautenberg, Daniel K. Inouye, Jay Rockefeller, Herb Kohl, and Alan Cranston.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. By unanimous consent the quorum call has been waived.

#### VOTE

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on S. 1970, a bill to establish constitutional procedures for the imposition of the sentence of death, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are required. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CRANSTON. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM] are necessarily absent.

Mr. SIMPSON. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ARMSTRONG], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. GARN], and the Senator from California [Mr. WILSON] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SHELBY). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 57, nays 37, as follows:



[Rollcall Vote No. 112 Leg.]

## YEAS—57

|           |            |             |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Adams     | Ford       | Mitchell    |
| Akaka     | Fowler     | Moynihan    |
| Bentsen   | Glenn      | Nunn        |
| Biden     | Gore       | Packwood    |
| Bingaman  | Harkin     | Pell        |
| Boren     | Hollings   | Pryor       |
| Bradley   | Inouye     | Riegle      |
| Breaux    | Jeffords   | Robb        |
| Bumpers   | Johnston   | Rockefeller |
| Burdick   | Kassebaum  | Rudman      |
| Byrd      | Kerrey     | Sarbanes    |
| Conrad    | Kerry      | Sasser      |
| Cranston  | Kohl       | Simon       |
| D'Amato   | Lautenberg | Simpson     |
| Daschle   | Leahy      | Specter     |
| DeConcini | Levin      | Stevens     |
| Dixon     | Lieberman  | Thurmond    |
| Dole      | Metzenbaum | Warner      |
| Exon      | Mikulski   | Wirth       |

## NAYS—37

|             |          |           |
|-------------|----------|-----------|
| Baucus      | Grassley | McClure   |
| Bond        | Hatch    | McConnell |
| Boschwitz   | Hatfield | Murkowski |
| Bryan       | Heflin   | Nickles   |
| Burns       | Heinz    | Pressler  |
| Coats       | Helms    | Reid      |
| Cochran     | Humphrey | Roth      |
| Cohen       | Kasten   | Sanford   |
| Danforth    | Kennedy  | Shelby    |
| Domenici    | Lott     | Symms     |
| Durenberger | Lugar    | Wallop    |
| Gorton      | Mack     |           |
| Gramm       | McCain   |           |

## NOT VOTING—6

|           |      |        |
|-----------|------|--------|
| Armstrong | Dodd | Graham |
| Chafee    | Garn | Wilson |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 57, the nays are 37. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, everyone in the Chamber, everyone in the Senate, was on and has been on notice that we were going to bring up the President's crime bill for debate. We have been on notice of that for the better part of 8 months. The U.S. Senate, by unanimous-consent agreement and, if I recall correctly, at the urging of the Republican leadership and Democratic leadership in the Senate, agreed before we went out at Christmastime last year that we would bring up, this year, the second half of this Congress, a bill that contained the elements that the President badly wanted debated and resolved: The death penalty, habeas corpus reform, the exclusionary rule, and assault weapons.

Senator THURMOND introduced a piece of legislation way back in this year, maybe even the end of last year, S. 1971—a bill containing all of those provisions and, essentially, if not exactly, the provisions that the President wanted. I introduced S. 1970, containing those provisions and two others: Money laundering, changes in the money laundering law, and reorganization of the Justice Department.

We spent a great deal of time, Senator THURMOND and I, as all Members do in their areas of responsibility—I am not suggesting we did any more or less than anyone else—but we spent a

great deal of time on this issue. We brought the issues the President wanted debated to the floor. But something funny happened on the way to the floor. The assault weapons legislation, the much stringent assault weapons legislation contained in S. 1970—supported by, written by, and promoted by the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. DeCONCINI]—was viewed at the end of last year and the beginning of this year by most of us on the floor as having little prospect of becoming law. But it passed. It did not become law, but it passed. And everything began to change then.

Up until the time that passed, Democrats and Republicans alike were saying JOE, Senator BIDEN, please, do not start adding drug legislation to this bill. Keep it clean. Keep it guns, habeas corpus death, exclusionary rule. Stick to that. And we did.

The majority leader indicated more than a week ago that—while the budget is in question, while the summit is going on, while there are major issues that need to be resolved before we leave—and that will not be in too many more months for this next election—he was not going to spend weeks and weeks and weeks. We had months and months and months notice that we had a chance to do something on the crime bill.

We spent last week and we debated the thorniest of the issues: guns, habeas corpus, and death—an extremely broad death penalty bill, increasing by 30 crimes for which people would now be eligible for death if convicted. I think this is—I may be mistaken, the Senator from South Carolina has been the leader on this for years—essentially the bill he has been fighting for, for over a decade.

The leader said before the first vote, we will take one more. And everyone, every newspaper, every Senator, every lobbyist in this town, knew that this was, to quote the headline from USA Today, “‘Do-or-Die’ Time for the Crime Bill.” And it just died. I think it is a shame. Because, although there would have been at least 40 additional amendments that were germane to death, exclusionary, et cetera—at least 40 of the 330-some that had been filed—fewer than 60 of our colleagues, the required number—

Mr. HATCH. Will the Senator yield on that point?

Mr. BIDEN. I will yield in just a moment.

Fewer than 60 decided that it is time to get down to business about doing something about the things that we all talk so much about.

Keep in mind, Mr. President, that the Senator from Delaware has a bill called S. 1972 which provides for 1,000 new FBI agents and DEA agents and rehabilitation money and education money, and so forth, for the drug problem. But we all know that is

there. We all know we are going to have to get to that eventually. But here we had the essence of what the President has been saying he wanted action on. It did not come out quite the way he wanted it on guns. It was very close to what he wanted on habeas corpus; almost exactly what he wanted on death. And we had not resolved the exclusionary rule yet.

Mr. HATCH. Will the Senator yield?  
Mr. BIDEN. I yield for a question or—

Mr. HATCH. No; let me just make a point.

The Senator, it seems to me, is blaming this on the gun problem. Frankly, there were a number of people who were for the language in the bill on the gun problem, who voted as I understand it against cloture, as well as those who do not like the gun section.

The real reason cloture was not invoked was not because of the gun section. The real reason it was not was because there is a desire on the part of many Senators on the floor to do something that we have never been able fully to do before and that is, on a crime bill, bring up additional amendments that happen to apply to the criminal aspects of the bill.

I do not see why we have to give up the fight at this point. We have some decent provisions in this crime bill. Some people like the gun part, some do not. But that is kind of irrelevant.

I think we can narrow, with good faith, the total amendments, germane and nongermane, down to probably the same number that would have been available as germane amendments after cloture.

The real issue is not the gun issue. The issue is allowing Senators a chance, on the only crime bill they have had in years, to bring up important anticrime amendments that may not be germane because of the narrowness of the bill as it is drafted; that may be absolutely crucial to resolve criminal problems.

Mr. BIDEN. I will be delighted to yield for the Senator to speak. Is that a question? Because I will be happy to respond to the question. Otherwise, I would like to keep the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware has the floor.

Mr. HATCH. Let me put it in the form of a question.

Mr. BIDEN. I think I understand it. I will be happy to yield the floor in a moment. It is purely coincidental.

I have not had an opportunity to tally at this time. It happened only moments ago. But of the 37 people who voted against cloture last time, 32 also voted against the DeConcini amendment. I do not draw any firm conclusion from that.

Mr. McCLURE. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIDEN. I will not yield at this moment. I will be happy to yield in a moment.

Maybe guns did not kill the death penalty. Who knows? I do not know. It is just kind of coincidental, though, that the NRA says they want to kill this bill because it contains guns. Coincidental. I suspect that 32 out of 37—at least last time; I have not tallied it this time—who voted against the gun provisions voted against cloture as well. And I respect that. I understand that. As a matter of conscience, there are a few Democrats, and I suspect one or two Republicans, who voted against this because of the death provisions in the bill. A much smaller number, but, nonetheless, it is a matter of conscience. I respect it. I understand it.

Let me speak to one other thing: This notion that if we just got a chance to entertain amendments relating to crime; we have not had a chance to do that, the statement was made.

I do not know where everyone else has been, but I have managed a crime bill and a drug bill every year I can think of for God knows how many years that have had amendment after amendment after amendment that range everywhere from death penalties to providing for aftercare and everything in between—providing for moneys to reorganize the Justice Department, change the forfeiture law, increase access for the police to certain information, increase money for the police, decrease money.

My Lord, I have not tallied it, but I suspect if we go back and look at the last 4 years and just count the bills I have managed on crime, at the end of every session we probably have had hundreds of amendments, hundreds of opportunities I keep saying to everybody we are going to have that same opportunity relative to drug legislation before the year is over, in all probability.

This was the President's crime bill. He defined the crime bill as habeas corpus, death and exclusionary rule, and guns: his definition, not mine. Everyone knows, before this year is over, BIDEN is going to get a chance to add his amendment for an additional 1,000 FBI agents; WIRTH is going to be able to add his amendment to provide more resources to crack down on S&L fraud; my colleagues on this side are going to get a chance to introduce their amendments to change the gun legislation, what was not germane. They are going to get an opportunity to put in money for and against rehabilitation. We all know that.

So it just seems to me we all knew that we were going to have a chance to have those tens, if not hundreds, of amendments considered in some form before we get out of here, and we all knew that this bill was localized to four incredibly controversial issues. I have been here 18 years. The distin-

guished senior Member from South Carolina, who is the ranking member of this committee, has been here much longer than I have. I cannot think of a time in the 18 years I have been here where we have taken these four incredibly controversial issues, agreed that we were going to deal with them and bring them to resolution in one piece of legislation, giving them a legitimate opportunity of being changed rather than what we have done the last 18 years: reform on habeas corpus gets attached to the debt limit; a reform on habeas corpus gets hooked onto the child welfare bill; or death penalty gets hooked onto the budget resolution; and they all end up getting stripped. We keep passing the death penalty but never as a death penalty bill. It keeps getting stripped when we go to conference.

Here we were, one bill, with the four most controversial issues in the criminal justice system, three of which were already resolved by this body with potential minor modifications, and we decided not to bring it to resolution.

I understand the argument. My colleagues say, "Gee, I would have been for cloture if I could have had my police corps bill on here," or "I would have been for cloture if I could have added more FBI agents," or "I would have been for cloture—." There are 330 such requests. Mr. President, do my colleagues know how we have been able to get all these large number of amendments on previous crime and drug bills finished? We stand on the floor, we come right up to the wire, we spend a week on it, and then the leadership says to whomever is managing the bill—and the last several times it has been me on this side, and others with keen interest like Senator NUNN and Senator GRAHAM and others—and the leadership says: "OK, can't you guys all go into a room and can't you go in and spend the next day, week, 2 weeks, and come out with a compromise?" That is how we have ended up doing it. Even in that circumstance, the Senate has not had the time to consider 330 amendments.

Mr. President, we have worked very hard on a very tough bill, broadening the death penalty beyond anything that has ever been passed by a vote of the U.S. Senate, broadening and changing the habeas corpus rule beyond anything that has ever been changed, and passing restrictions on semiautomatic assault weapons beyond anything that has ever been done, and we were ready to move to the exclusionary rule to resolve that.

And now it is down. Everybody knew. No one can say, "I did not know the vote was coming up; I did not have notice." No one can say, "I did not know what the outcome would be," because we announced ahead of time this thing was being brought down.

Senator THURMOND and I will try again in one form or another. It is kind of sad that we got this far and could not get cloture, fell three votes short of cloture.

I thank my colleagues. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I do not know why the bill is down. We have only had two cloture votes. We have two absentees out of four that I know would vote for cloture. The Democrats have two. Cloture is there. We are going to get cloture on the next try, if we want a crime bill. If we do not want a crime bill, then we do not have another cloture vote.

I must say, as I indicated last night, when you are in the minority around here, you have to take very opportunity you have to offer an amendment.

We do not set the agenda. We have had sort of a gag rule imposed on this bill. You could take up the exclusionary rule right now. Why not. You did not get cloture. The bill is still before us. Why not take up the exclusionary rule? Why not take up some of the amendments? I have looked at some of the amendments. I am going to put them in the RECORD.

These are all amendments that are going to deal with crime. When are you going to take up these amendments? Some other time. Oh, just put it off. We have been waiting for a year to get to this bill. We spent less time on this than we spent on the Hatch Act.

This is an important piece of legislation, much more important than the Hatch Act, on which we spent a portion of 7 days.

So cloture is in the bag, if you want a crime bill. In the meantime, why not let smoke of the Republicans and some of the Democrats offer amendments? Why not just have a debate and offer amendments? No, we want to invoke cloture so that certain amendments cannot be offered. The 60 that are germane, in most cases, are repetitive. There are probably not 10 or 15 amendments. And some, including some of mine, would modify the DeConcini amendment.

I voted against the DeConcini amendment; for cloture. I believe the Senator from South Carolina has pointed out we have a couple of important provisions here that ought to be preserved. But in the meantime, if we want a crime bill, the majority can have one; at least they can get cloture. I do not know whether it will pass the House or not.

As I count, you have 57 now with 6 absentees, and there are at least 3, maybe 4 votes, and maybe 1 or 2 more, that would vote for cloture the next time around. So it is up to the leadership whether or not they want a crime



bill. If they do not want a crime bill, we do not have another cloture vote.

But in the meantime, why not let the minority, Republicans in this instance, offer amendments? Why should we be denied an opportunity to offer amendments? We have people who would vote for cloture, I would say to the Senator from Delaware, if they could offer their amendments.

I think there are one or two on that side who would vote for cloture if they could offer amendments. Instead, we say we cannot do this. We are going to have cloture vote after cloture vote. After we take care of habeas corpus and tidy up the death penalty a little bit. That is all we are going to have on this bill.

In my view, that is not the way it should work. So I am going to ask to put in the RECORD the Republican and the Democratic amendments so people can take a look at them. I do not see any off-the-wall amendments. And those that are off the wall would not be adopted, in any event. They are all aimed at crime. That is what we talk about, crime.

So I urge my colleagues on the other side to try it again. This is a very important piece of legislation. I have asked the clerk to add up the number of hours we have spent on this bill as opposed to the Hatch Act. We are going to be surprised. We spent a lot more time on the Hatch Act; probably a lot of other meaningless legislation. This is important legislation. This is what the American people want us to do.

I would not give up after two tries. It seems to me that if the majority party wants a crime bill, it is within their grasp. If they do not want one, they can pull the bill down.

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

#### REPUBLICAN AMENDMENTS TO S. 1970

Bond. Limits Federal mandates to State criminal justice systems unless funds are provided.

Bond. Requires Federal government to issue regulations for child safety seats on airliners.

Boschwitz (2). Declares a national drug and crime emergency, and establishes a 5-year mandatory minimum term for prison sentences.

Boschwitz. Re: food stamp trafficking.

Boschwitz. Re: food stamp criminal prosecution.

Boschwitz. Authorizes rewards for drug convictions.

Boschwitz. Authorizes rewards for information on drug dealers.

Boschwitz. Establishes minimum mandatory prison sentences for drug traffickers and violent criminals.

Boschwitz. Establishes mandatory work requirements for Federal prisoners.

Boschwitz (2). Mandatory fines, court cost payments, forfeiture, etc., for drug convictions.

Boschwitz. Drug testing upon post-conviction release.

Boschwitz. Increases penalties for kidnapping.

Boschwitz. Increases penalties for child kidnapping.

Boschwitz (2). Allocates grants to States with programs to revoke drivers' and pilots' licenses for drug convictions.

Boschwitz. Re: drug use in federal prisons.

Boschwitz. Establishes mandatory minimum fines and penalties for drug offenses.

Boschwitz. Establishes mandatory work for prisoners, and expands labor opportunities.

Boschwitz. Mandates minimum sentences for certain offenses involving victims younger than 18 years old.

Burns. Rewards for information leading to drug traffickers arrest.

Coats. Re: drug paraphernalia.

Coats. Treatment of juveniles in drug operations and under Armed Career Criminal Act.

Coats. Authorizes \$20 million for state-run boot camps.

D'Amato. Establishes option for taxpayers to dedicate overpayments to war on drugs.

D'Amato. Armed forces assistance to civilian law enforcement agencies.

D'Amato. Transit employees drug testing.

D'Amato. Money-laundering.

D'Amato. Mandates Secretary of State to work with the World Federation of Therapeutic Communities to train drug treatment professionals.

D'Amato. Death penalty for drug kingpins; death penalty for drug felons when death results.

Danforth. Establishes grants for States to use videotapes during drunk driving arrests.

Dole. Guns: strike p. 46, line 15—p. 49, line 22, from bill.

Dole. Guns: strike p. 46, line 15—p. 49, line 17, from bill.

Dole. Guns: strike p. 46, line 15—p. 49, line 10, from bill.

Domenici. Study to establish a federal law enforcement technology center at an existing National Laboratory.

Domenici. Authorizes States to use federal funds from the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act to develop model alternative schools for youth with drug abuse problems.

Domenici. Requires U.S. Marshals to identify communities that would benefit from private detention centers for federal prisoners.

Gorton. Regulation of precursor chemicals.

Gramm. Longer prison sentences for selling drugs to a minor.

Gramm. Mandatory minimum sentence for those who sell drugs to a minor.

Gramm. Enhanced sentences for drug traffickers.

Gramm. Death penalty for drug traffickers who employ a firearm and cause death.

Gramm. Deportation of aliens convicted of a violent crime; minimum mandatory sentences upon re-entry.

Grassley. Nominee conflict of interest standards.

Grassley. Victim impact statements in death penalty cases.

Hatch. (3). Insert firearms amendments.

Hatch. (3). Enhance firearms penalties.

Hatch. Authorization of a drug tip hotline.

Hatch. Adjustment of alien status for witnesses in drug cases.

Hatch. Trade treatment for certain drug-producing countries.

Hatch. Re: juror unanimity in death sentences.

Hatch. Prohibition of interstate transportation of firearms for drug activities.

Hatch. Unspecified.

Hatch. Authorization of aid for narcotics teams in high-intensity drug trafficking areas.

Hatch. Authorization of \$60 million in grants for drug enforcement efforts.

Hatch. Authorization of funds for precursor chemical programs in foreign countries.

Hatfield. Change bill's death penalty provisions to life imprisonment without parole.

Hatfield. Public executions as the ultimate deterrent.

Heinz. EPIC claims against FDIC.

Heinz. Breach of Fiduciary duty statute, 12 U.S.C. 1821.

Heinz. Expedited procedures for claims against FDIC.

Heinz. Adding certain financial crimes to list of RICO offenses.

Heinz. Sense of the Senate to bring to justice the murderers of DEA agent Enrique Camarena.

Heinz. Sense of the Senate to prohibit the return to Mexico of the killers of DEA agent Enrique Camarena.

Heinz. Prohibits foreign aid/assistance to countries with senior officials involved in drug trafficking.

Humphrey. Re: violent students in schools.

Kasten. Illegal drug profits.

Lott. Withholding of prisoner benefits to cover cost of incarceration.

Lott. Decreases from 90 to 60 days the time to form Advisory Groups.

Lott. Mandatory work requirement for all prisoners.

Lott. International money laundering advisory group.

McClure. Prohibition of cultivation of controlled substances.

McClure. Commemorative medals for the centennial of Yosemite National Park.

McConnell. Requires local, State and Federal law enforcement agencies to report missing children to the National Crime Information Center of the DOJ.

McConnell. Permits sexual assault victims to bring civil action against pornographers.

McConnell. Federal law enforcement officers' Bill of Rights.

McConnell. Authorizes sanctions against foreign companies that do not cooperate with precursor chemical control efforts.

Nickles. Re: crime victims rights.

Nickles. Life imprisonment for rapists with AIDS.

Simpson (2). Definition of assault weapons as converted from semiautomatic to automatic.

Simpson (2). Definition of assault weapons.

Specter. Authorizes \$10 billion for the next 10 years for a National Violent Crime Program.

Specter. Requires colleges to disclose on-campus crime statistics.

Specter. Drug court: authorizes grants to States to establish judicial narcotics divisions.

Specter. Authorizes grants program for State prisoners (permits current grant programs under 42 U.S.C. 38(?)51).

Specter. States must report training and education programs for prisoners in order to receive Federal funding.

Specter. Re: federal police corps programs.

Specter (2). In order to receive Federal aid, States must provide prisoners with job skills and basic literacy education.

Specter. Police corps and law enforcement training and education.

Specter. Narcotics court demonstration project.

Specter. Criminal liability for pollution.

Specter. Clarification of Armed Career Criminal Act.

Specter. Death penalty for two-time convicted drug kingpins, or mandatory life sentence.

Specter (2). Writ of coram nobis by death row prisoners.

Specter. Sentencing Commission may provide for fines to cover costs of a prisoner's incarceration.

Specter. Cause of action in Federal court for damages resulting from torture or extrajudicial killing.

Specter. Establish a drug court division.

Specter. Establish demonstration court for narcotics offenders in Philadelphia.

Thurmond. Enhanced penalties for certain firearms violations.

Thurmond. Substitute to S. 1970.

Thurmond. Federal debt collection.

Thurmond. Germane substitute to S. 1970.

Thurmond. Re: undercover sting operations.

Thurmond. Drug testing upon post-conviction release.

Thurmond. Bankruptcy discharge prohibition for certain offenses.

Thurmond. Recognition of 82nd Airborne.

Thurmond. Strike exclusionary rule title from the bill.

Thurmond. Strike Organized Crime and Dangerous Drug Division title from bill.

Thurmond. Expansion of "good faith" exception to exclusionary rule.

Thurmond. Increases federal penalty for drunk driving if a child is present if the vehicle.

Wallop. Life imprisonment for three-time violent crime offenders.

Wilson. Judges not juries are to set sentences, with the exception for capital cases.

Wilson. Death penalty for civil rights violations.

#### DEMOCRATIC AMENDMENTS TO S. 1970

Adams (2). Abortion.

Akaka. Established methamphetamine education and prevention program.

Akaka. Enhances criminal penalties for methamphetamine use and distribution.

Akaka. National Institute on Drug Abuse shall research drug treatment for methamphetamine.

Akaka (2). Combination of the previous three.

Baucus. Establishes waiting period for the purchase of ephedrine.

Biden. Increases assistance grants for State and local law enforcement.

Biden. Authorizes \$100 million for the establishment of a National Drug Intelligence Center.

Biden. State and local law enforcement assistance, firearms, rural drug enforcement, all drawn from S. 1972.

Biden. Interdiction amendment: military support, criminal aliens, drug intelligence.

Biden. Counter-narcotics technology assessment center.

Biden. Adds anabolic steroids to list of controlled substances.

Biden. Drunk driving bill.

Biden. Establishes a DOJ rural drug enforcement grant program.

Biden. Child victims bill; establishes child victims bill of rights, programs, etc.

Biden. Strikes money and reference to DOJ Organized Crime and Dangerous Drugs, but leaves \$1.36 billion authorization.

Biden. Strikes strike force provisions and leaves DOJ authorization language.

Biden. Strikes remainder of strike force language (international prosecution teams).

Biden. Increases authorization for strike forces (Title VI) from \$45 million to \$1.37 billion.

Biden. Strikes references to "Dangerous Drugs Division" so that previous amendment applies to all of DOJ.

Biden. Sense of the Senate that \$1.36 billion be spent in certain ways.

Biden. Increases authorizations for federal law enforcement and judicial assistance.

Biden. Civil enforcement: provides for eviction from places maintained for manufacturing, securing, etc., drugs.

Biden. Drug treatment, education, and prevention.

Biden. Forfeiture amendment: uses of DOJ forfeiture fund, foreign instrumentalities.

Biden. Drug emergency grant program.

Biden. Death penalty, exclusionary rule, money laundering, assault weapons.

Biden. Authorizes \$100 million per year for DOJ anti-drug/anti-gang program.

Cranston. Blocking access to abortion clinics.

DeConcini. (6). Assault weapons provisions.

DeConcini. Firearms: technical amendment.

DeConcini. Strikes one provision in assault weapons title dealing with retention of copies of registration forms.

DeConcini. Increases pay and benefits for federal law enforcement officers.

DeConcini. Limits amount the DOJ can withhold for administrative expenses incurred in adoptive forfeiture cases.

DeConcini. Amends Customs Forfeiture Act to provide payment for overtime salaries, training and equipment of State and local law enforcement in assisting U.S. Customs Service.

Dodd. Expands services for treatment of parents and children who are drug abusers.

Graham. Law enforcement scholarships for current officers.

Graham. Study of racial and ethnic bias in criminal justice system.

Graham. Establishes DOJ Financial Services Crime Division.

Graham. Federal prison construction standards.

Graham. Deportation of convicted aliens who seek re-entry into the U.S.

Graham. Deportation of aliens who commit aggravated felonies.

Heflin. Equitable allocation of grant money under Crime Control and Safe Streets Acts.

Inouye. Indian exemption from the death penalty.

Kennedy. Money laundering.

Kennedy. Grants courts authority to impose sentences below mandatory minimum.

Kennedy. Clarifies definitions of "mixture or substance" under Controlled Substances Act.

Kennedy. Drug treatment, education and prevention package.

Kerry. Sense of Congress that treatment of demand is a goal of national drug strategy.

Kerry. Authorizes \$1.2 billion for drug enforcement grants.

Kerry. Makes high intensity drug trafficking areas enterprise zones under the Housing Act.

Kerry. Mandates that seized assets of criminals shall first be used for their defense.

Kohl. Antitrust exemption to television networks for drug prevention campaigns.

Kohl. Prohibits the discharge of a firearm in a school zone.

Kohl. Drug abuse education, treatment, and prevention.

Kohl. Drug prevention and treatment for women in prison.

Kohl. Antitrust exemption to T.V. networks for drug prevention campaigns.

Lautenberg. Suspension of drivers' licenses for drug convictions.

Levin. Expands "school-yard" provision of Controlled Substances Act to include private playgrounds.

Lieberman. Grants authority to the Secret Service to investigate the S & L crisis.

Metzenbaum. OSHA: enhanced penalties.

Mikulski. Amends title 5, U.S.C., to expand list of federal law enforcement officers that receive retirement benefits to include certain IRS and Customs Service personnel.

Pryor. Prohibits disclosure of wiretaps contents.

Pryor. Rural drug enforcement—Drug Czar shall appoint a rural drug director (authorizes \$20 million for grants).

Reid. Child victims' bill of rights.

Reid. Instructing DoD to give priority to prisons in transforming certain properties.

Shelby. Federal prison contracts give priority to State and local governments demonstrating ability to build facilities and care for prisoners.

Simon. Mandatory detention and drug testing.

Simon. Television violence—antitrust exemption.

Wirth. Establishes new division at DOJ for financial services prosecutions.

Wirth. Directs the Resolution Trust Corporation to transfer funds to DOJ to investigate S & L scandal.

Wirth. Policy to counter youth gang involvement in drugs.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, if there is one thing that is clear, Democrats want a crime bill. We did not just talk about wanting a crime bill. We voted for a crime bill, just this morning; 57 votes were cast for cloture. That would have guaranteed passage of a crime bill. Forty-six of those votes were Democrats; 11 were Republicans. Thirty-seven votes were cast against cloture. Failure of cloture meant no crime bill. Of those 37, 7 were Democrats, 30 were Republicans. So we can talk about wanting a crime bill, as we do often here, or we can vote for a crime bill or against a crime bill, as we just did.

So let there be no mistake or no misunderstanding as to where the cause lies for no crime bill.

Thirty Republicans voted against a crime bill, 11 voted for it. Forty-six Democrats voted for a crime bill, seven voted against it.

We are told that cloture is in the bag. That is what I was told yesterday. That is what I was told this morning. And as we have just seen, cloture was not in the bag, and cloture is not in the bag.

There are six Senators who were absent this morning. Of the six who were absent, three voted on the previous cloture vote, and they all voted against cloture. Three were not



present for the previous cloture vote, and we do not know how they would vote. Between the first and second vote, some Senators who voted no the first time voted yes the second time. Some Senators who voted yes the first time voted no the second time.

Cloture is not in the bag. There is no more assurance at this moment that we would get cloture on a third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth cloture vote than there was between the first and second cloture vote.

Every Senator knew and understood that this vote was it. It was stated publicly. It was repeated publicly. It was stated over and over again. And 37 Senators voted against cloture. What is there to lead anyone to believe that if we say the next vote is it, anything is going to change? How many times do we have to say this vote is it before we can accept the result as final?

Now, I want to emphasize that cloture was filed reluctantly, after consultation with the Republican leader and the managers of the bill, because we faced the situation where there were nearly 300 amendments that were intended to be filed. I emphasize those were first-degree amendments. Each of them could have been subject to an unlimited number of second-degree amendments.

It was very clear that we either would get cloture and get a bill, or we would simply be here for an indefinite and indeterminate period of time with no possibility of ever getting a bill. The only way we could possibly have gotten action on this bill, the only way, I emphasize, is if cloture had been invoked. There is simply no other prospect.

Certainly, we could stand here today and debate other amendments. We could do it tomorrow and next week and next month. We could do it without limit. There is no question about the fact that if the Senate wanted to spend months and months debating endlessly hundreds and hundreds of amendments, it could do so. But, of course, that would mean two things. We would never get a bill here passed. We all know that. Second, we would do nothing else.

On the question of taking up other amendments, some have said, well, if my amendment were adopted, I would vote for cloture. True. But the possibility existed, indeed the almost certainty existed, that for every amendment that would be adopted, someone would be against cloture. And so we could go on an endless game of pick-up sticks, gaining one vote here and losing two here, gaining two votes here and losing three there, and spending more and more weeks.

I do not know how it could possibly have been made more clear than this vote was it, and those who wanted a crime bill should vote for cloture. And if you did not want a crime bill, the

way to defeat the crime bill and to make certain that we did not get a crime bill was to vote against cloture. But now the Senate has spoken.

Even though 57 Senators voted for cloture and only 37 against, the motion is not agreed to. That may mystify the American people, who think we ought to operate by majority rule, but everyone here understands the rule; we must get 60 votes. Everyone understood that before the vote. Everybody should understand it after the vote.

I want to say that I commend and feel for the managers of the bill, both the present chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator BIDEN, and the former chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator THURMOND, who has devoted so much time and energy to this bill. I do not agree with either of them on every provision of the bill. I think they have done a tremendous job in getting this bill together and bringing it to this point. I know both of them supported and voted for cloture, and worked hard to get cloture along with the distinguished Republican leader and myself. But, unfortunately, it just was not to be.

I do not criticize anyone who voted against cloture. Each has his own reason. The Senator from Delaware is here.

I respect the fact that some have supported this because they wanted to offer amendments. That is certainly a valid reason if one chooses to assign that reason to one's actions. But, as we all know, the situation we faced last week was several hundred amendments pending, first-degree amendments, with an unlimited number of second-degree amendments and the possibility of, indeed, almost certainty of, a virtual endless debate, hundreds of amendments being offered, and almost certainty that there would not be a bill passed.

So I have the greatest respect for the distinguished Republican leader, my friend, but I must say I simply do not accept the argument that cloture is in the bag. That is what I was told yesterday and this morning. It obviously was not. I do not think there is any prospect that it would be on a third or fourth or fifth vote.

Of course, Mr. President, I will yield the floor. The distinguished Republican leader will respond if he wishes to do so.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I am just advised by the Senator from Utah that he thinks we could shrink the number of amendments on each side. Again, I want to point out that on the Hatch Act, which, in my view, simply is a political effort by the other side, we spent 44 hours and 38 minutes. On the crime bill, which is important to the American people, Republican and Democrat, we spent 30 hours and 50 minutes so far.

So there is, it seems to me, plenty of time. And I can also say that two votes I am counting on the next time on this side. Senators WILSON and CHAFEE, voted for the DeConcini amendment. They are not here today. That would be up to 59, I think, and there are one or two other possibilities.

So I do not want to leave the impression that because the DeConcini amendment was adopted somehow nobody on this side will vote for cloture. The truth is we do not get to offer our amendments. That is why some will not vote for cloture.

A number of my colleagues have advanced the fact that, if there were a free and open debate, we could offer our amendments and have a vote. You would have more votes, or maybe not, on this side. Maybe it is in the other side's interest not to have votes.

I believe Senator HATCH, the Senator from Utah, had a good suggestion. If the majority leader is willing, we would try before we give up on this bill to see if we could not shrink the number of amendments and have some agreement between the managers, the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Delaware. We could have 25 amendments on a side, or something of that kind, or 10 amendments or 15 amendments, and proceed on that basis.

But I do not want to leave the impression, as the majority leader made a statement—he did not make a point, he made a statement—about we did not vote for cloture. Well, as I have said from the start, if we could offer our amendments, we would have many more votes for cloture. But, notwithstanding, the Republicans will furnish enough votes for cloture, in my view, on the next vote if they could produce one more vote on that side.

So it seems to me it is within the grasp, and I know the managers spent a lot of time on this bill. Senator THURMOND spent a lot of time—spent a lot of time on the habeas corpus provision, and he prevailed in a close vote. There was a close vote. There was a lot of time spent on the changes in the death penalty by both sides. I think we have a fair provision, and a fairly good consensus on it.

So I just urge the majority leader, obviously it is up to him, on whether or not to proceed. It has not been an unwillingness to cooperate on this side. We just cannot offer amendments. We just go from one cloture vote to the next. But even having said that, my view is that one more cloture vote would make a difference.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I just wanted to make one point for clarification. I respect everything the

Republican leader said. No one should be under the impression that a Senator cannot offer amendments if cloture is invoked. In fact, 330 amendments were filed under cloture. The only ones that can be taken up are amendments that are germane. The only right a Senator loses when cloture is invoked is the right to offer nongermane amendments, that is, amendments that are not germane to this bill.

So no one should be under the impression, the mistaken impression, that if cloture had been invoked Senators could not file amendments. They had already filed 330 amendments. I do not know how many were germane. Certainly, a large number of them were.

So every Senator had an ample opportunity under the rules, many availed themselves of that opportunity, to file amendments to the bill prior to the time of the cloture vote, and any such amendment which is germane, that is, relates to the subject matter of this bill, would have been in order to be considered.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield for a question?

Mr. MITCHELL. I will yield the floor.

Mr. HATCH. If I could just ask a question, is it not true that you are limited to 30 hours of debate and that almost anybody can file, call up, amendments post cloture?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes.

Mr. HATCH. That is the problem. If I could just make this point: This bill is important. I think the reason cloture was not voted today was for a variety of reasons. Some people did not want to grant it because they have not had a chance to bring up both germane and nongermane amendments, all of which relate to criminal activity and crime bills. Some voted against cloture because they did not like the gun bill. I think that was a minority. Some on the other side voted against cloture because they did not like the capital punishment part of it.

Mr. MITCHELL. On both sides.

Mr. HATCH. Yes, on both sides. The fact is I think we have a solution. We do not have to go to cloture to narrow the amendments. I agree with the majority leader. When you see almost 300 amendments, that is very disconcerting and upsetting in this timeframe. On the other hand, this bill is every bit as important as any bill that we have brought this year, a number of which are extremely important. We spent a lot more time on them. We faced this on the clean air bill with literally hundreds of amendments. We narrowed them down gradually because of the force of the Senate rules and the force of the majority leader, and with the help of the minority leader.

What I am saying is why give up at this point? Why even vote for cloture? Why do not we both work to cut down the number of amendments that in good faith can be brought up here on the floor on both sides and make them equal? We will agree to time agreements. We will agree to 20 minutes equally divided on any amendment, if you would like, or, if we see one that needs particularly more time, we can make an adjustment, and we can get this matter over with in a matter of a few days. We will then have what will really be an important bill.

One other point: The distinguished chairman of the committee, for whom I have a lot of regard and affection, made the point that this is the President's crime bill. This is not the President's crime bill. The President asked us to address these issues. But he did not agree with every issue in this crime bill. He would like to see us try to amend some of those issues. We cannot do that all postcloture in the way I think the President would like it done. I think that is a fair offer. I think it does not take nearly the time. Even at this it will not take the time of a number of other bills that may be as important, not in my eyes, but certainly no more important.

I think we could get this matter resolved. If we cannot narrow it down to the number of amendments to what there would have been post cloture, then I agree, the majority leader ought to pull this down. On our side—and that is the side that is apparently indicated as voting against cloture—if we cannot on our side, I do not blame the majority leader if he pulls it down.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader retains the floor.

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

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, let me set a few things straight. One is we tried to do exactly what the Senator from Utah suggested when had one-third the number of amendments. We sat down, the Senator and I and the leadership staff on both sides, and said, "OK, let's see if we can narrow down these amendments." Every time we sat down, and we can put out some hot lines, every time we sat down to narrow down, it increased every single time. It did not narrow; it multiplied. It did not narrow.

Furthermore, with regard to this notion of if we only would give this some time, time seems to be the problem in this body. Every single time we said, all right, let us have some amendments relative to the President's bill or the issues the President wanted to debate, all of which are in this bill. Every one of them that he wants, from the President's perspective, are germane amendments.

Every one of them are germane. Everything that the President would want to do to change S. 1970, the legis-

lation that is sitting before us, the death penalty bill I introduced, every one is germane to change it to the way the President wanted it.

Further, regarding this notion that the other side had not had a chance to offer the amendments, the amendments offered were all offered by the other side by and large, the vast majority of them, for the purpose of making S. 1970, the death penalty bill I introduced, the President's bill. Some of them succeeded; some of them failed. There was no gag rule, and we all knew from the beginning; let us have no mistake about this.

If we ever let this core bill get beyond the core bill, we would be here forever. Every single time—we had this discussion after the last cloture vote and we said, all right, let us see what we can narrow, and what have we narrowed? From 196 amendments to 330 amendments or something.

If the Senator from Utah is able to, and I would be delighted to talk to him about it later, maybe we can come back at this again. If he is able to narrow to 20 or 30 amendments on his side, fine, I will be part of that negotiation. I have no dog in that fight. Let him go to his side and say, all right, here is the totality of the amendments that we will introduce, that is it, and we are ready to agree to a unanimous-consent agreement, narrowed down to x number of amendments.

Mr. HATCH. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. MITCHELL. I have the floor, and I would like to comment in response.

Several Senators suggested to me precisely what the Senator from Utah suggested publicly, that we have a narrowed-down list of amendments on both sides. In each instance I have said to the Senator, will the Senator accept a narrowed-down list that does not include his amendment? And in each instance the Senator has said no.

In other words, the Senator is saying, I insist that my amendment be included in there, and let us exclude someone else's. With 330 amendments, Mr. President, it is obvious, there cannot be a crime bill unless cloture is invoked. That was obvious before this vote, and it is obvious now. The fact is that if we attempt to do it in any other way, it is not going to work.

Mr. McCLURE. Will the majority leader yield?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes.

Mr. McCLURE. I thank the Senator. I am very sympathetic to the problems the leadership has in scheduling legislation. I hope the Senators know that I have cooperated in every way I possibly can to help the leadership expedite the business of this Senate. I am afraid for many of us this conversation has been a kind of a closed circle. We have been outside of it, not in it, no matter how we have tried.



Many of us who voted against cloture, and I did, have never been permitted to be a part of this yet in the offering of amendments or even in the debate. I have been sitting here since the cloture vote trying to get recognition.

I can say at least one thing in response to the Senator from Delaware. I am against the DeConcini amendment. I am against the provision with respect to guns in this bill. That is not the reason I voted against cloture. This bill has been on the floor subject to amendment on 3 days that is all, 3 days. For many of us, believing that crime is a more important issue than that which would be devoted to 3 days of the Senate's time on amendments, we would like to have the opportunity to at least see some of these issues amended, amendments offered and debated.

The bill was on the floor on Monday, May 21 for debate only, no motions, no amendments. It was subject to debate and amendment on May 22, 23, and 24. No other time, none, has it been possible to offer an amendment or debate an amendment on the floor of this Senate on this bill. That is the reason that I and a number of others—I will not speak for anybody except myself—voted against cloture, because it is a more important issue than that.

With due respect to my friend from Delaware, it has nothing to do with the fact that I do not like the gun legislation on this bill. There are other issues. I am willing to accept the majority verdict on even those issues, even the gun legislation. But I do believe, with all the due respect to the difficulties of trying to make this place work, that 3 days of opportunity for amendment on this legislation is simply an inadequate attention by the Senate of the United States to a matter of overriding concern to the people of this country.

Mr. MITCHELL. I just want to say one thing to the Senator. I cannot count the number of times I have stood here and asked Senators to bring amendments to the floor. Senators say they have amendments and did not want to offer them. If there were 3 days, would the Senator come over and debate?

Mr. McCLURE. There was never, in those 3 days, a time when quorum calls delayed the Senate. Amendments were offered and debated fully during the 3 days.

Mr. HATCH. If the Senator would yield on that point, I think it has to be clarified, because the distinguished chairman said we met to narrow the amendments. We did not. We met to see how many there were. We never met to narrow them. I have to say that we were told throughout the process that if we got into a full-fledged amendment situation, that the majority leader said the tree was going to be

full, whether that was right or wrong. If the tree was full, that means there could not be any amendments. That has gotten people on our side very upset. I agree with the Senator from Idaho.

That is literally the real concern over here; it is not the gun part of it. I think most people here realize that is what it was. There is a desire to see at least one more vote on it.

Mr. MITCHELL. If cloture had been invoked, I want to make clear, there could have been votes; there could have been an unlimited number of votes on the gun provision.

Mr. HATCH. Being limited to 30 hours has lots of limitations. We would have been limited to purely germane amendments, even though some of the nongermane amendments are very important anticrime amendments, and the amendments of the people on this side, as well as many on the other side, would be foreclosed.

The point I am making is that we have never really tried to narrow the amendments. We are now in a procedural posture where there is nothing else that this side can do on amendments, if they want to continue. We were told we could not bring up our amendments or the tree would be filled up. Whether that is true or not, that is what we were told.

All I am suggesting to the majority leader is this: I think that if he would continue, and if we really want to take a real crack at getting a crime bill out of the Senate, I believe that we can get on our side, in good faith, the amendments narrowed down to what would have been postcloture if cloture had been invoked. If we cannot, then I would not blame the majority leader in pulling this down, although under the circumstances, there still are legitimate gripes on this side. I would not blame the Senator, and I would not find any fault at all. I think this bill is that important. Whether it pleases me or not on all provisions, it is that important that with the limited time that has been given, we should not pull it down. If nothing else, we ought to go to at least one more cloture vote.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I simply state that there was an opportunity to get the bill passed. We just had it this morning. All someone had to do was vote for cloture, and we would have had a crime bill. I think there is a certain irony in those who voted against cloture now saying we want a crime bill. That was the opportunity. That was the vote; that was not talk. That was a vote.

That was action. That is what we should have done. That is what I wanted to do. That is what the distinguished former chairman of the committee wanted to do, what the chairman wanted to do, and the Republican leader wanted to do.

Mr. McCLURE. Will the Senator yield on that point?

Mr. MITCHELL. Let me give the Senator from Illinois, who has been here several minutes, an opportunity.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the majority yield for a question or yield the floor?

Mr. MITCHELL. I yield for a question.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. President, I asked the majority leader whether it is not a fact that the objections of those on the minority side cut both ways. This Senator stood up in our conference this Tuesday and suggested he had an amendment he very much wanted to offer along with his colleagues, the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Colorado, concerning the savings and loan scandal and setting up a financial strike force in the Department of Justice, which he thinks is desperately needed. There was a discussion in conference.

My amendment would not be germane, let me say, after cloture. I went back to my office and discussed on the telephone with the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Colorado my concerns, and met with my staff about my concerns.

What did I do, Mr. President? As a Member of the majority I decided that taking into consideration the importance of this bill I should vote for cloture. We are going to introduce a separate bill later, and we are going to introduce a Senate resolution on the things we are concerned about.

I think it is absolutely remarkable that, no matter how hard the majority leader tries to get a final vote on the most important crime package to come before the Senate in the decade I have been here, friends on the other side always find an excuse not to vote for it. They go out to the country every second year in an election and beat us to death talking about crime and trot out Willie Horton and all other kind of egregious things that happen in political campaigns. When they get an opportunity to vote against crime, for some reason they cannot do it.

How is the majority leader, may I ask you, Mr. President, ever going to get a vote that satisfies everyone with 337 amendments out there? My amendment will not even be allowed in the 30-hour time constraint after cloture, but I made my hard decision to vote for this crime package.

I might inform my colleagues on the other side that if they will go look at the record on most of the amendments to S. 1970, on which we have voted, I voted on the side of the amendment that was defeated, incidentally. This is not even the crime bill I exactly wanted. It is a whole lot better crime package than is on the books right now.

For those that go out and make the death penalty speeches, make the habeas corpus speeches, go out and say we ought to shorten the time for appeal in capital punishment cases and say we ought to stop using the street sweepers that kill little children in schoolyards—those speeches are wonderful; they really turn me on—but how about once in a while voting for a bill? It might come as some remarkable information for the people of this country that to do these things you have to pass legislation. That is what we are talking about.

You know I happen to be in the leadership. I do not like the fact that the majority leader made the decision that I had to make my choice. I made that choice. Every other one of the hundred Members can make the hard choice, decide whether you want your particular amendment you love so much or a decent crime package. There is not any way he is going to work out the 337 amendments.

I have been on this floor before managing, as deputy manager, SAM NUNN's DOD authorization bill. You get 175 amendments and you slog and you slog, you work on weekends, no one shows up but you, and in the end everyone dies of exhaustion and says, my God, let us pass it. That is what happens. And that is what they know will happen here.

The majority leader, this poor guy who gets here before us in the morning and leaves after we are all back home at night in pajamas watching on television to see what time the poor devil gets to go home, is supposed to keep on standing here subject to this abuse.

There is a bill here. It is not my bill. I am not even a sponsor of the bill. It is a better bill than anything that is a possibility and someone who goes home and makes a crime speech ought to show up and vote for it.

I am prepared to vote for it. I voted for cloture both times I did not get my amendment. I am ready to vote for cloture another time.

If the majority leader cannot handle that, and he wants to go on to other business, I understand that as well, but I wish people would come over here once in a while and quit making all the speeches about what terrible shape the country is in. Sometimes you have to vote for a bill.

I thank the majority leader for the time.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, do I still have the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader retains the floor.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, if we have all had a chance to say something, the distinguished former chairman of the committee, the now ranking member, former President pro tempore, has worked very diligently on this matter, so I am going to yield the

floor so Senator THURMOND has the opportunity to address the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, it is rather difficult for me to get the floor because there has been so much talking.

I want to say this, first: The majority leader favored cloture. The Republican leader favored cloture. Both managers favored cloture.

I think we should have gotten cloture on this bill. The reason I say that is I think we could have acted much quicker and gotten cloture, and we could bring up germane amendments and could not bring up nongermane amendments, but the bill ought to be restricted to germane amendments anyway. On the other hand, this bill is so important I do not think it will stop right now. I think it is up to both sides to find some way to get together and pass a crime bill.

The murders committed in this country are just outrageous. The robberies committed in this country are too numerous. The rapes committed in this country are worse than they have ever been in the history of the country. Burglaries, all types of crimes have risen. We must in some way find a manner in which to pass this crime bill.

It is not a question now blaming the Republicans, or Democrats, or whatnot. For the good of the country we ought to get together somehow and pass a crime bill. I urge the majority leader and the Republican leader to get together and reach some agreement.

I think what we could do is this: Maybe each side could caucus, come up with 25 amendments, and reach a time limit and come back here and act on this crime bill. It is so important.

We have spent many days on other pieces of legislation. Someone mentioned the Hatch Act bill. The Hatch Act bill was interesting to some people. A lot of people were against it. But at any rate we stayed on it a long time. We have not been on the crime bill that long. I think we need to stay on this crime bill until we get it passed.

I urge the majority leader not to give up on this, either stay on it now or let us reach some agreement to limit these numbers of amendments and come back and pass a crime bill. The country is demanding a crime bill. The Congress ought to act and pass a crime bill. I hope we can get together.

As ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, I am willing to appoint someone on my side, and I am sure the chairman of the committee can appoint someone on his side, and we can limit these amendments maybe to 20 or 25 amendments and get action. Let us not give up.

The people want us to act. We are here to serve the people. We ought to act. We should not delay. I hope this can be worked out in some way.

Again, I urge the distinguished majority leader and the distinguished Republican leader to get together and see if we cannot reach an agreement, and bring a crime bill to the floor, and pass it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I will not belabor the subject, but again for many of us who voted against cloture, it is the desire to operate a little more openly than we have been permitted to operate on this bill. With all due respects to the managers of the bill, there have been a lot of preconceptions of what could or could not be done with respect to the bill. I am not sure we really explored all the possibilities.

I fully support the statement just made by the Senator from South Carolina that we ought not to abandon the attempt at this stage. I will repeat what I said earlier. This bill has been on the floor for amendment on only 3 days. In those 3 days that we were on the floor on this bill I think we had either three or four or five amendments. I have not gone back and checked the RECORD. But those three or four or five amendments that were debated consumed over 23 hours of time. There has not been any opportunity on those 3 days to discuss anything more than those three or four or five debated amendments.

Against that backdrop many of us were very, very uncertain as to whether or not there would be any real attempt to deal with the other issues which are germane and some which are arguably germane, they deal with crime but not necessarily germane to this legislation, and there will be debates and arguments about that. But how could we deal with all of those issues or even several of those issues in a 30-hour time limit when we already spent over 23 hours on just three or four or five issues?

I believe that it is possible, and I hope that the managers of the bill on both sides of the aisle and others who are interested in this bill will attempt to negotiate both a limitation on the numbers of amendments, their identity if that is possible, and attempt to get limits on that that will fit within some reasonable time limit on the bill. My own guess is at this point that it is not impossible to get this bill disposed of within 30 hours without cloture but with unanimous consent.

Cloture is a draconian measure in this body and it is one of the things that the leadership has to try to use, to limit the time that is spent, but it is not the only way to limit the time that is spent.



When we went to the more restricted cloture process, we first went to 100 hours. Then we got tired of that and said it will only be 30 hours, but it will only be invoked upon very rare occasions. I think we knew when we got this strict postcloture regime, and particularly when it was limited to 30 hours, that cloture was going to be more difficult to achieve. But we begin now the process of starting cloture before we are even into the bill.

With respect to the 330 proposed amendments, I say to the Senator from Maine, the majority leader, for whom I have great respect, there were over 360 amendments pending or filed with respect to the Clean Air Act and yet the Clean Air Act got passed. And the Clean Air Act is a very, very important piece of legislation, I have no question about that. I think everybody in this body knows that if the Senator from Maine had not had that as a very high priority, it probably would not have gotten done. And I think everybody across this country has given me either credit or blame for the Clean Air Act depending upon their view of the merits of that act. But there were more than 360 amendments, more than have been identified here, and yet it got done.

As I say, after 3 days of debate on amendments, the process was closed. We were told at that point there will be no more time devoted to this bill unless it is under cloture. I submit that is not really the kind of effort that ought to be made to pass legislation that is as important as this.

I hope there is the opportunity to work out something. I hope the majority leader will not take this legislation down and will give us the opportunity to see if indeed there is something that can be done if there is reasonable opportunity for the amendment which I and many others do not think has been afforded it to this time.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I respect the distinguished Senator from Idaho and I respect his comments. I will merely repeat that we had an opportunity to do something about the crime bill and that was the vote to pass the crime bill by invoking cloture.

It was stated publicly on the Senate floor, off the Senate floor, well in advance, that this is it. If someone wants a crime bill passed, the way to get a crime bill passed is to vote for cloture because that is the only way a crime bill is going to pass. And every Member of the Senate knows it.

Now Senators who voted against cloture, for whatever reason—and I respect that; every Senator has a right to do what they want to do—say, well, let us follow some other course.

The cloture vote was a tough vote. It was a tough vote for a lot of us. Never, since I have been in the Senate, have I voted for the death penalty. I have a deep conviction on it. This bill in-

cludes a death penalty. I voted for cloture. That was a tough vote for me. But I did so because I want a crime bill passed.

Now other Senators chose not to vote for cloture for their own reasons. They were free to do so. They did so and we did not get cloture. And so we do not get a crime bill.

But let us not have any misunderstanding about where the responsibility lies for not getting a crime bill. It lies in the cloture vote just held. That was stated clearly, publicly, and unmistakably beforehand. And if those Senators, for whatever reason—for which they are entitled to full respect—decided not to vote for cloture because they did not want to make that a tough vote for whatever reason, whatever issue, guns, death penalty, exclusionary rule, whatever their decision, that is their decision. But it is not the majority leader who is taking this bill down. It is the Senate which is taking this bill down and specifically the Senators who voted against cloture who have taken this bill down. That is where we stand now.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader has yielded the floor.

Mr. DeCONCINI. Mr. President, I just want to support the majority leader's observation and his judgment here. He has taken a great deal of pain to work out a crime bill during the last 6 months almost, at different times waiting for everybody, waiting for other legislation, being sure that everybody was included, nobody would be left out of this. And now we are faced with it. As the majority leader said, he even added another day on the second cloture vote.

But it was clear to everyone that, if this cloture vote was not passed, this bill was coming down because of those who do not want the crime bill, and I respect them. Some voted against cloture because they do not want the death penalty. I respect that. I disagree with it, but I respect it. Some voted against it because they do not want the gun restrictions, and I respect that.

But let us face the facts here. When you get a good, tough crime bill, it is not perfect for everybody and we know that. There are going to be things in that crime bill, if it passed, that I would like to see stronger perhaps. But the fact is that we cannot expect the majority leader to continue on more months or weeks than he has already put on the crime bill.

In essence, we have had this crime bill for 6 months, almost, before us here. We were supposed to have passed it last year, remember? It was supposed to be the last piece of legislation on the floor. Everybody wanted to get out and knew we had to pass the crime bill because it was important to this country, that we enhance some of

the criminal penalties, that we do something about the death penalty, and habeas corpus, and other things, and we decided to put it off. Then the majority leader at the beginning of the year said that is what we are going to take up. So we were ready to take it up and people said, well, we need some more time and we have to work out some things. And we put it off again. That has happened two or three times and now we are faced with it. We are here, we are at the stage, and this is the time to perform.

If you want a crime bill, it is now. And there is a lot of legislation pending, as the majority leader already pointed out, the budget being just one crucial important part, not to mention the need for the appropriation bills that follow.

I do not know what anybody else can ask the majority leader to do than what he has done to try to pass a crime bill. He has voted for some things, and other things as others have voted for, that have been tough votes that he probably did not want to vote for.

But there are 57 of us that are committed to a crime bill here. Unfortunately, under the rules, that is not enough. So we are faced now with the possibility that we will not have a crime bill except as willy-nilly Senators want to attach it to a budget resolution or an appropriations bill or some other place.

I am sure we will have plenty of time to vote for these different issues. But we have to have some kind of order here to take up bills that deal with the subject matter. And here is exactly where we have been. We have had a couple of weeks on this crime bill. We have had a lot of debate. There has not been anybody cut off. Nobody said, "Hey, hurry up, get through with this bill."

But the time has come, when you can see it is stretching out, that you have to bring it to a head. That is what I think cloture is all about. Quite frankly, that is what I think leadership is all about. The majority leader has demonstrated that time and time again and he certainly is doing it now.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I do not want to prolong this, but I do want to make these comments. I have nothing but the highest respect for the majority leader. I have nothing but appreciation for the pains and sufferings that he goes through on both sides of this floor. I know it is a difficult job. It is a thankless job in many ways. And I do not know of anybody I respect more as the majority leader than the current majority leader. I have a great personal affection for him and he knows that.

Now, having said all that, I believe that if it was up to the Senate whether we should take that bill down or

not, the Senate would vote not to do so at this time, especially if there is a good faith effort, for the first time by the way, on the Republican side to narrow the amendments at least on our side which would imply that the Democratic side narrow the amendments, too.

We have not had that opportunity since we started this debate. All that was asked was that people notify on the hotline the amendments that they had. We have to say that although we have had a number of days of debate, there was a pretty clear indication that we were not going to be able to bring up a significant number of amendments without having the tree tied up and people foreclosed from really having fair consideration of their amendments.

I can also say that there are a number on our side who probably will be accused of voting against cloture because of the DeConcini gun amendment, who could care less if the decision was made that we would not have a crime bill versus whether we defeat the gun measure.

I think it is true there are a lot of people on this side, including myself, who do not like that gun measure and who believe it is the wrong thing to do. On the other hand, the majority did speak on it and, as far as I am concerned, it is a bothersome thing to me, but the bill is an important bill and it is worthy of further consideration.

I also believe that of all the bills we have had this year, it is easy to list those we would call landmark bills. Certainly clean air fits in that category. But this bill has not had the consideration of clean air, and clean air at one time had hundreds of amendments. We were only able to get rid of those amendments when we got to a procedural position which is similar to this one where Members have to say: "Hey, we have to cut it down in order to get a bill."

I think we are at that position here and I believe we can cut down the amendments to get a bill. At least an effort ought to be made to do so. This is an important bill.

I have to admit it needs to be said this is not the President's bill. The President's bill would have been the Thurmond substitute which basically was prohibited from being brought up because of the way the debate went. Under certain circumstances it could be brought up, but only by foreclosing other opportunities.

If this bill passed in its present form, I would be tremendously pleased with the death penalty part. I would be tremendously pleased with the habeas corpus part. I would be displeased with the exclusionary rule part and, of course, naturally, with the DeConcini part.

The fact of the matter is there really has not been a fair chance to

amend this bill, and even if we agree to cut back on amendments, even if we agree to that, there will not have been a fair chance to amend the bill.

But I think that is where we are and I think most people will admit that would be better than giving up what really is one of the most important bills of any year, let alone this year.

What I am suggesting is this. I personally believe that we, on this side, could cut down the total number of amendments to where we would not use the 30 hours that would have been used postcloture, if cloture had been invoked. I believe we can cut them down and agree to time agreements that would use considerably less hours than the 30 hours; in fact, considerably less hours than half the 30 hours, so we give an equal opportunity to the other side. I believe that could be done. I believe our minority leader believes that could be done. And I believe that would be in the best interests of this bill, because we would lose nothing.

Postcloture we had 30 hours more to go. We had something like 40 to 60 amendments there. I think we could cut this down to 20 amendments a side, and I think we could agree to a half-hour time limit for each amendment if we had to. That would be less than the 30 hours, and I think even the votes that would be required would be within the limits of 30 hours.

I think it is a real mistake to pull this bill down just because cloture has not been invoked. So what? That is not a good reason to bring it down. If we have a good faith effort—we do this all the time; we have hundreds of amendments filed on these bills and then when the pressure comes and the procedural situation arises—and perhaps that is what the majority leader is doing here, and I hope so—if the procedural situation arises, then people have to stop and they have to get rid of all the amendments that really should not be called up and they go to the salient, important amendments that should.

In this case, if we cut back to 20 amendments on this side, agree to a time agreement on each amendment and we were able to proceed and even go under the 30 hours that we would have undoubtedly had to go through had cloture been invoked, I do not see how anybody loses. The Senate wins. The people win. The bill would be passed. And it would have tremendous bipartisan support.

That is worth the effort. That is worth not throwing in the towel. This is a landmark piece of legislation. This is an important bill. I know that the distinguished chairman of the committee and the distinguished ranking member of the committee have worked years to get this bill to this particular point at this particular time. And they have not been alone.

Some of us have been right there sloggish in the trenches with them.

I think it would be an absolute tragedy to bring this bill down because, for a variety of reasons, including absentee Senators today who had to be gone, we could not get cloture today. I do not think we need cloture under these circumstances. I think it would be fair. I think we would go to quick votes. Yes, some of them might be difficult for one side or the other to vote on. But that is what we go through here. That is what this life is. It is not a bowl of cherries. We sometimes have to stand up and vote on tough issues.

So what if we do? We do it all the time. But to get a landmark piece of legislation like this through it is worth 6 weeks on this floor, not 5 days. Here we are offering just another day to get it through, or another full 24 hours to 30 hours, which we would have had to have done had cloture been invoked.

I think that can be done. I think it has to be done. If it is not done, then do not say that just because we did not get cloture, we cannot have a crime bill.

I also agree the majority leader sometimes has to say this is the end of it, but I do not think he should say it on this particular bill, as important as it is, with that particular type of good faith effort, if we can make it on both sides. I think we can do it and I have been known to be right on some of these procedural matters. I think we can do it. I think it is worth doing if in the end we get this bill.

I would like to have the gun thing in there, but if it is, it is.

If we can get a bill, then it would be a good thing.

Mr. President, I have said enough on this. I wanted to make these points. I want to commiserate with the majority leader but also encourage him to do this because I think Senators of good faith can get this matter resolved.

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

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

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BIDEN. 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. BIDEN. Mr. President, we have had a good deal of discussion this morning in the aftermath of the failure to get cloture on the Biden-Thurmond crime bill. I have been speaking with Senator THURMOND, as you might expect, since both of us feel very strongly that we should have a bill. I think the distinguished former chairman of the committee is here, and I do not want to misspeak, so I hope he will listen to what I have to say, so I do not



characterize his position differently than is accurate.

We both are of a view that the only way we are really likely to get a bill is if we can enter into negotiation which very narrowly defines what we are ultimately going to vote on, so we can get up what we have worked on; that is, death penalty, habeas corpus; and there are provisions in the bill relating to money laundering that we can agree on, that we could work out a final amendment. And the only issue unresolved by us is whether or not we have one vote on the exclusionary rule; and I drop the reorganization of the Justice Department provisions in this legislation or we work out some compromise on that.

I want it to be known that I have discussed this with the majority leader. If we can end up with something along the lines suggested by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], then I would be prepared to go that route, as would the majority leader. That is, to reiterate, that we would essentially pass what we have approved already, in addition to which we would have a vote on the exclusionary rule as proposed to be changed by the Senator from South Carolina, and potentially a vote on the reorganization of the Justice Department, or dropping that; but they would be essentially the only things we would do, and we would pass this bill, and then we could move on to debate other aspects of the criminal justice system.

So, I just want the ranking member to know that I have discussed this with the majority leader. He is prepared to accept that approach if that is the will of our Republican colleagues. I am prepared to accept it and propose it. I think it would be a very worthwhile way for us to move. It would avoid all the consternation that has been existing on this floor and may from this point on if we do come up with some reasonable resolution dealing with what is a good, good bill, a solid bill on the death penalty, a solid bill on habeas corpus, and a solid bill on other provisions.

So I ask my Republican colleague if that is essentially what he was proposing.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, that is correct. I feel very strongly that we ought to pass a crime bill. We have gotten together on so many provisions here that I think we can reach an agreement on one or two other provisions and adopt this bill.

I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee for looking very favorably upon this arrangement. I think I can work it out.

Mr. BIDEN. With that in mind, as I have said, I have spoken to the majority leader and he has authorized me to accept that approach if that turns out to be the will of the leadership, in ad-

dition to Senator THURMOND, on the Republican side. He is convinced, as I am, that we should have a bill. This is a vehicle by which we can get a bill.

I am confident our staffs can literally in a matter of an hour or so bring to resolution all of the remaining issues in S. 970 and agree on a unanimous consent approach as to what would be in order in terms of amendments to reorganization of the Justice Department, if we do not drop that, or a single amendment on changing the exclusionary rule as redrafted, and no more votes on anything. And then vote up or down on this crime bill. That is what the Senator from South Carolina wants. That is what I want. I am confident, as the leaders of the Judiciary Committee, we can provide such a vehicle for this body, and we would be prepared to vote on it relatively shortly. I think it is a good suggestion.

Mr. THURMOND. This is what I proposed to the able chairman of the Judiciary Committee. And when we get through—The Senator from Delaware has already talked to the majority leader—I would like for us to talk to the Republican leader and see if we can reach agreement on that.

Mr. BIDEN. I can say with certainty the majority leader is prepared to accept this. I have discussed it. I have pointed out the wisdom of the position proposed by the Senator from South Carolina. He has authorized me to say that is fine with him if the Republican leadership were to agree.

Mr. WIRTH. Mr. President, during a recent trip to Colorado, I met with State officials and members of the Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police, who expressed their concern about the existence and use of assault weapons among drug dealers and gang members in Colorado. This organization, as well as law enforcement officials from all over the State, enthusiastically support a prohibition of the sale of these weapons of war.

The provision in the crime package would prohibit the transfer, importation, receipt, or possession of nine assault weapons, except for those used by Federal, State, or local governments and those weapons lawfully possessed before enactment of this bill. New recordkeeping requirements would be established for the transfer of previously owned weapons. The proposal would also require a minimum 10-year prison sentence for anyone using or carrying an assault weapon during the commission of a crime of violence or a drug-trafficking crime.

I believe we need to tackle the problem of crime and drug trafficking head-on. There are no quick fixes and there are no easy solutions. We must have a clear strategy and fight this battle in a coordinated fashion using our resources wisely. Clearly no single legislative solution will end our war on

drugs and violence in this Nation. However, I believe the comprehensive package of provisions in this bill form a strong base to fight this battle.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that some of the letters I have received from law enforcement officers in Colorado be inserted for the RECORD.

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

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER,  
DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY,  
Denver, CO, December 6, 1989.

Senator TIMOTHY E. WIRTH,  
Denver, CO.

Dear Senator Wirth: Your letter dated November 27, 1989, concerning the Anti-Drug, Assault Weapon Limitation Act (S. 747), was received with great interest.

You are probably already aware of our new ordinance banning the possession and sale of assault weapons within the City and County of Denver. Our ordinance bans the possession and sale of the same weapons banned by S. 747.

The Denver Police Department participated in the drafting of the Denver ordinance and supported its passage because of our belief that it enhances the safety of both our officers and the citizens of Denver.

I testified before City Council that I believe Federal legislation is the best method of controlling these weapons. Our ordinance certainly will have an impact on sales within our city, but cannot address sales and possession outside our own jurisdiction.

The rights of gun owners were a consideration in drafting our weapons ordinance. We strongly believe that banning these weapons does not violate a citizen's right to own most weapons for recreation or self defense.

Act S. 747 is supported by the Colorado Chiefs of Police, the County Sheriff's Association, the I.A.C.P., F.O.P. and many other organizations. We would like to add our voice to that support, and ask you to support S. 747. If our department can be of any further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,  
ARISTEDES W. ZAVARAS,  
Chief of Police.

CITY OF FLORENCE,  
POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
Florence, CO, December 6, 1989.

TIMOTHY E. WIRTH,  
Senator, Colorado Springs, CO.

DEAR SENATOR WIRTH: Thank you for your letter to me dated November 27, 1989 in which you requested my opinion concerning the Antidrug, Assault Weapons Limitation Act S. 747. I would like to state first of all that I am a NRA Police Firearms Instructor and also hold Certification as a Firearm Instructor by the State of Colorado Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training. I also consider myself to be a hunter and in fact I am also a Master Instructor for the Hunter Education Department of the Colorado Division of Wildlife.

I do not feel that the weapons identified in S. 747 are weapons that should be allowed to be owned by anyone other than the military or law enforcement agencies. I see no valid reason for anyone to own such dangerous weapons. Granted a gun in itself is not dangerous but neither is dynamite.

I would like to see stiffer penalties for persons convicted of any crime involving the

use of a firearm and especially such assault weapons as listed in S. 747.

Sincerely,

GUY E. ORAZEM,  
Chief of Police.

CITY OF ARVADA,

Arvada, CO, December 2, 1989.

Hon. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH,  
U.S. Senator, Russell Senate Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR WIRTH: Thank you for your inquiry about Senate Bill 747, the Anti-Drug, Assault, Weapons, Limitation Act. I am firmly in favor of this bill and I believe that most of the Chiefs of Police in Colorado feel likewise.

This bill will not interfere with hunters, the right to self-defense, or the general right to keep and bear arms. It is a reasonable regulation of military type weapons that will make it somewhat more difficult for individual criminals, organized criminal gangs, terrorists, fugitives from justice, and the deranged to acquire weapons with a tremendous fire power that assault weapons possess to harm the public's safety.

I urge to vote for Senate Bill 747. Please let me know if you have any questions or if I can help further.

Sincerely,

PATRICK C. AHLSTROM,  
Chief of Police.

SAN JUAN COUNTY

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT,

Silverton, CO, December 7, 1989.

Senator TIMOTHY E. WIRTH,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR WIRTH: I thank you for the opportunity to respond on the issue of the Antidrug, Assault Weapons Limitation Act. I applaud your efforts in trying to gather as much information about the issue as possible before you make a decision.

I am not an anti-gun advocate. I am fully aware of the rights of citizens to bear arms. The question is not guns in general, but on assault weapons. These weapons have no other practical use than what they were designed for, assault on another person.

I wholeheartedly support this bill for several reasons. The assault weapons have now become the weapons of choice with the drug cartel, dealers and with mass murderers. They have been able to stay one step ahead of law enforcement who are, for the most part, not prepared or equipped to deal with these weapons. I have a great concern for my officers, for if they were to come bullet to bullet with these weapons, they wouldn't stand a chance.

The drug war has become just that, a war. A war that we are losing because we are outmanned and do not have the proper equipment. Unless we are ready to turn our country into a war zone like Colombia, which is in total chaos, we must show the drug dealers that we mean business. A ten year prison sentence for the use of an assault weapon during a drug-trafficking crime is fine but, it should rise to a proportionate sentence if death is caused.

Violent crimes are sometimes associated with drug usage, but not always. There is the mass murderer that randomly and for no apparent reason opens fire on school yards or some other public gathering. For this crime death is the only answer.

I support any effort that is being made to protect my officers, children and family. I am behind S. 747.

I thank you for this opportunity and trust you will make the right decision. Good luck.

Sincerely,

GREGORY G. LEITHAUSER,  
Sheriff.

CITY OF FORT COLLINS,

Fort Collins, CO, December 5, 1989.

Senator TIMOTHY E. WIRTH,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR WIRTH: I strongly believe that S. 747, introduced by Senator DeConcini, is a reasonable approach to the assault weapon threat to our peace officers and the public at large in this country, and would support its passage in the Senate.

This bill prohibits the importation, domestic manufacture, and sale of new semi-automatic assault weapons as defined in the bill, without restricting the possession, transfer, and sale of assault weapons lawfully possessed before the act's passage.

We know our peace officers in this country are being confronted with criminals, including narcotics violators and other violent criminals who frequently arm themselves with assault-type semi-automatic weapons and misuse these weapons in the pursuit of their criminal activity. The continued use of these assault weapons has contributed to the rising numbers of murders of law enforcement officers and innocent civilian victims.

The latest Gallup poll conducted nationwide February 28 through March 2, 1989, of 1,000 adults, 18 and older, indicated that 72% favor federal legislation to outlaw assault weapons. These weapons are not "hunting" or "sport" weapons, but are manufactured as weapons of war for the sole purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury or death upon humans.

Based on all of the above information, Senator Wirth, I would encourage you to vote in support of the passage of S. 747.

Sincerely,

BRUCE D. GLASSCOCK,  
Chief of Police.

TOWN OF COLLEBRAN,

Collbran, CO, December 14, 1989.

Re S. 747.

Senator TIM E. WIRTH,  
Grand Junction, CO.

DEAR SIR: Our little community sets among some of the best hunting locations in Colorado. Deer and elk hunters come here in hopes of bagging trophy game. Living in this community are numerous gun owners and sportsmen but I have not found one yet that insists he is in need of a fully automatic weapon. A true sportsman believes and states quite emphatically that it only takes one shell to down his prey.

We have heard the argument presented that you have the right to bear arms, the right to protect yourself and your family and the right to defend your family against invading armies. What are the odds in our lifetime a situation will arise that a Mac 10 machine pistol would be a useful tool defending against a burglar. The overspray of the weapon alone would cause 10 times the damage of the loss of goods.

Law enforcement officers don't carry such weapons because of the potential danger to innocent bystanders but criminals don't concern themselves with that. We feel possession alone shows a risk to society and a danger to human life, and if used in a threatening way should be penalized heavily.

I myself support the Antidrug, Assault Weapons Limitation Act (S. 747) and sup-

port your efforts to take automatic weapons off the streets. Law enforcement is hard enough without adding to its worries that at any time you could be out-gunned by a drug dealer holding a weapon that can fire 3,200 rounds per minute.

Sincerely,

DAVE MIKESELL,  
Collbran Town Marshal.

## ORDER FOR RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SIMON). Is there objection to the request?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado is recognized.

Mr. WIRTH. Senator GRAHAM, Senator DIXON, and I had wanted to talk a little bit about the introduction of a bill relating to the savings and loan task force. Would that be appropriate to do at this point?

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, the leadership would not object to that with the stipulation that following their colloquy on whatever the issue is they wish to speak to the Senate would then go into recess subject to the call of the Chair. I so ask unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to that modified unanimous-consent request? Without objection, it is so ordered.

## ESTABLISHING A FINANCIAL SERVICES CRIME DIVISION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I request recognition for purposes of introducing a bill on behalf of myself, Senator DIXON, Senator WIRTH, Senator KERREY of Nebraska, Senator KERRY of Massachusetts, Senator SIMON, and Senator LEVIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, the legislation that we have just referred will establish a Financial Services Crime Division in the Department of Justice. We are offering this bill as a separate matter now, also to alert the Senate that the essence of this legislation is also pending as one of the amendments to the current crime bill.

It will be our hope to be able to pursue this as part of the reorganization of the Department of Justice title within the crime bill or elsewhere within the crime bill; failing that, to pursue it as an individual matter pursuant to the legislation which we have just filed.



Mr. President, there is no financial scandal in the history of the United States of America which compares with the financial scandal that has now beset us as a result of the disastrous conditions within the savings and loan industry.

I have three editorials, or columns, which illuminate various aspects of this scandal. One of those is an article from the Chicago Tribune by Mr. Mike Royko on "Taxpayers Would Enjoy Paying To Put S&L Crooks in Jail." Another from the St. Petersburg Times, "Where Did All the Money Go?" And a third from Robert L. Steinback, Miami Herald, "Americans Pay the Price for Bad Loans."

I ask unanimous consent those be printed in the RECORD immediately upon conclusion of my remarks.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, the S&L crisis is a book with many pages and nuances. One of the major chapters is the issue of illegality, fraud, deception, and abuse of trust, which has been such a significant part of the public outrage over this circumstance. That outrage has been aggravated by the fact that there has been virtually no action taken directed at those persons who have been such a direct cause and beneficiary of the abusive behavior.

In fact, the public outrage has been exacerbated by the casualness with which the issue of criminality is being dealt. That casualness reached an apex in recent days in testimony before the House Banking Committee offered by one of the directors of a failed S&L, Mr. Neil Bush.

Mr. Bush, in his testimony, discussed the extensive degree of self-dealing between directors of a savings and loan association and the individuals who borrowed money from the savings and loan association and also had financial dealings with those same directors. The loans from the savings and loan in the most part subsequently resulted in enormous losses to the savings and loan, which will now be enormous losses to the taxpayers.

In response to the inquiries about how this issue should be dealt with as a matter of public policy, Mr. Bush stated as follows:

To finger-point and look for crooks where there are none is not doing a service to this country, because we are facing a humongous problem.

I would certainly agree with the last phrase, "We are facing a humongous problem." I would take great deference with the statement it is inappropriate for us to try to determine who was the cause of this problem.

Mr. Bush goes on to say:

I do not think every time there is a failure, you have to finger-point.

I assume the conclusion of that statement is that we should accept this as something that nature preordained, that it was beyond human control, that it is beyond human acceptance of responsibility. It is an application of, I guess, the sociological theory of criminal justice, that there is no such thing as personal responsibility; it is all society's fault, and therefore we should look elsewhere.

I reject that view. I believe in personal responsibility and accountability, particularly when people have accepted a position of public trust and honor, and have violated that trust and honor.

This situation is not limited to one group of trustees, one group of directors, or a particular institution. It is fraud on a massive scale. In March 1990, an FBI survey shows that there were 21,000—Mr. President, I repeat that number, 21,000—savings and loan fraud referrals which had been made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation which were "unaddressed."

"Unaddressed" does not necessarily mean they are being ignored, according to a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. But it does mean that there has been substantially no action taken on those 21,000 fraud referrals. Assistant Attorney General Edward Dennis, Jr., before the Subcommittee on Crime of the House Banking Committee, stated that there were 1,298 cases before various U.S. attorneys which were currently listed as "inactive"; 1,012 of those cases related to losses of more than \$100,000 to savings and loans, that is 1,012 referred cases to the FBI involving losses in excess of \$100,000, which are currently inactive; 234 of those cases referred to the FBI, listed as inactive, contained losses of more than \$1 million as a result of fraudulent activity.

We have had before the Senate for the past several days a crime bill. We are trying to identify people who have committed all nature of illegal activities. We are concerned about people who engage in drug transactions. We are concerned about people who engage in acts that endanger persons' property, particularly those that endanger the lives of our citizens. What does it say about our criminal justice system when we have 21,000 S&L fraud referrals sitting unaddressed; 234 cases which have a loss estimated at more than \$1 million.

In testimony before the same House Crime Subcommittee, Mr. Dennis said that Justice had never sought more than \$50 million in budget capacity to deal with this problem, even though that number, \$50 million, was only enough to pay for half of the new FBI agents and prosecutors which the Justice field offices said would be needed to prosecute the S&L fraud.

That is an admission that the resources that are available are inadequate, and that the Department of Justice has never intended to seek funds that would be adequate to pursue the case to the extent that the number of potential malefactors would warrant.

In 1989, the FBI field agents requested 425 new agents to help investigate savings and loan complaints. The Bush administration approved half of that number. In 1989, U.S. attorneys requested 234 more lawyers to help prosecute S&L cases, but the Bush administration cut that fund increase by one-third. Before the crime subcommittee, Mr. Dennis conceded that if Congress were to boost bank fraud prosecution funds by another 50 percent, the Justice Department could use the money, and that it would be spent appropriately to investigate and prosecute serious cases.

In addition to the inadequate level of commitment, the lack of any sense of prosecutorial, investigatory zeal, the failure to request what has been admitted to be the adequate amount of resources necessary to pursue these cases, I am concerned about the way in which the Department of Justice has determined to pursue these cases. That is to place the responsibility on each of the U.S. attorneys' offices.

I have had some conversation with those U.S. attorneys, and the information which I have received has been that these are extremely complicated cases requiring special expertise, necessitating a diversion of existing investigatory and prosecutorial resources from the major crime demands which the offices faced before the S&L circumstance collapsed, and that the likelihood of effective prosecution through the system that has been suggested by the administration is slight to nil.

So, Mr. President, the legislation that has been introduced today by distinguished Members of the Senate, including the Presiding Officer, will provide for the establishment, within the Department of Justice, of the Financial Service Crime Division. That division, which will be headed by an assistant Attorney General, shall have the responsibility for assuring that all investigations and prosecutions are coordinated within the Department of Justice to provide the greatest possible use of civil proceedings and forfeitures to attack the financial resources of those who have committed fraud or engaged in other criminal activity in or against the financial services industry. All investigations and prosecutions are to be coordinated within the Department of Justice to ensure adequate resources are made available in connection with criminal investigations and prosecutions of fraud and

other criminal activity in the financial services industry.

In a word, Mr. President, what we are proposing is to establish something very similar to what was effectively used several years ago relative to organized crime; that is, a specific unit within the Department of Justice charged with that responsibility and then the use of strike teams across the Nation of investigators and prosecutors with special training and expertise who will be able to build upon their past experience in order to most effectively ferret out those who have violated the public trust, both those within the industry, Mr. President, I might say, and those outside the industry who, with knowledge of a conspiratorial intent and purpose, engaged in activities which looted these institutions.

Evidence has been presented in the case involving Mr. Bush in the institution in which he served as a director that there was a pattern in which a developer seeking a loan would secure not only the amount requested for the particular project, but also additional funds. The commitment was that those funds, beyond what was required for the development, would be used to purchase instruments of the S&L itself. The effect of that transaction was to create a false impression as to the degree of financial solvency of the savings and loan institution, thus, to dampen the ardor of the regulators to move against that institution and to allow the institution to continue to live on to be plundered another day.

I believe that instances like that and other circumstances in which people outside the institution knowingly took advantage of the institution, profited by it, and contributed to the institution's demise and now this enormous cost to the American taxpayer, that they, too, should be subject to both criminal and civil investigation and the most aggressive prosecution that the facts would allow.

The legislation that we are introducing today will give us the means to do that, will give us a focus of national attention to deal with the criminal aspects of this horrendous problem and will assure the American people that we are not doing what Mr. Neil Bush had suggested, and that is, that we are saying that just because there has been a problem does not mean that you need to finger point and try to find the problem. Yes, there has been a problem. We need to face that fact. Yes, that problem has, to a significant degree, been the result of criminal, fraudulent activity and, yes, we have a responsibility to the American people to see that those who engaged in those activities are brought to the fullest degree of justice.

I thank the Chair, and I yield to my colleague and friend and cosponsor of

this legislation, the Senator from Illinois.

#### EXHIBIT 1

[From the Chicago Tribune, May 29, 1990]  
TAXPAYERS WOULD ENJOY PAYING TO PUT  
S&L CROOKS IN JAIL  
(By Mike Royko)

Our Washington financial wizards are now guessing that it's going to cost us about \$250 billion to clean up the savings and loan disaster. Or maybe it's \$300 or \$500 billion. Nobody is sure what the final loss will be because so many thrift institutions, as they are laughably called, are staggering and might go under at any moment, upping the tab.

This means that those of us who pay taxes will be digging deep for years. The losses might be so big that our kids could be paying after we're gone.

And we're not talking pocket change. It will probably be at least \$1,000 from every man, woman and child in this country. But because not every man, woman and child pays taxes, it's going to cost those who do several thousand.

So we've been had. We've been fleeced. We've been taken. All we can do is pay and hope it doesn't happen again, right?

No, that isn't right. It's one thing to be fleeced. It's another to get nothing in return.

This isn't the first time we've been taken. But in most cases, we have some little thing to show for it.

If the Pentagon spends billions to develop a tank that can't make a left turn or an airplane that can't fly, we have some tanks that can't turn left and planes that don't fly. You never know—some day the Japanese might want to buy them as souvenirs.

When a federal agency spends money on scholarly studies to determine what percentage of urban pigeon droppings land on people's hats, the studies give a laugh or a moan. That's not much, but it's something.

So we should demand that we get some small token of appreciation for the hundreds of billions we're going to fork over because of the mismanagement, bumbling and outright theft that brought about the S&L scandal.

And that small token should be revenge. Vengeance is mine, sayeth the clobbered taxpayers. At least that's what this taxpayer sayeth.

Since the scandal began, we've heard all sorts of excuses. The sagging real estate market did it. Regulations did it. Deregulation did it. And it was nobody's fault.

Nobody's fault. That was the copout tossed at Congress this week by George Bush's son, who served on the board of a failed Colorado S&L. It was sort of like being hit by lightning, to hear him tell it. Of course, his S&L made goofy loans to some of his business associates. But what are friends for?

Nobody's fault? While Ronald Reagan napped and his administration opened the vault, the pin-stripe bandits rushed in and started stuffing their pockets. With mere strokes of their gold-tipped pens, they pulled off heists that made John Dillinger look like a hubcap thief.

So what are the federal lawmen doing about the biggest collective swindle in our history?

They're telling us that they would really like to track down all the thieves and bring them to justice, but they just don't have the manpower. They sigh and say there are so many suspected crooks, so much looting, so

many bad paper trails to pursue, but so few to pursue them.

If that's the case, then to heck with it—spend a few billion more and hire enough sleuths to do the job. At this point, what's an extra billion or two if it will provide us with the satisfaction of seeing the cell doors slam shut on a few thousand big-time looters?

After all, we pay a fortune to people who eyeball our tax returns so they can haul us before auditors who say: "Aha, you don't have a receipt for this TV set you gave to the Salvation Army? Pay, you rascal."

So why not spend what it takes to haul every S&L dipper into court? Maybe they won't all be convicted, but at least they'll sweat, develop ulcers and have to resign from their country clubs to pay their legal fees.

Hire the needed lawyers, the accountants, the paperwork bloodhounds who can sniff out the scams. Drag the hustle-bucks before grand juries. Let us hear them tearfully plead with a judge for mercy because they are good family men, never got a moving violation and have a character reference from a U.S. senator.

Remember, Jesse James took a bullet in the back. Dillinger was sprayed with so much lead that mining stocks jumped three points.

But in their entire careers, our two most legendary bank robbers didn't steal enough to furnish the offices of some of the S&L swindlers.

This is no time to skimp. I'll pick up my share of the tab, but in return I want to hear the sweet, satisfying sound of those ulcers popping.

[From the St. Petersburg Times, May 30, 1990]

#### WHERE DID ALL THE MONEY GO?

The administration now admits that 1,000 more savings and loans are likely to fail, pushing the bailout cost as high as \$130-billion. That's atop the \$65-billion committed in 1988. Add what it will cost to borrow the money, and the total expense to the taxpayers and the industry should exceed \$500-billion over 30 years. Even by Washington standards, that's big money. To put it in perspective, it's everyone's personal income taxes for an entire year.

Where did the money go? Often, it went to the buddies and business partners of the people running those savings and loans. Why worry whether they could pay it back? If worst came to worst, the government would cover the losses.

Among these private piggy banks was the Desperado—pardon us, Silverado—Banking, Savings and Loan Association of Denver, which became one of the \$1-billion failures. Silverado has attracted more than usual interest because one of the directors who failed in their duty to keep it solvent was Neil Bush, the president's son. He voted to approve a \$106-million loan, now in default, to a developer, William Walters, who had invested in Bush's oil business and whose own bank had lent \$1.5-million to the business. He proposed a \$900,000 line of credit—granted but never used—to another developer, Kenneth Good, who had also invested in the oil business and who earlier had lent Bush \$100,000 that he would not have to repay unless he made money on it. Bush's defense? The Silverado loans weren't improper because he didn't stand to profit from them; never mind that his business



partners and benefactor did. A distinction without a difference.

Many thousands of such back-scratching deals—along, of course, with many thousands of cases of deliberate criminality—went into the making of history's costliest taxpayer bailout. It adds grievous insult to grievous injury to hear participants such as Neil Bush insinuate that the taxpayers should simply pay up, forgive and forget.

"To fingerprint and look for crooks where there are none is not doing a service to this country because we are facing a humongous problem," he told the House Banking Committee last week. "I don't think every time there is a failure you have to fingerprint."

Whether there were in fact no crooks at Silverado is a question that remains to be answered. Given the government's lackluster efforts to turn up prosecutable fraud in the S&L industry, the full story of Silverado—like the full story of many other S&Ls that went belly-up—may never be known. House Democrats make a cogent point in urging President Bush to spend more money on the criminal aspect of the scandal.

Neither prosecution nor civil suits will ever recover most of the money that was lost. That fact hardly argues, however, against making an effort. If words such as responsibility, principle, example and deterrence mean anything more than alphabet soup, those like Neil Bush who failed (at best) in their responsibility to guard the money should be compelled to pay back as much as they can.

Or should the taxpayers have to pay it all?

[From the Miami Herald, June 1, 1990]

#### AMERICANS PAY THE PRICE FOR BAD LOANS

(By Robert L. Steinback)

The American business continuum, circa 1990.

At one extreme: people like Otis Boston.

At the other extreme: people like Kenneth Good.

And in between are the likes of Neil Bush. Bush, the president's son, testified before a congressional committee last week and offered this priceless commentary on the scandalous collapse of the American savings and loan industry:

"To finger-point and to look for crooks where there are none is not a service to this country." The only clearer statement would have been to tell us, the public, to suck eggs.

Neil Bush, then a cherubic 30, was named to the board of Denver's Silverado Savings and Loan in 1985. Three years later, insider dealing, fraud and Bozo lending practices buried Silverado, sticking taxpayers with a potential \$1 billion tab.

The bailout of Silverado and hundreds of mismanaged institutions like it will cost taxpayers up to a half trillion dollars—as much as \$2,000 for every woman, man and child in this country. And Neil Bush, sporting a canary-eating grin and a suit probably worth more than my car, says we're doing a disservice to America by looking for crooks.

Well, forgive this unpatriotic gesture, Neil, but I must point one finger in particular at people like you who can somehow conclude that Kenneth Good is a good credit risk, while Liberty City bar owner Otis Boston is not.

Good—described by a former associate as a "a riverboat gamble, not a businessman"—borrowed \$320 million to buy, among other things, the previously profitable Broward-based Gulfstream Land and Development Corp. in 1985.

About the same time, Boston, an MBA and 15-year Metro-Dade employee, was seeking a \$35,000 loan to buy a bar and package store. Despite a good credit history, Boston said his bank of 20 years, a bank with a big downtown headquarters building, wouldn't even send him an application.

Boston later got his loan from another big Florida bank with the help of a sympathetic loan officer, but Boston had to put up his store and his paid-up house as collateral. The loan officer was so sharply criticized by his bosses for such loans that he soon resigned in disgust.

Neil Bush once voted to approve \$100 million in loans from Silverado to Good, his buddy and business partner. But was Good a better risk than Boston?

Good, a real estate broker, borrowed money to build a hotel and office development in Dallas. The project fell apart before it broke ground.

Then he went to Denver, borrowed more money and acquired huge amounts of land hoping to cash in on the oil boom. But the boom busted, and the land was foreclosed.

Good then launched a hostile takeover of a Denver refinery company, with—of course—borrowed money. The deal died amid allegations that Good was buying inside information from a state official. Good beat the state ethics investigation that followed.

He was only warming up. Good moved to Florida and borrowed \$38 million to buy a tract of West Coast land called Tampa Palms. Then came the Gulfstream purchase.

Throughout it all, Good lived the fast life, zipping around the country in the corporate jet, rubbing shoulders with the political elite, wearing babes on his arms like cuff links.

Boston, meanwhile, was keeping his payments current, mindful of his loan's collateral. "I've been married 25 years, and I'm not going to have my lady worried about where she's going to lay her head," he said.

Good's leveraged empire finally imploded, crushed by debt. Institutions like Silverado failed, in part, for lending to such craps-shooters. We're holding the bag, and the bums who bankrolled such recklessness are grinning in our faces and calling us un-American.

Good, having ruined a perfectly good company, parachuted to safety. He is planning to become a New York commodities broker. Heaven help his future clients.

Boston's Lounge and Package Store, 6285 NW Seventh Ave., is still in business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WIRTH). The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. President, I congratulate my friend, the distinguished senior Senator from Florida, for his excellent articulation of the important issue involved here. I am delighted to introduce today jointly with him and with the distinguished occupant of the chair, the Senator from Colorado, Senator WIRTH, a bill to address the inadequate level of prosecution of those who have committed fraud in the thrift industry.

Mr. President, I am pleased to welcome my colleague from Illinois, Senator SIMON, as an original cosponsor, and I am pleased to announce now that word has just come to me from our friend, the distinguished senior

Senator from Tennessee, the chairman of the Budget Committee, Senator SASSER, that he would like to join as an original cosponsor. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that he be included as an original cosponsor.

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

Mr. DIXON. Mr. President, as you know, you and the Senator from Florida and I had filed this bill as an amendment to S. 1970, the omnibus crime bill, which the Senate has just been considering. I guess it is unclear whether we will proceed with the crime bill, so we are introducing this amendment as a freestanding bill in order to ensure its consideration.

We are facing the greatest financial scandal in the history of this Nation. I say again, it makes the Teapot Dome scandal and Watergate look like small potatoes. It is three or four times the size of the Marshall plan in its cost to the American people. The efforts to date to bring these crooks to justice—these crooks, Mr. President, who have cost American taxpayers billions and billions of dollars—have been wholly insufficient. I say enough is enough. If the administration is unwilling to do the job right, then the Congress must find a way to prompt additional prosecutions.

Let me cite just a few statistics. My friend from Florida has already cited many of them. They will make your blood boil.

As of February of this year, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had 21,147 referrals involving possible financial fraud which were unaddressed. Think of it. Mr. President, I was in Macomb, IL, the county seat of McDonough County in my State, last week doing a townhall meeting. When I said there were 21,147 referrals involving financial fraud before the Government, a fine old farmer in the audience in his bib overalls said, "My God, that is more people than there are in Macomb."

More than 1,000 of these cases involve over \$100,000—\$100,000—and 234 of these complaints involve losses of over a million dollars. It is absolutely outrageous that this many complaints involving this much money are not being investigated.

As of March of last year, just think of it, over a year ago, Mr. President, the Justice Department then had over 2,300 cases that were unaddressed and another 6,000 were awaiting action, and half of these 8,300 cases involved losses of over \$100,000.

Both the FBI and the U.S. attorneys offices around the country have requested more than twice the number of agents or prosecutors that have been allocated. I think that speaks eloquently of the recognition of the need, by the FBI and U.S. attorneys offices, of this legislation.

Two tools are needed to prosecute these criminals: An efficient structure and sufficient resources. This bill improves the structure and provides for greater accountability. This is a structure bill that will help Congress monitor what additional resources are needed.

(Mr. GRAHAM assumed the Chair.)

Mr. DIXON. We know today that insufficient resources have been allocated. I renew my call again, along with my friend from Colorado, who will shortly speak, to increase appropriations for thrift prosecutions. My friend in the chair said he was going to put in a column by Mike Royko, the distinguished columnist from the Chicago Tribune. We have put in two of those columns now. Mike Royko understands the thinking process of the people. He said that if we are talking about \$150 billion in this scandal, the people of this country are more than happy to spend another \$100 million to put the people in jail that are responsible for that scandal.

This strike force bill would establish a separate division and special local strike forces all over America within the Department of Justice to prosecute these financial crimes. Such a special division with local field offices is absolutely necessary for efficiency and accountability.

These fraud cases are intricate and complex. They require special investigative and prosecutorial skills. Having a specialized strike force would facilitate specialized training.

Second, a new Assistant Attorney General for Financial Services Crimes would head this division. He or she would be accountable for spearheading prosecution of these fraud cases. We would know to whom to point, Mr. President, and of whom to ask questions with regard to the Justice Department's efforts. We would know who is in charge.

This bill tells the Justice Department explicitly that the Congress wants it to maximize recoveries of losses. This bill will also cause the RTC and other agencies involved in civil litigation to coordinate with those involved in criminal prosecutions. Both are important to penalize wrongdoers and to recover their ill-gotten gains.

And fifth, the bill requires the strike force and the different agencies including the U.S. attorneys all over the country to report twice a year to the Congress on their progress. Forcing different offices to tell us how many cases they are investigating, how many they are prosecuting, how much money they are recovering, will let Congress know whether these cases are being addressed or left languishing because they are difficult to try, and whether adequate resources have been allocated.

Many government attorneys would prefer, of course, to prosecute cut and dried drug cases than to take on these terribly complicated, time consuming thrift prosecutions. By setting up a strike force, Mr. President, we can assure that these cases will be investigated and prosecuted. Specific people in the Justice Department are going to be accountable to us and to the public.

As a final point, I want to add that separately, with Senator WIRTH, I have been attempting to increase the appropriations given to the Department of Justice for hiring sufficient numbers of FBI agents and assistant U.S. attorneys. We filed an amendment to the crime bill in the form of a resolution which would call for full funding, and we are going to pursue that goal assiduously as well.

In conclusion, Mr. President, the American public has a right to arrive at the solution of this problem: First, with this bill to set up the kind of internal organization to do the job, and second, with the efforts of the Senator from Colorado and the Senator in the chair from Florida and this Senator and others to appropriate the additional extra money.

I want to conclude by saying that last month, Mr. President, I held a press conference in Chicago. I held it in an empty Federal courtroom in the Dirksen Federal Office Building. I went to the front of that room—and I want to say this for America generally—and I said to the people there and to the media that covered that event, this courtroom ought to be full. There ought to be a Federal judge sitting right there; there ought to be a Federal prosecutor sitting right there; there ought to be a Federal jury sitting in the box trying these cases, sending the criminals to jail—21,147 suspected cases, greater than the size of Macomb, the county seat of McDonough County, out there. They ought to go to jail.

Under the reasonably prudent man rule, all of those folks with deep pockets and some money to respond, they ought to be sued. We ought to recover that money before the taxpayers pay. We ought to take their houses and their automobiles and their yachts and their clubs in the country. That is the challenge before us, and we ought not to let one, single, solitary stone or itsy bitsy pebble go unturned until this job is done. I want the jails of America full of these thieves. I want every rich guy out there who stole money to give it back.

That is the job we need to do, and we need this bill. We need the necessary money to do that job. I expect—and I serve notice on my colleagues here—that the Senator in the chair, the distinguished Senator from Florida, the Senator who will next speak, the distinguished Senator from Colorado, and others along with this Sena-

tor, are going to continue to make this the issue of this Congress until such time as final actions take place that will bring these folks to the bar of justice and recover these funds. I urge my colleagues in time to support this legislation at the first opportunity.

Mr. WIRTH. Mr. President, let me read a letter that I received only today from a distinguished attorney in Chicago. I would like to bring this to the attention in particular of Senator Dixon, who just spoke. He wrote to me, with a copy to the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois. He said:

When the United States Congress passed the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989, it made a statement that criminal activity involving financial institutions would not be tolerated.

And that is what all of us members of the Banking Committee thought was going to happen; it would not be tolerated.

While the act has received widespread publicity, mainly due to the takeover of troubled financial institutions, it does not appear that the good intentions have filtered down into action at the local level.

If there was ever an understatement, that is one. This attorney goes on to say.

I believe that a powerful deterrent to financial institution crime is swift prosecution of offenders and publication of the results. I am currently involved in a number of matters where various of my financial institution clients have been the victims of a white collar crime and the prosecution of the case appears to be going no place. None of the crimes which I am following will have any effect on the stability of the victimized institutions. There is a strong and dangerous message sent to the business community when employees watch fellow workers steal from an institution with no apparent criminal consequences.

What kind of a precedent are we setting, Mr. President, if this administration continues to not go after people who have violated the law. As the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois just said, if they do not do it, we are going to continue to do it. We tried 3 weeks ago when we had before us the supposed dire emergency supplemental appropriations bill. That legislation included a vast amount of money for Panama and a vast amount of money for Nicaragua. Among the Panamanian share of the funds was \$30 million to promote tourism.

It seemed to me, and to the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois and other Senators, that promotion of tourism in Panama for \$30 million was not a particularly good allocation of the taxpayers' money, particularly when that is twice as much as we spend to promote tourism over the whole of the United States of America. So we offered an amendment to transfer that \$30 million to promote tourism over to the Department of Justice to enforce the law and catch the crooks.



What did people want to do? Did they want to promote tourism in Panama or to catch crooks involved in the S&L crisis?

Well, some of our colleagues across the aisle raised a point of order against the amendment. We voted on that point of order and, unfortunately, we lost. We are going to continue to try. This is another effort, and it is imperative that we continue.

I want to applaud the distinguished senior Senator from Florida, and the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois; we are going to continue to try to get this administration to enforce the law.

Is this important? Are there criminal activities? You bet there are. The Attorney General himself said, Attorney General Thornburgh, that 25 to 30 percent of the failures in the S&L institutions can be attributed to criminal activity—25 to 30 percent attributed to criminal activity. The Attorney General said there is "an epidemic of fraud."

The General Accounting Office gave us some other numbers. They examined in great detail 26 thrift failures and found fraud and insider abuse in each one of them. The RTC looked at all of this and said 60 percent of the institutions seized, 60 percent of those that went belly up, were victimized by serious criminal activity.

Other data on this: not only is this caseload enormous, but Mr. Timothy Ryan, the new director of the Office of Thrift Supervision who very graciously came by and saw many of us after the vote on his nomination, informed me that bank and thrift regulators were sending to the Department of Justice 8,000 referrals each month regarding civil and criminal violations.

How fast does 8,000 a month add up? Pretty darned fast. There are now 80,000 cases pending—80,000, Mr. President. This was just told to me by Mr. Ryan.

Those numbers are absolutely astonishing and cannot be ignored. Yet, it seems to me, that they are being ignored.

What we attempted to do was to say to the administration, let us enforce the law. We authorized, for example, \$75 million to do the job. The administration said we cannot spend all of that money.

What does that mean—we cannot spend all of that money? It means they are not listening to their own people. The FBI and U.S. attorneys' offices requested 224 more FBI agents, 113 more assistant U.S. attorney positions, and 142 more support staff positions than they received. This is what the FBI tells us over here, but the administration tells us we cannot spend the money.

We cannot spend the money, says the administration. We are going to continue to try. We are going to continue to try to get this administration

to enforce the law, and to go after the criminals.

They are all over the place out there. The Attorney General tells us there is an epidemic of fraud. The RTC tells us 60 percent of the institutions are victimized by serious criminal activity. Timothy Ryan tells us there is a backlog of 80,000 cases. Yet the administration says we cannot spend the money. We have an obligation to get them to spend the money and to pursue these cases. It is absolutely preposterous that they not do so.

The whole purpose of this proposal, which I think is a very good piece of legislation, is to say not only are we going to enforce the law but we are going to get all of these experts together, the attorneys, the accountants, all the expertise needed to pursue these 80,000 cases, put these people in jail where they belong, and let the American taxpayer know that the job is being done. The American taxpayer is out there saying it is going to cost us at least a thousand dollars per person. What are you all doing about it? They are going to ask everybody in this body. What are you doing about it? What are we going to say—we cannot spend the money?

The FBI wants us to put on more FBI agents and more U.S. attorneys and more support personnel. Are we going to say we cannot spend the money? Are we going to listen to the administration or do the right thing? I hope we do the right thing. There is a little bit of *déjà vu*.

Let me run you through another example. When we went through the mad rush to deregulation in the early eighties, which occurred all over the place when the Reagan administration came to town and felt they had a mandate to deregulate everything. One of the things they did was to deregulate the thrift industry. The thrift industry was deregulated with what are obviously disastrous results.

They came in, tried also in 1982 to deregulate the securities industry. They came up to us. I at that point had the privilege of chairing the securities subcommittee in the House side, Mr. President. They came up to us and they said what we want to do is change the regulatory pattern of the Securities and Exchange Commission as well. What we want to do is cut the budget at the SEC because "We can do more with less." This was part of the mad rush to the bottom.

What happened on one side is that S&L deregulation got through the Congress. Fortunately, I thought, that sounds like a bad idea. I voted against that number. But it did get through the Congress. But the other side did not, Mr. President, the Securities and Exchange Commission effort to deregulate did not succeed. The Congress in its wisdom said to the adminis-

tration no, we are not going to deregulate the securities industry.

We said no to the securities industry. Rather than deregulating the securities industry, in fact we beefed up regulation of the securities industry. We added significant funding and staff to the SEC. We gave them greater enforcement powers. We made them the kind of strong regulatory agency that should have been governing the S&L's.

Imagine where we would be today if the administration's request to deregulate the securities industry had gone through. The Congress in its wisdom said "No."

What are we going to do about this? We are going to continue to try. This rescue effort we are involved with—the distinguished Senator from Illinois cited the cost of the Marshall plan. This is greater than the Marshall plan—and Lockheed, and New York City, and Chrysler all bundled together.

What do we get for it? We are not getting anything more for it except repaying a lot of depositors which we have an obligation to do. We are not getting anything back for it. We are not building any automobiles like Chrysler, or aircraft like Lockheed, or supporting a great financial center like New York City, or rebuilding Europe like the Marshall plan. We are getting nothing back for this. At least what we ought to do is get people going to jail where they belong. We have to make sure that this administration gets the message that it is imperative to go out and start enforcing the law, and stop telling us as they did that they "cannot spend the money."

They have to hire the attorneys. They have to organize themselves into the kind of strike force recommended in this legislation.

I am proud to be a sponsor of this legislation, Mr. President. I will later on be offering a resolution calling upon the administration to request the full complement of funds to go ahead and hire the FBI agents, hire the accountants, and do the job that has to be done. I hope we do not have a point of order raised on that. I hope not. I hope our colleagues will understand the importance of going ahead, and moving on that kind of a resolution.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent as well that Senator BRYAN, Senator PELL, Senator RIEGLE, and Senator LEVIN be added as cosponsors of the legislation.

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

Mr. WIRTH. Mr. President, there is no single culprit responsible for the widespread losses experienced by sav- ings and loans. Instead, the causes of the crisis are complex and varied. Deregulation of the industry, coupled

with weak or nonexistent supervision of federally insured S&L's was a major contributor to the losses. Other important factors include downturns in local and regional economies, and the significant increase in interest rates that occurred in the late 1970's and early 1980's.

But there is no question that fraud and insider abuse by S&L owners and management also contributed significantly to the problem we now face. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh recently spoke of an "epidemic of fraud" in the S&L industry and said that at least 25 to 30 percent of thrift failures can be attributed to criminal activity by S&L officers. Criminal activity played a lesser role in many more thrift failures and a General Accounting Office study examined 26 thrift failures and found activities at each insolvent institution that appeared to be fraud and insider abuse. In its work thus far, the Resolution Trust Corporation has estimated that 60 percent of the institutions it has seized have been victimized by serious criminal activity.

The FBI has received more than 20,000 referrals involving fraud in the financial services industry that the Bureau has been unable to examine, more than 1,000 of these are major cases that involve losses of more than \$100,000. As of February, the Bureau also had about 7,000 active pending bank fraud and embezzlement cases, some 3,000 of which were major. More than 900 of the pending cases and more than 200 of the unaddressed referrals involve losses greater than \$1 million.

Clearly the Department of Justice faces a large caseload and it is growing rapidly. Mr. Timothy Ryan, the new Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, recently informed me that bank and thrift regulators were sending the Department of Justice 8,000 referrals per month regarding civil and criminal violations and that there were now 80,000 cases pending. These numbers are astounding and cannot be ignored.

Last year the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 [FIRREA] authorized \$75 million annually for 3 years to investigate and prosecute financial institution crimes. However, the administration requested only \$50 million for the current fiscal year.

The \$50 million provided for fiscal year 1990 was used to increase staff in FBI and U.S. attorneys' offices throughout the country. Unfortunately, the funding was inadequate. The personnel added with the \$50 million do not meet the staffing needs identified in a recent FBI survey. In this survey, FBI and U.S. attorneys' offices requested 224 more FBI agents, 113 more assistant U.S. attorney positions, and 142 more support staff positions than the agencies received.

Several weeks ago I offered an amendment to the emergency appropriations legislation to provide additional resources for the Department of Justice in order to investigate and prosecute fraud and other criminal activity in the S&L industry. The amendment would have taken \$30 million from Panama tourism development funding to provide an additional \$19.1 million for staff and expenses at the FBI and U.S. attorneys' offices. Unfortunately, the amendment fell on a budget point of order.

I am more convinced than ever that we need to provide our law enforcement agencies with additional resources to investigate and prosecute criminal activity in the S&L industry that contributed to taxpayer losses. I will continue to pursue this goal and urge my colleagues to join me in this important effort.

Today, along with my colleagues Senators DIXON and GRAHAM, I am offering another proposal to support S&L-related enforcement efforts. This legislation calls for the creation of a Financial Services Crime Division within the Department of Justice.

This proposal would complement any additional resources we provide to the Department of Justice and represents an important first step. The Financial Services Crime Division will coordinate investigations and prosecutions within the Department of Justice. The division will be responsible solely for financial services crimes and will help focus the Government's efforts in this area. The division, and its leadership at the Assistant Attorney General level, will not have to divert its attention to other types of criminal activity.

The Financial Services Crime Division will work to ensure that adequate resources are made available to investigate and prosecute fraud and other criminal activities in the financial services industry. The division is also directed to seek the greatest use of civil proceedings and forfeitures to attack the financial resources of those who engaged in financial institution crimes and help the taxpayers recover as much of the losses as possible.

Under the proposal, the Attorney General is also directed to establish financial services crime strike forces to pursue criminal activity within the industry. Like the existing Dallas bank fraud task force, these strike forces would be able to focus on crimes within regions where the problems are particularly severe and where a concentrated effort can produce significant results.

In order to efficiently obtain needed information and support, the Financial Services Crime Division is directed to coordinate its activities with appropriate representatives of the Department of Justice, the Resolution Trust Corporation, the Federal Deposit In-

surance Corporation, the Office of Thrift Supervision, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Referrals from these agencies will be an important starting point for many investigations and prosecutions. The division may also wish to make use of the information and expertise that these agencies can provide.

Finally, the division will compile and collect data regarding investigations, prosecutions and enforcement actions related to the financial services industry. Semiannual reports would include an analysis of such data, the division's coordination activities with other agencies and the adequacy of the resources provided to pursue financial services crimes.

The savings and loan debacle is the largest financial crisis in the Nation's history. Illegal activity was widespread within the thrift industry and will cost taxpayers billions of dollars. Taxpayers rightfully expect the Federal Government to vigorously pursue individuals whose illegal activities contributed to the industry's losses. If we are serious about sending a message of never again to those involved in the financial industry, we must aggressively investigate and prosecute criminal activity related to the S&L crisis. We cannot let those in the financial services industry believe the Government will cover any loss—no matter how big—and then let the perpetrators go unpunished.

A Financial Services Crime Division will help us pursue criminal activity in the S&L industry more aggressively and efficiently. It would also help monitor and track progress in this area and give the effort a higher public profile, sending a clear message to the industry that those who violate the law and endanger the deposit insurance fund will be punished.

Mr. President, this is an important and valuable piece of legislation. The proposal will help us fulfill the commitment we made to the American people in FIRREA to target and prosecute criminal activity within the S&L industry. The American taxpayers deserve nothing less.

I urge my colleagues to join in supporting the legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, first of all I would say I did not have the opportunity to hear all of the debate of my colleagues on the other side, at least indicating they have never heard of the S&L problem until recently. I think the record will reflect that some were around when it happened. But in any event we will address that later. I think my colleague from Missouri may have something to say on that.



Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senators GRAHAM, WIRTH, and DIXON as an original cosponsor of legislation to establish a Financial Services Crime Division.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation defines financial crimes "as those schemes to defraud, embezzle, or misapply the money, funds, securities, or credit of individuals businesses, and/or financial institutions by manipulation, misrepresentation, falsification or deceit." Crimes that fall under this definition include savings and loan fraud and embezzlement, drug money laundering, bank bribery, tax evasion, wire fraud, bankruptcy fraud, interstate transportation of stolen property—securities and negotiable instruments—counterfeit State and corporate securities, copyright matters, trademark counterfeiting, and computer fraud and abuse.

It should come as not surprise that financial crime is on the rise in this country. However, I have been extremely concerned in recent months that the administration, despite its rhetoric, is not adequately focused on this issue. I am concerned that we have not committed the resources. I am concerned that we don't have the necessary law enforcement framework in place to investigate and to prosecute these crimes.

I am concerned, for example, that the Treasury Department is not devoting the necessary resources to the recently established Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. [FINCEN] is a multisource, antimoney laundering intelligence, analysis and targeting center. Yet, that agency will have only \$15 million to provide broad-based data analysis to support money laundering and other criminal investigations including tax fraud.

I am also concerned that the Justice Department is being swamped by bank fraud and embezzlement cases. Consider that in those cases in which the loss to the institution exceeds \$100,000 have risen from a pending caseload of 1,825 at the end of 1983 to 3,446 at the end of 1988. This represents an 89 percent increase over that 5-year period.

I am particularly concerned that the Justice Department is not devoting the necessary resources to prosecute thrift fraud cases. William Seidman, chairman of the Resolution Trust Corporation, which oversees the Savings and Loan bailout, recently said that criminal fraud had been discovered in 605 of the institutions seized by the Government to date. And Attorney General Dick Thornburgh recently said that he believes fraud had caused as many as 30 percent of the thrifts to fail. The problem is massive.

However, as I pointed out in an editorial in the New York Times last Friday, the Assistant Attorney General, Edward Dennis testified before the Subcommittee on Narcotics and Ter-

rorism that resources for fraud investigations were stretched thin. I cannot understand why the Justice Department has only requested \$50 million to prosecute these cases, even through Congress has appropriated \$75 million.

Mr. President, this bill will create a new division within the Department of Justice to be headed by an Assistant Attorney General, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Assistant Attorney General will report directly to the Attorney General. More importantly, the new Assistant Attorney General will ensure that adequate resources are made available in connection with criminal investigations and fraud and other criminal activity in the financial services industry.

Mr. President, financial crimes are perhaps the most important segment of white-collar crime, and it is responsible for the loss of billions of dollars every year to government, businesses and taxpayers. With this bill we will take an important step to put white-collar criminals on notice that they are nothing more than common criminals and that the Government is serious about putting them in jail where they belong.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill 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.

#### AMTRAK REAUTHORIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT—VETO

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

The following message from the House of Representatives was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks:

The House of Representatives having proceeded to reconsider the bill (H.R. 2364) entitled "An Act to amend the Rail Passenger Service Act to authorize appropriations for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, and for other purposes," returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BOND. 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. BOND. Mr. President, I ask that I may speak for approximately 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### TO ESTABLISH A FINANCIAL SERVICES CRIME DIVISION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise to address a subject which has been under discussion here over the past few minutes, and I regret that I was not here today to listen to all of it. Since it is a measure about which I have had a great deal of interest and activity, I wanted to share some thoughts with my colleagues. In specific, the efforts of the Department of Justice to pursue criminal sanctions against those who have defrauded or misappropriated funds from the savings and loan industry.

As my banking colleagues will remember, I have, since my service on the Banking Committee, been one who has strongly pointed out the need for effective law enforcement to cure one part of this disaster to serve as an example for those who might be tempted to conduct such depredations in the future.

In 1989 in discussing FIRREA, I said that financial fraud is not a victimless white-collar crime, and that we cannot in good conscience accept burdens this bill puts on taxpayers, without actively pursuing every crook who stole from FSLIC, without the maximum criminal penalties and maximum recovery of ill-gotten gains, and without sending a strong signal that we want penalties which are tough and administered with strength against any fraud. Without these we will not have achieved our goals in the legislation.

I led the discussion and with my colleagues on the Banking Committee included tough penalties in our version of FIRREA. I was concerned with some of the reports I had heard about the conversations, and I may want to address specific provisions later on.

I think we ought to be pursuing, in a bipartisan manner, the problems which have come of this S&L crisis. When you have an \$80 billion to \$130 billion to a \$300 billion problem, it takes a lot of teamwork to run up a debt like that.

I do not think it is our purpose here to say what the shortcomings were, whether they were regulatory shortcomings, administrative shortcomings, legislative shortcomings or interference, or abuses at the State level or within the industry. There will be plenty of time to discuss those concerns.

What I think is important to note that in FIRREA, we rescued depositors. Let us be clear when we are talking about the moneys involved, we are talking about the money that has to be paid out to protect the depositors, and in my State there are some 250,000 to 280,000 accounts that have been protected as a result of FIRREA.

Thus we must remember, we are not putting money into the pockets of owners of savings and loans. We are bailing out the depositors to make sure that we have been true to our commitments under the insured deposit system. Unfortunately, some continue to claim it is just owners. But the implications that we did that are wrong.

What we did was to change the system so in the future there would be tougher standards. And I think the most important thing that we overlooked in the past was to ensure that the owners of S&L's, the people who are the shareholders, put their money in at risk first so that money could not be taken out of the savings and loans without first coming out of the equity of the shareholders. That was done. Tougher capital standards were required in FIRREA. I believe when people have their own money at risk they will be the best and most effective watchdogs. Certainly it ought to come out of their pockets before it comes out of insured deposits.

In addition, a measure was adopted to provide additional resources for the Department of Justice to pursue criminal cases against those who had abused the deposit insurance system to put money in their own pockets. Last spring also I wrote to the Attorney General urging him to appoint a special S&L fraud czar. At the time he said he felt that the organizational mechanics were adequate. Since that time the Congress has acted. We did provide \$50 million. That is a lot of money.

There is a great need to ensure that we move against those who have defrauded the system, stolen from institutions, and caused a burden which this Government is going to take some time to payoff. We did provide \$50 million, and last week I asked the Attorney General when he met with us at lunch how they had used that money. He pointed out one thing that is significant to note and that is that they did not get the money until December.

That obviously will take some time to organize. When you have \$50 million, you cannot spend it all at once. You have to hire people, you have to hire FBI agents, you have to hire Assistant Attorneys General. The Attorney General reported to me that they had with the dollars available hired some 200 additional FBI agents to put on the case. They had hired an additional 120 assistant U.S. attorneys to pursue financial fraud.

I think it is very important that the criminal and the civil proceedings be coordinated because we have in the Banking Committee heard evidence where the pursuit of civil remedies has interfered with the criminal cases and perhaps vice versa.

But the Attorney General did make the point that even before the additional dollars reached the coffers of the Department of Justice in fiscal year 1989 there were over 2,000 bank fraud and embezzlement convictions that included restitution orders of over \$360 million.

In addition, there have been some significant criminal prosecutions with one executive of a Texas S&L, which has been in the papers because of some of his contacts here on Capitol Hill, getting a 30-year sentence.

I am not satisfied. I want to make sure that we are doing as good a job as possible with the dollars that are available. So on May 25 of this year I wrote to our chairman, Senator RIEGLE, and our ranking Republican Member, Senator GARN, to ask that they have oversight hearings.

In that letter I said I believe the Banking Committee ought to "explore whether the additional funding appropriated for the Department of Justice to carry out these prosecutions is sufficient and whether any further legislative changes are necessary to make the Justice Department's job easier."

In that letter I also said, "Congress must be an equal partner in these investigations, providing every necessary resource to ensure full prosecution, punishment, and restriction."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LIEBERMAN). The time allocated to the Senator from Missouri has expired.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I will conclude in 30 seconds.

I have been advised informally that hearings will be held in late July. I assure my colleague on the other side of the aisle we are prepared to work with you in a bipartisan manner to assist the Department of Justice to carry out the prosecutions. I think we can do so in a constructive manner. I strongly resist any urges to make this a partisan matter because it is too important for the well-being of the country and future of financial institutions.

I thank the Chair and the majority leader for the time.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

Mr. MITCHELL. What is the regular business?

#### AMTRAK REAUTHORIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT—VETO

The Senate continued with the consideration of the message from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the regular order, the Chair now lays before the Senate the Presidential veto message on H.R. 2364, the Amtrak reauthorization bill, which the clerk will now read, and it will be spread upon the Journal.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 2364, the "Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1990."

H.R. 2364 contains an unprecedented new regulatory review requirement and represents a step backward for the entire rail industry.

This new regulatory burden would interfere with the ability of the Nation's largest freight railroads to obtain needed capital or to change existing capital structure. The provision would institute for the first time, and for the railroad industry alone, Government review and approval of acquisitions by entities that are not actual or potential competitors, including a carrier's own management or employees. This requirement is an unwarranted regulatory roadblock to financial restructuring of the railroad industry.

There is already adequate authority to protect the public interest in acquisition situations. Acquisitions of railroads by other railroads are now closely scrutinized under existing law to prevent reductions in competition. Dispositions of rail line segments are also subject to scrutiny when appropriate. Any financing of an acquisition, whether or not by another carrier, that involves the issuance of securities or new obligations by the target carrier is subject to review as well. This review focuses on the acquisition's effect on the public interest and on the carrier's ability to provide service. Current law is therefore more than sufficient to protect shippers and the general public.

The rejuvenation of the rail industry since 1980 is due in large part to the Congress's decision to lift outdated and counterproductive Government oversight from the railroads. The result was the creation of a favorable environment for capital investment for the first time in decades. The new regulatory hurdle in H.R. 2364 would counter this progress by adding uncertainty to refinancing and by delaying the infusion of cash when it may be most needed. Further, this delay and uncertainty would likely drive up the railroad industry's cost of capital, which could ultimately jeopardize the industry's financial stability and endanger needed rail service. For no justifiable reason, the bill could inhibit the future flexibility of Class I freight railroads to use capital restructuring to adapt to ever-changing markets and economic circumstances.

Existing law is adequate to ensure protection of the public interest when railroad acquisitions are being proposed. Because H.R. 2364 would impose a new, unprecedented, and unjustified regulatory review requirement for railroad acquisitions, I am compelled to veto the bill.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 24, 1990.



## ORDER OF PROCEDURE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON].

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as if in morning business.

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

## ESTABLISHING A FINANCIAL SERVICES CRIME DIVISION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I simply join and commend my colleague from Florida, Senator GRAHAM, for the bill he has introduced, of which I am pleased to be a cosponsor, that calls for more vigorous prosecution of the savings and loan situation. Senator GRAHAM, Senator WIRTH of Colorado, and my colleague, Senator DIXON of Illinois have been in the forefront of this, and I commend all of them for what they are doing.

The reality is that we have to be more vigorous. Two weeks ago the Attorney General was before our Judiciary Committee and my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee will recall that I pressed him for further action in this field.

There is an obvious imbalance in justice when someone steals \$30 at a local service station and we go after that person vigorously, as we should, but if you steal \$30 million we may not go after you. That just does not make sense. The American people are gradually understanding the massive injustice that is here. It is, as has been said on this floor here a couple times within the last hour, the largest financial scandal in the history of our country by far, and we have to do something about it.

Let me add one other point. This bill does not take care of this, but I hope my colleagues on the Banking Committee will take a look at this. This is the only form of insurance, the insurance that we have on savings and loans and banks and credit unions, where the extent of the risk is not reflected in the insurance rates. If, for example, I get a life insurance policy, I am 61 years old, and the Senator from Florida gets a life insurance policy, and he is infinitely younger than I am, obviously he will pay much less in life insurance. When my son turned 16, I can remember what happened to our car insurance, because the risk is greater. In every other form of insurance the greater the risk, the greater the payment. But for banks, savings and loans, and credit unions we say we are just going to charge you the same rate for insurance no matter what risk you take.

I think we ought to have a category A, where if you have prudent policies, we are going to charge you so much; if you have less prudent policies you are

going to be in category B, and we will charge you greater; and if it goes beyond that you fall in category C, and you are going to really have to pay some high insurance rates.

There is no reason that we force imprudent bankers, savings and loan people, and credit union people to pay the same rate as those who are imprudent. I think we have to reexamine that portion of our Federal insurance laws.

But again, Mr. President, I commend my colleagues for their leadership on this. I am pleased to be a cosponsor. I hope we can start moving much more vigorously.

I would add one other point. I saw this in a letter to the editor from a professor whose name I do not recall at Georgia State University, and I heard this from a distinguished lawyer who is one of these people who is very innovative and creative from New York, Dr. Harvey Waxman, the only person I know who is both a neurosurgeon and a trial attorney. He has suggested that where we do not have the personnel—and this professor from Georgia State suggested the same—that, on some kind of a clearance basis, we would simply pass out these prosecutions to private attorneys with some requirements on confidentiality and everything, where they would get a percentage of the return for any fines that are levied so that we could get the job done.

Frankly, I do not know how practical that is, but I think it is something that ought to be examined. There has to be a way to pursue these abuses more vigorously than we are now pursuing them.

Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleagues, Senators GRAHAM, DIXON, and WIRTH in sponsoring this critical legislation to create a strike force of Federal attorneys to prosecute savings and loan officers responsible for fraud and embezzlement cases.

This legislation establishes within the Department of Justice a new Financial Services Crime Division. Mr. President, we have a law enforcement crisis on our hands. This legislation sends the strongest possible message from Congress to the President, to the savings and loan industry, and to the American people. Investigation and prosecution of financial services fraud must be a top priority.

This legislation adds an 11th Assistant Attorney General to the Department of Justice to focus solely on financial services fraud. It gives the prevention and prosecution of this type of fraud the same high level of attention we place on antitrust, civil rights, tax, crime, and other matters. Under our legislation, this Assistant Attorney General reports directly to the Attorney General.

The resources this legislation puts behind prosecuting savings and loan

fraud are amply justified. The FBI recently reported that it has 2,327 inactive cases involving savings and loan fraud and embezzlement cases. Of that number, 1,300 involved fraud of more than \$100,000. The American people want that wrongdoing prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. This legislation unleashes the Federal law enforcers on those individuals directly responsible for the still growing S&L crisis.

Mr. President, this is just the first step. More needs to be done at all levels to root out S&L crime and keep it from becoming an even greater economic disaster for the Nation. As a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I want to work closely with my colleague from Illinois and other senators in enacting this bill and other measures that I am working on to turn this situation around and to restore the faith of the American people in their financial and other institutions.

Mr. President, I see that the distinguished junior Senator from South Carolina—and I have a hard time believing he is still the junior Senator from South Carolina, but that is what he is—is on the floor, about to ask for the floor. So I will yield to him.

Mr. HOLLINGS. I thank my distinguished colleague from Illinois.

## VITIATION OF ORDER TO RECESS

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order to go into recess at this time be vitiated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

## AMTRAK REAUTHORIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT—VETO

The Senate continued with the consideration of the message from the House.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the clerk lay before the Senate the veto override message of the distinguished President on H.R. 2364.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from South Carolina that when he was off the floor the veto message was laid before the Senate and is now the pending business.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I want to urge my colleagues to join in voting to override the President's veto. Right to the heart of the matter, the President really expresses a concern about the Interstate Commerce Commission and a provision therein relative to that Commission which he has asserted is reregulatory.

Well, I can say categorically that is not the case when this provision is viewed in the context of the regula-

tion that currently exists for the real industry. The provision at issue today simply closes a loophole that exists in current law. The ICC currently has authority to review the acquisition of as little as 1 mile of a rail carrier by a nonrail carrier, but does not have any authority to consider the public interest if a noncarrier proposes to acquire an entire class I rail carrier.

This anomaly cannot be justified.

Mr. President, I am still not sure why the President chose to veto this measure. It is a good bill with strong support in both Houses. Earlier today, the House of Representatives voted 294-123 to override the President's veto.

The President, in his veto message, did not mention Amtrak at all. I am still skeptical that this is directly related to the fact that his fiscal year 1991 budget contained no funding for Amtrak. While the President has recently indicated that he would sign an Amtrak bill without the ICC provision, it is abundantly clear that getting another bill through this Congress is not as clear a prospect as some might have us believe. Just yesterday, I received a letter from the chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, outlining the obstacles a new authorization bill faces—not the least of which is that the bill would likely be referred at some point to four committees in the House, whereas it was considered originally by only two.

A vote to sustain the President's veto could well move us toward the near-term elimination of Federal funding for Amtrak, as the President's budget has proposed. This would mean the end of nationwide passenger rail service. I know the citizens of my home State of South Carolina do not want to lose rail passenger service and I am certain most Americans nationwide would not want to lose this transportation alternative.

A vote to sustain the veto further ignores the considerable progress made by Amtrak in recent years. Appropriations for Amtrak have decreased from almost \$900 million in 1981 to \$613 million this fiscal year. Amtrak now meets 75 percent of its operating costs from its own resources.

Much concern has been raised about an Interstate Commerce Commission [ICC] jurisdiction provision in this legislation. The President has expressed the belief that this provision is reregulatory. That is clearly not the case when this provision is viewed in the context of the regulation that currently exists for the rail industry. And I feel confident in saying this since I was a critical vote in opposition to legislation in the last Congress that would have moved us back toward regulation. The provision at issue today simply closes a loophole that exists in current law. The ICC currently has authority to review the acquisition of

as little as 1 mile of a rail carrier by a noncarrier, but does not have any authority to consider the public interest if a noncarrier proposes to acquire an entire class I rail carrier. This anomaly cannot be justified. Neither is there a logical reason to tie the hands of the ICC by requiring it to wait until after a sale has been consummated prior to attempting to recognize the legitimate public interest in preservation of service or line maintenance.

The Department of Transportation has taken the position that the Senate Commerce Committee hearing on noncarrier acquisitions developed no evidence that regulation was needed in this area. This overlooks the testimony on the record in support of legislation, including testimony from State officials whose citizens and economic development abilities would be the hardest hit by the failure of a carrier. Furthermore, the Department of Transportation declined the opportunity to testify before our committee on this issue. The Association of American Railroads similarly declined to testify and furthermore, has not taken a position on this provision.

Contrary to what some have asserted, the ICC did not take a position on the legislation when submitting testimony for the Senate hearing, although several suggestions by the ICC for improving the legislation were incorporated into the Amtrak bill. Former ICC Chairman Heather Gradi-son simply expressed her individual opposition to the enactment of legislation. This is in contrast with the current Chairman of the ICC, Ed Philbin, who, while not taking a position on legislation, has expressed the view that:

It is understandable that the Congress would be concerned about railroad acquisitions by any entity, carrier or noncarrier, the financial structure of which cast into doubt the acquired railroad's future ability to continue adequate rail service and obtain capital to invest in equipment maintenance and modernization. In short, its ability to continue as a viable operating railroad.

The ICC jurisdiction provisions in H.R. 2364 are not designed to supplant private decisionmaking in rail acquisitions. Shareholders will continue to have the final determination as to who shall be allowed to acquire a carrier. Under the provisions of the Amtrak bill, the ICC would simply review, on a greatly expedited basis—within 105 days—proposals to acquire a class I carrier in order to ensure that minimum public interest criteria are satisfied. Given the barriers to entry that exist in the rail industry, unlike other transportation modes, and the enormous public consequences of a failure of any one of the Nation's 16 class I rail carriers, these modest provisions are warranted.

In light of these and other factors, I urge my colleagues support for an

override of the President's veto of the Amtrak bill.

In this context, I now resolve myself into a friend of the court, so to speak, because our distinguished Senator from Nebraska, the chairman of our subcommittee, has held all the hearings, given the leadership on this particular bill when it passed this body, and has been in the vanguard of establishing sane and salutary rail service to all of America, has been working around the clock on this particular score. He is far more intimate to the issues involved.

I commend him for his leadership. The entire Senate is indebted to him. I will be standing by as he handles the measure.

I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I thank my friend and colleague, the chairman of the committee, who has been absolutely outstanding and resolute in his backing and support for Amtrak and all that Amtrak has done for America.

We are now, I believe, ready to debate formally on the override of the President's veto of the Amtrak reauthorization bill. I think that the issues are fairly clearly drawn. I hope that possibly we could arrange for some kind of time agreement so we could vote on this as early as possible.

I have no idea how much time might be necessary. But I would be prepared to suggest, as far as this side of the aisle is concerned, that we have 2 hours equally dividend, or 4 hours equally divided, or some such arrangement, so that we could have an opportunity to move ahead as expeditiously as possible with the very heavy schedule and workload in the U.S. Senate.

I would just like to inquire at this time as to whether or not there would be objection to reaching a time agreement with controlled time, so that we would have the best opportunity to move this bill ahead with some degree of dispatch.

Mr. President, I will phrase that question once again when the managers of the bill on the other side of the aisle are here. I do not see them at the present time. I assumed that they were present when I made the suggestion. They are not. I will make that request a little bit later.

Mr. President, I stand before you today to urge my colleagues to join me in support of continued rail service by overriding the Presidential veto of H.R. 2364, the Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1990. On May 1, the House and Senate conferees on H.R. 2364, overwhelmingly ratified the conference report. The House approved the conference report by a vote of 322 to 93. The Senate then approved the measure by unanimous consent on May 10. All of these positive efforts were thwarted, however,



by a Presidential veto on May 24. Earlier today, the House overrode the President's veto by a clear margin of 294 to 123. We cannot afford to allow our cause to end here. It is in the best interest of our towns, cities, and businesses across the Nation that this veto be overridden.

The administration's veto reflected its concern about a provision in the Amtrak conference report which would require that acquisitions of major rail carriers by noncarriers be reviewed by the Interstate Commerce Commission [ICC]. It is the Administration's belief that this represents an unprecedented form of regulation that oversteps the traditional boundaries of the ICC to review acquisitions that may diminish competition. Such overregulation, the administration argues, would burden the ICC with additional oversight responsibilities, impact the cost of capital and possibly endanger the financial stability of the railroad industry.

An editorial comment: Of all of the reasons that have ever been given for a veto of a measure by the President of the United States, I believe that the reasons publicly stated in the veto message are totally without foundation.

Yet, it is precisely this concern for the stability and integrity of the railway industry that inspired this new regulatory requirement, in the first place. Without such oversight by the ICC, there is no guarantee that hungry corporate entities would not compromise the health and well-being of the industry, all for the sake of short-term profit.

All we have to do, Mr. President, is look around us for the last few months and the last few years where we have seen time and time again corporate raiders or sometimes greenmailers who have seized control of a corporation, not to enhance that corporation, not to make money in that corporation, not to continue to provide what that entity has done for the public over a number of years, but strictly to make a few bucks.

I suggest to my colleagues that one of the finest pieces of this otherwise outstanding legislation is, indeed, exemplary from the standpoint of protecting basic railroad service in the United States of America.

To suggest that the ICC is only limited to the review of potential anti-trust violations ignores the fact that the ICC is already authorized to review acquisitions of any portion of a railroad by any noncarrier. This means that if any noncarrier seeks to acquire as little as 1 mile of existing rail carrier, the proposed transaction would be subject to the jurisdiction of the ICC. That fact alone makes the reason for the veto hard to accept. Yet, if that same noncarrier is large enough to acquire the entire railroad,

there is no clear authority for the ICC to review the transaction to ensure that adequate commitments to service and maintenance of the line are present. The ICC provision would merely serve to close a most glaring loophole by uniting this review power under the auspices of the ICC.

Let me restate that in a sentence or two. We presently have a law that allows the ICC to take a look at the purchase of 1 mile of track, but they cannot look to see whether the interest of the public is concerned when someone who is not in the railroad business wants to buy an entire line. I think on the face of it that makes no sense.

The provision at issue clearly gives the ICC clear authority to review these matters before problems arise. It mandates that this review take place on an expedited basis, within 90 days of publication in the Federal Register. In addition, it limits this authority to class I railroad carriers. There are currently only 16 of these very large carriers. If any one of these 16 were to fail due to ill-advised takeovers—and that is an ever-present worry—it would have a significant impact on the public and on Amtrak service which operates over the lines of these carriers.

This proposal not only serves to ensure adequate commitments to maintenance and preservation of the rail system, but also is sufficiently tailored so as not to give the ICC ultimate authority to select who shall purchase a class I carrier. The ICC is charged simply with reviewing proposals to ensure that minimum public interest criteria is satisfied. Any and all proposals which satisfy these criteria may gain approval, at which point the shareholders of the carrier are free to select the best offer, as in the ordinary course of business.

A testament to the logic and effectiveness of the proposal is that it has not been opposed by the ICC, nor is there any unified industry opposition that we know of. In fact, at the hearing on this measure last year, the ICC testimony did not take a position on this legislation, although the former chairman of the Commission expressed her personal opposition to additional legislation.

However, the current Chairman of the Commission was considerably more sympathetic to this proposition, and at his confirmation hearing held earlier this year, although he has not taken a formal position on the bill at this time, he has indicated that he would like to take a look at it and has not come out against it, as did the former Chairman.

Similarly, there has been no unified industry opposition to this proposition, again as far as we know. The Association of American Railroads does not have a position on this legislation and, despite the Department of Trans-

portation's animosity toward this provision, they, too, declined to testify when the Commerce Committee held its hearings last year.

Most importantly, it is critical to realize that this provision is not reregulatory, particularly when it is viewed in light of the existing regulatory structure for the rail industry. In that context, the regulatory impact of this provision is minimal, at most, although the risks to the public are great if we do not override this veto and ensure that this loophole is closed.

The implication of this veto, however, is more far reaching than just the oversight authority of the ICC. It also has a profound effect upon the future of Amtrak. Regrettably, the administration's budget proposal for fiscal year 1991 would eliminate all funding for Amtrak and, therefore, essentially eliminate this national passenger system.

In vetoing H.R. 2364, the administration has again shown its opposition to the funding for Amtrak. That is nothing new to us on the Commerce Commission. We had essentially the same thing each and every year from the previous administration.

But the Congress has seen the wisdom for the continuation of this service, time and time again, notwithstanding the objections of the previous administration, and now this one.

I cannot accept the direction that this administration is continuing to take. The effect of eliminating Federal funding for Amtrak at this time would be to end nationwide passenger rail service. To do so would deny the considerable achievements of Amtrak, just as it would deny to the United States a form of transportation that is considered vital in virtually every industrialized nation.

Amtrak will celebrate its 20th anniversary this year. It was created 20 years ago to preserve a national rail passenger system. Since then, it has demonstrated a growing market for its energy-efficient, environmentally benign alternative, continuing to attract more and more people to ride on Amtrak and therefore to help meet the needs caused by the ever increasingly congested highways and certainly the crowded skies that we are dealing with, almost on a weekly basis.

Demand for Amtrak service continues to increase at a very rapid rate.

Amtrak also has become more and more efficient and is today covering a higher percentage of its own costs than any other rail passenger system in the world.

Let me repeat that. We talk about the subsidies to Amtrak but the subsidies to Amtrak are less than the subsidies that are given to any other rail passenger service railroad in the entire world. I think that is a success story that has not been told.

Amtrak now covers 75 percent of its costs, up from just 48 percent as recently as 1981. In contrast, Mr. President, the Canadian rail passenger system is covering less than 30 percent of its costs. In addition, Amtrak revenues for fiscal 1989 were \$1.27 billion, double that of just 9 years ago. There is also an increasing public demand for Amtrak service.

Passengers traveled more distance on Amtrak last year than on all the other many private passenger railroads crossing this country in 1970, the year before Amtrak commenced its service.

The Amtrak Authorization and Improvement Act of 1990 would authorize the appropriation of critically needed capital funding for fiscal year 1991 and 1992. Appropriations at the levels included in the bill would enable Amtrak to order new long distance passenger cars, to modernize several antiquated maintenance facilities, and to replace locomotives that have worked double time to meet the demands of this Nation's rail passenger system.

Opponents of Amtrak argue that rail passenger service is unnecessary and it is outmoded. To the contrary, Amtrak serves critically important transportation needs, particularly in much of small town and rural America. At present, Amtrak serves roughly 500 communities, more than the major airlines combined totally.

In many areas nationwide, Amtrak is the only passenger service which operated during severe weather. Some 109 communities served by Amtrak have no air service. According to Amtrak, it serves 15 communities that lost their essential air service subsidy as of January 1st of this year, and air service to those communities likely will cease forever.

Currently, some 101 Amtrak-served communities have no direct intercity bus service. Seventy-nine of those communities do not even have connecting bus service to transportation hubs. Just this week, Greyhound, which has been mired in a debilitating bus strike, sought protection from its creditors under the Federal bankruptcy laws.

Let me repeat that, because I think it is important. Just this week, it could not be more timely, Greyhound, which has been mired in a bus strike, sought protection from its creditors under the Federal bankruptcy laws. This is an ominous sign for continued bus service, particularly for small cities and rural areas. This makes continued and stable railroad service all the more critical to our rural and moderate-income citizens, who deserve to have their basic transportation needs met.

Already, 31 Amtrak-served communities have neither air nor bus service. These facts, Mr. President, coupled with the Greyhound situation, should

send a clear signal to the administration and to the Congress that there is no more important transportation legislation before the Congress than the continuation of Amtrak.

Additionally, some argued that Amtrak is primarily a northeast corridor operation. However, nearly half of Amtrak riders, three-fourths of its passenger miles, and two-thirds of its revenues, come from its noncorridor operations.

These are largely long-haul services, whose passengers are disproportionately poor and elderly travelers. Thirty percent of America's long-haul passengers have family incomes of under \$20,000 annually, while 51 percent have incomes below \$30,000 annually. Thirty-five percent of the long-haul passengers are 55 years of age and older, and 18 percent of long-haul passengers are 65 years of age and older.

In conclusion, Amtrak has made significant improvements in its performance in recent years, now covering 75 percent of its costs with its own revenue, a record superior to the performance of any other passenger railroad system in the whole world. Amtrak has further established a goal to eliminate the need for any—Mr. President, I emphasize “for any”—Federal funding support by the year 2000.

In light of this progress, I urge the support of the U.S. Senate for the continued advancement of our Nation's transportation network by a vote to override the veto of H.R. 2364, the Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1990.

Mr. President, there have been some statements made, some of them factual and some of them not, I suggest. Some of it is hearsay and some of it is Cloakroom talk. Some of it is what we hear, and we hear a lot of things, out in the halls of this building. One thing is clear. The administration, although they proposed not a single penny for an Amtrak authorization, has now indicated that the President would sign a piece of Amtrak legislation if we simply knocked out the ICC provision that I have addressed in some detail.

Such a bill was introduced by the minority leader in the House of Representatives shortly before the House overwhelmingly overrode the veto.

The theory here is that the President is not being picky, the President just wants this one part left out, and if we will rush something through and send it back to him, we will save the Amtrak passenger system.

That is not as easy as it might sound. I would like to read into the RECORD at this point a letter from Mr. JOHN DINGELL, the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, which has primary jurisdiction over this matter in the other body. It is dated June 6, 1990. It is addressed to the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings,

Chairman of the Committee on Science, Commerce, and Transportation, United States Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR FRITZ: I understand that representatives of the Administration have indicated to various Senators that if the President's veto of the Amtrak reauthorization bill is sustained, the President would sign a new bill “similar to H.R. 2364” but without the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) provision to which he objected in his veto message. Although I am not quite sure what is meant by the word “similar,” I am writing because I would not want Senators to make their decisions about the upcoming override vote on the assumption that consideration of even an identical bill is likely to ensue in the House. In fact, the obstacles to passage of such new legislation are legion.

As an initial matter, H.R. 2364 as considered by the House contained provisions in the jurisdiction of two House committees, the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on the Judiciary. The conference report on H.R. 2364 includes two Senate provisions of interest to two other House committees—Ways and Means with respect to a provision that will save Amtrak \$16 million annually in rail unemployment taxes, and Public Works with respect to Senator Gorton's amendment to eliminate multiple states' withholding of income taxes from transportation workers.

In all likelihood, a new bill introduced in the House, even minus the ICC provision, would be referred initially to at least three and possibly as many as all four of these House committees. Without question, Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Public Works would all be given the opportunity to consider the measure either initially or sequentially. In the same vein, even if the Senate were to pass such a bill and send it to the House, that bill too would be referred to the relevant committees. In either case, a substantial amount of time would be consumed, and it is not evident that the bill would ever reach the floor.

I understand, as well, that Senator Warner has explored the possibility of attaching the Northern Virginia commuter rail provision in this legislation to an appropriations measure. As you know, the Rules of the House provide for points of order to be asserted against any such nongermane Senate amendments in an appropriations bill. While such points of order are often waived on minor matters, I do not think that would be the case here. Much as the House is sympathetic to the need for commuter rail service in Northern Virginia and has endeavored in H.R. 2364 to make such service a reality, a provision as important as this one, infringing significantly on the jurisdiction of two authorizing committees, would almost certainly result in a point of order being asserted.

In addition, the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority's (NVTA) rail car acquisition contract will result in substantially higher costs if a firm order is not placed by early August. Even if a point of order on an appropriations measure is waived, it is unlikely that any such measure will have been conferred and signed into law by then. Move over, during the short period of time remaining before the August recess, almost all of our Committee's attention is likely to be consumed by the conference on H.R. 3030, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. For this reason, too, it is doubtful that the House could meet the NVTA's August



deadline through consideration of a new bill.

I am concerned that some Senators might assume they can vote to sustain the veto here without doing real damage to Amtrak and the many parties that have vital interests in H.R. 2364. Given the shortness of time before adjournment, the pendency of other urgent business, and the many procedural obstacles to further House consideration of this matter, the scenario being painted by the Administration's representatives for further consideration of the Amtrak bill seems to me so unrealistically optimistic that it should not form the basis for a vote, one way or the other, on the veto override.

Carbon copies of that letter went to the Honorable GEORGE MITCHELL, ROBERT DOLE, JOHN DANFORTH, JAMES EXON, ROBERT KASTEN, SLADE GORTON, and JOHN WARNER.

Mr. President, the letter from the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce in the House should send a very clear signal to any Member of the Senate that to attempt to justify not voting to override the veto of the President with the assurance that something else will come along to solve the problem would be a very, very dangerous course. I hope no Senator will rely on that eventuality as a way to justify a vote to sustain the President's veto.

Those are my opening comments. I will have additional comments and debate as the afternoon continues. I yield the floor.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry. What is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is the Senate's consideration of the President's veto message of the Amtrak reauthorization bill.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to speak out of order for not to exceed 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. EXON. How much time was requested?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ten minutes.

Mr. PRYOR. Not to exceed 10 minutes. Mr. President, let me inquire of my distinguished friend from Nebraska if there are other speakers than the distinguished Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. EXON. There are no other speakers but the leader of the bill on the other side was to return shortly, and I do not think he would want to wait too long. But I have no objection to 10 minutes.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I will assure my friend from Nebraska that immediately upon the arrival of the other distinguished managers who wish to speak on the legislation now before the Senate that I will conclude my remarks.

#### THE BUDGET PROBLEM

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, this morning in the Baltimore Sun dated June 7, I saw a story, which is the lead story.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in its entirety immediately following my remarks.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, the headline on the story in the Baltimore Sun this morning says "U.S. conceals \$100 billion in reserve funds." The subhead is "Pentagon, agencies can spend without OK from Congress."

Mr. President, I am going to read a few paragraphs from this story because I think it is very significant. It is significant especially because, as I speak this afternoon in the Senate Chamber, only a few feet from here, in the Mansfield Room S-207, it is my understanding that the budget summitters and the negotiators, who are trying to achieve some reconciliation of our many problems with our deficit, are now meeting and discussing ways and means to meet the deadlines and the budgetary target.

In this situation that the Sun reported:

In one instance, the Air Force spent an extra \$1 billion on B-1B bomber repairs without congressional authority.

Mr. President, this would imply that these leftover funds of the agencies of our Federal Government, not only the Department of Defense but also other agencies which I will name momentarily, basically can spend these leftover funds without congressional authority and beyond the congressional scope of seeing where these funds go.

Let me quote another paragraph, Mr. President:

To put it crudely, these are little more than "slush funds" with over \$50 billion worth in the Pentagon alone," said Representative John D. Dingell, D-Mich., chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

He charged that the Treasury Department was essentially being used to "launder" money to avoid congressional oversight.

Mr. President, if this is in fact a correct accusation, then what we have seen over a period of years is the Congress authorizing funds to be spent, the appropriating committees then appropriating the dollars to be spent subject to the authorization, and then if the funds were not spent, evidently in that fiscal year, the agencies come back and ask for an additional amount of money. All of those funds that were previously authorized and appropriated evidently are beyond congressional scrutiny, and can be used basically as a slush fund as Congressman DINGELL has alleged.

To further read in the article, Mr. President, Congressman JOHN CONYERS called the funds "a breeding ground for fraud."

Comptrollers for the Departments of Defense, Energy and Health and Human Services defended the use of the accounts as proper and legal but agreed that the amounts have become excessive and generally welcome legislative remedies to regulate them.

Mr. President, about 2 weeks ago, on the floor of the Senate, Senator ROTH of Delaware and Senator GRASSLEY of Iowa introduced S. 2699 which would force the agencies after authorization, after appropriation, and the fiscal year has passed, to basically give this money back to the General Treasury. Should the Roth-Grassley legislation become law this year, we can easily and readily see how these particular Federal agencies would be forced to give back this money to the General Treasury.

I might add, Mr. President, that only as recently as this morning Mr. Darman, the Director of OMB, said that we are going to need somewhere between \$38 billion and up to \$100 billion to avoid sequestration; in other words, to meet the targets of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings.

Mr. President, here is \$100 billion. It is sitting out there. It has been authorized, appropriated, but unspent.

Take for example one of the smaller agencies of our Government, AID, the Agency for International Development. Their 1990 budget authority last year was \$2.6 billion. In the so-called M account the slush fund account, authorized, appropriated but unspent and probably unobligated today sits \$11 billion.

The Executive Office of the President, the White House, has a 1990 budget authority of, Mr. President, \$272 million. In the M account, the slush fund is \$4.3 billion sitting there doing nothing.

Mr. President, on this point, let me quote one of the staff members of Congressman DINGELL who is an investigator for the committee's panel and others familiar with the issue, "the money Congress appropriates every year is available to the Pentagon and to other agencies for a limited period of time. But when appropriations expire, the money does not necessarily return to the general fund of the U.S. Treasury."

Further, Mr. President, "Instead, the funds accumulate in two types of accounts held for each agency by the Treasury Department. In addition, an agency's legal authority to spend the money 'never goes away,'" according to Bruce Chafin of the committee which Mr. DINGELL chairs in the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, I quote in the final paragraph "Because few government audits have been done, investigators

would say only that the Pentagon now has more than \$50 billion available in those special accounts, the Agency for International Development has more than \$11 billion, the Department of Health and Human Services \$4.4 billion," Mr. President, even "the Department of Energy with \$325 million," in their particular slush fund.

Mr. President, this is an open money sack once again. It is, in my opinion, an invitation to corruption. It is an invitation to circumvent the budget process.

In addition, this \$100 billion amounts to \$400 for every man, woman, and child in the United States of America. Even if these agencies do not return this money to the Federal Treasury, Mr. President, then possibly, conceivably we could return it to the taxpayers—\$400 per person in this country.

I strongly support the Roth-Grassley proposal. I would like to compliment the Baltimore Sun for being the paper that basically wrote this story. I certainly believe, Mr. President, that we have to act very quickly to remedy what I call an egregious situation.

Mr. President, I see the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from West Virginia, on the floor at this time. At this time, I yield the floor.

[From the Baltimore Sun, June 7, 1990]

#### U.S. CONCEALS \$100 BILLION IN RESERVE FUNDS

(By Richard H.P. Sia)

WASHINGTON.—The Defense Department, the White House and more than a dozen federal agencies have accumulated a largely hidden reserve in excess of \$100 billion that could be used to offset future budget cuts and cover unauthorized expenditures, congressional investigators disclosed yesterday.

The agencies, which can draw on these funds without the knowledge and approval of Congress, could wreak havoc with current efforts to control government spending and reduce the budget deficit, investigators said.

In one instance, the Air Force spent an extra \$1 billion on B-1B bomber repairs without congressional authority.

The disclosures, made during a hearing of two House committees, alarmed and angered Democrats and Republicans alike, some of whom said they were caught unaware by the existence and size of the reserves.

Virtually all the lawmakers present expressed support for legislation that would either impose strict controls on the funds or eliminate them altogether.

"To put it crudely, these are little more than 'slush funds' with over \$50 billion worth in the Pentagon alone," said Representative John D. Dingell, D-Mich., chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

He charged that the Treasury Department was essentially being used to "launder" money to avoid congressional oversight.

Mr. Dingell, who chaired the hearing with Representative John D. Conyers, D-Mich., chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, had ordered staff investi-

gators to look into the funds three months ago.

An audit by the General Accounting Office, which has also been under way, may take at least six more months to complete.

"We have an unbelievable accountability problem here," complained Representative Andy Ireland, R-Fla. "I don't think the American people, knowing about it, would put up with it in a minute. The fact that these funds can be [spent] makes a laughingstock out of the budget summit."

"The whole thing stinks," Mr. Ireland said.

Mr. Conyers called the funds a breeding ground for fraud.

Comptrollers for the Departments of Defense, Energy and Health and Human Services defended use of the accounts as proper and legal but agreed that the amounts have become excessive and generally welcomed legislative remedies to regulate them.

Elizabeth E. Smedley, Department of Energy comptroller, testified that her department favored measures to limit the size of the funds "to avoid even the appearance of a 'slush fund.'"

As described by Bruce F. Chafin, an investigator for Mr. Dingell's panel, and others familiar with the issue, the money Congress appropriates every year is available to the Pentagon and other agencies for a limited period of time. But when appropriations expire, the money does not necessarily return to the general fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Instead, the funds accumulate in two types of accounts held for each agency by the Treasury Department. In addition, an agency's legal authority to spend the money "never goes away," Mr. Chafin testified.

One type of account allows an agency to pay "old bills," such as those for items ordered in one year but delivered several years later.

The other involves appropriations that have lapsed but that may be used to cover unexpected expenses, as long as they are "within the scope of a pre-existing contract," Mr. Chafin said, citing the 1956 law that created the accounts.

"No one envisioned that these accounts would grow into a hundred-billion-dollar fund spread across the various federal agencies which could be drawn upon" at the sole discretion of the agencies, he said.

Mr. Chafin and others warned that the Pentagon, for instance, could use funds appropriated for one weapon to pay for another.

A year ago, the Air Force revealed that it spent an extra \$1 billion to fix the electronic gear aboard the B-1B bomber—without congressional authorization—by drawing from expired appropriations, including some from C-5A transport plane purchases.

"It is easy to envision the Congress cutting back on the Pentagon budget but later finding that the military had tapped the . . . account to continue weapons systems after they had been terminated by the Congress," Mr. Dingell said.

Some lawmakers explained that the special accounts do not actually contain cash waiting to be spent but simply that they represent leftover or expired "budget authority."

"It is sort of like having a checking account with automatic overdraft protection, except the bills get paid by increasing the federal deficit," said Sen. William V. Roth Jr., R-Del., who introduced legislation two weeks ago to curtail use of the accounts.

Because few government audits have been done, investigators would say only that the

Pentagon has more than \$50 billion available in the special accounts, the Agency for International Development more than \$11 billion, the Department of Health and Human Services \$4.4 billion and the Department of Energy \$325 million.

A partial accounting by the GAO showed that the "Executive Office of the President" contains at least \$4.3 billion in one of two accounts, mainly unspent funds for development assistance and foreign military sales credits.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank my friend. Mr. President, shortly there will be a number of the Members of the British Parliament who will be coming into the Chamber, and I would like to have the honor of presenting them to the Senate. For the moment, 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. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### THE BRITISH-AMERICAN PARLIAMENTARY MEETINGS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I was some time ago appointed by our distinguished majority leader to chair the American side of the British-American parliamentary meetings, which occur in London and Washington from time to time. Earlier, I have had the great pleasure of hosting a working luncheon for our visiting parliamentarians from Great Britain. As I have explained to our colleagues from across the Atlantic, Senators are very busy at work and, particularly at this time of the afternoon, they are usually at work elsewhere. There is presently a very important debate going on, which concerns the Presidential veto of the Amtrak legislation, and it is my understanding that there may be a rollcall vote thereon later today.

During our luncheon we were privileged to hear from some of our distinguished colleagues from both sides of the aisle: Senator LLOYD BENTSEN, Senator TED STEVENS, Senator SAM NUNN, Senator PAUL SARBANES, Senator JOHN HEINZ, Senator RICHARD LUGAR, and Senator JOHN WARNER. I am sure that I speak for our British colleagues when I say that we were all impressed by the things that those Senators had to say.

We are going to be spending the weekend in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, at the famous Greenbrier and, God willing, we hope that the weather will be excellent; and some of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle will be attending sessions there with our British friends, which



will continue the sessions that we have begun here today.

On Monday of next week our friends will go on to the State capitol at Charleston to meet with the Governor of the State of West Virginia, the Speaker of the House of Delegates and the President of the West Virginia Senate, so that they can get a little better impression of how the State government works in my State.

May I say to the Senate that Great Britain is the mother of parliaments, and as I have often threatened to do, someday I am going to take the floor here and spend a good bit of time talking about the development of the English Parliament, and what we in our country owe to the mother country; aside from the language and the law and the blood, we also owe a great deal to the mother country for the development of the very institution of which we are a part here.

So, it is with a great deal of humility and pride that I have asked the visiting Members of the British Parliament to visit this august Chamber at this time.

I say to our British colleagues, we have had radio and television broadcasting of Senate debates now for a few years, though not as many years as the House of Representatives has engaged in televising its debates. But we finally came to the conclusion, I and others, that the Senate was rapidly becoming an invisible force here in this country, with the House of Representatives broadcasting its debates, with the President able with the snap of his finger to summon around him the television and print media, and that it was time for the United States Senate to televise its debates as well. So we are very thankful to C-SPAN for its splendid work in carrying the Senate's debates.

We have noticed with great interest that the British House of Commons has, I believe, begun a trial period of televised debates. We have found it to be a good thing here.

There were many, like myself, who for a long time opposed the televising of the debates of the Senate. For a long time, I even opposed bringing in the microphones, because I did not think it was good for the Senate. But I found that it was indeed good for the Senate. The people have a right to know, and to see, what their elected representatives in the Senate are doing and saying on their behalf. We can even hear one another better, and we did not, as some of us feared, develop a situation in which Members would spend hours in playing to the galleries. We grew accustomed to the bright lights here and it has all worked out well. I think the speeches have been better and shorter since we have had television. I just say that, believing that our British friends will find that perhaps helpful, if not pro-

vocative, as they experiment with this great medium.

So now with great pleasure I present to the Senate the following Members of the British Parliament: On the Government side, the Right Honorable Peter Brooke, who is not here at the moment; he will join us this evening. Mr. Gregory Knight, Mr. Anthony Favell, Mr. Robert McCrindle, Mr. Michael Shersby; on the Opposition side, the Right Honorable Robert Sheldon, Mr. Frank Haynes, Mr. Roy Hughes, Mr. Mark O'Neill, Dr. Gavin Strang. We also have the Right Honorable Michael Jopling, who is the Honorary Secretary; Mrs. Auriol Moate, the Assistant Secretary; His Excellency Sir Anthony Acland, the Ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

May I say that it is a great pleasure that I present our friends to the United States Senate, and we say welcome.

[Applause.]

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess for 4 minutes so that we might welcome our distinguished guests.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:09 p.m., recessed until 3:14 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer [Mr. LIEBERMAN].

#### AMTRAK REAUTHORIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT—VETO

The Senate continued with the consideration of the message from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON.]

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the override of the Presidential veto.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair states for the RECORD that the yeas and nays are required under the Constitution on the veto message and do not for that reason need to be ordered.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, we are waiting for the floor manager of the veto override on the other side to come to the floor. This Senator has been here now for about an hour and a half.

I do not quite understand, with a matter of such priority and importance as this one, why we cannot even begin to engage in debate. But we do have other Members on this side of the aisle who are vitally concerned about this matter who wish to urge the override.

I ask if possible if the managers of the vote to sustain the veto could accommodate us, I would like to begin serious debate on this so that we can get to a vote.

We complain from time to time about the quality of the U.S. Senate and how poorly and slowly we move. Here we are on a Thursday, and every one likes to go out and go home.

I ask at this time formally of the majority leader to at least consider keeping the Senate in session as long as is necessary this evening, as long as is necessary on Friday, and possibly even on Saturday, unless we can begin to move on this bill.

As the Chair knows, when we opened debate on this, I suggested that we have some reasonable time limits so that we could get to the debate. I have not had an opportunity to have anyone on the floor on the other side to even raise an objection.

If I do not see some action sometime in the near future, I will attempt to get a time agreement even absent the other side, which we do not usually do, but this Senator is not about to spend all of this time, which is just as important as the time of any other Member of the U.S. Senate, on window dressing when we should be debating instead of delaying.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB].

Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote to override the President's veto of the Amtrak reauthorization bill. The House voted to do so this morning by a vote of 294 to 123, with overwhelming bipartisan support. I hope this body can do the same, notwithstanding the tremendous pressure many of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have felt from the White House.

As many of my colleagues know, I have a parochial interest in this bill. Section 3 will resolve the one outstanding issue that stands between running commuter trains from Fredericksburg and Manassas into Union Station, and leaving them at the Virginia shoreline, unable to get into the District of Columbia. Running into the District, the Virginia Railway Express, is projected to eliminate an entire lane of traffic on I-95.

The President's veto threatens to derail not only the completion of the Virginia Railway Express, but to kill several other provisions in the bill of importance to other colleagues in this body.

Let us remember what this bill is about. H.R. 2364, authorizes funding for Amtrak through fiscal year 1992, making a commitment to much needed capital for the railroad and enabling it to purchase new cars and expand service around the country.

In the wake of the Senate's consideration of the clean air bill, an experience I think we all remember, support for alternative forms of transportation is appropriate. So, a vote to override

this veto is a vote for the environment and for expanded service by Amtrak and the Virginia Railway Express.

That is what this bill is about—railroads, rail service, and railway workers.

But what is the President's veto about?

The administration's rationale for vetoing this bill simply does not stand up to scrutiny.

Section 8 of the bill simply closes a loophole in current ICC jurisdiction. It would grant the Commission explicit authority to review acquisitions of class I railroads by individuals or entities that do not currently own or operate a railroad to ensure that the transaction is consistent with the public interest. The ICC is currently empowered to review every other conceivable acquisition of rail property by carriers and noncarriers alike.

I can see no reason why the Commission's power to review this kind of transaction should be of concern to the administration. The provision can have only limited applicability, since there are just 16 class I rail carriers.

But it strikes me as a reasonable means of ensuring that someone takes the public interest in continued operation of more than 140,000 miles of rail track into account. These railroads are: too important to commerce in this country, too important to too many communities and industries that depend upon them, to not have someone consider whether their sale or transfer is in the public interest.

I understand and respect the separation of powers between the executive and the legislature. I also understand the desire of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to support the President when important policy considerations are at stake.

In this case, Amtrak's funding and the fate of an innovative local transportation initiative that will have no cost to the Government, are at stake. I can see no policy consideration of equal or greater importance on the side of the veto. I urge my colleagues to override this veto.

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

(Mr. DIXON assumed the chair.)

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I commend my colleague from Virginia for his remarks. I shall be very brief. I want to tell the majority leader and the Senator from Nebraska that I am going to be very brief here.

There are two reasons why we ought to be overriding the President's veto and changing the law.

No. 1, the excuse used by the President is a very, very flimsy excuse. We have deregulated ourselves into a mess in the savings and loan field. My distinguished senior colleague from Illinois and I were just up at a press conference with Senator GRAHAM, from Florida, and others talking about what

we ought to be doing more vigorously. Let me tell you, if this particular language is not enacted into law, we are going to deregulate ourselves into a first-class mess in terms of railroad transportation in this country, because without this particular piece of legislation, any takeover group can move in without ICC approval, take over a railroad, dismember it, do whatever they want, and there is not a thing the Government of the United States can do about it. That just does not make sense. My hope is that we will override the veto.

The second thing that is wrong is without this passing and without that ICC approval, a railroad can, in order to block these takeovers, acquire all kinds of debt, and then they are not in a position, because of their debt-servicing, to take care of the railroad tracks, and it results in a less-productive society.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to have printed in the RECORD an article from Traffic World written by Ira Rosenfeld entitled "Holes in C&NW Buyout Blanket Sending Shivers Through Analysts."

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

[From Traffic World, Apr. 9, 1990]

**HOLES IN C&NW BUY-OUT BLANKET SENDING SHIVERS THROUGH ANALYSTS**  
(By Ira Rosenfeld)

The figures are starting to roll in on last year's takeover of the Chicago & North Western railroad by Blackstone Capital Partners L.P. and some analysts are wondering just where this heavily leveraged deal is heading.

In its first quarter as a private company (the fourth quarter of 1989) parent Chicago and North Western Holdings Corp. reported a 15 percent decline in revenue, to 232.5 million from \$247.6 million in the last quarter of 1988.

Fourth-quarter earnings before depreciation, interest and taxes were \$49.7 million compared with \$50.7 million in the fourth quarter last year. The quarterly earnings figure is also before a \$6.2 million special charge for employee reduction costs.

Interest expense for the quarter was up \$27.1 million over the same period in 1988, a reflection of the \$1.3 billion debt load created by last year's leveraged buy-out.

The company said traffic volumes in the fourth quarter were affected by a decline in overall freight shipments, due in part to the sale of a 208-mile rail segment in Wisconsin, and to bad December weather in the Midwest. In addition, motor vehicle sales were down.

While the C&NW had \$84.7 million in cash on hand and another \$105 million in bank credit lines at the end of 1989, the company faces an operating cash shortfall of \$70 million this year. This will be partially offset by a planned assets sale that the company hopes will bring in \$30 million. Analysis, however, are skeptical about the railroad's long-term chances of survival.

"We conclude that the company has sufficient liquidity to survive the next three to four years but probably will not generate enough cash to cover principal payments

and capital expenditures," said Jonathan Bernstein, financial analyst for Freeman Securities Co. Inc. in Jersey City, N.J.

Last summer, under the banner of the C&NW Acquisition Corp., Blackstone Capital Partners L.P. joined forces with the Union Pacific and the securities firm of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette to outbid the New York investment group Japonica Partners to acquire the 6,200-mile C&NW. The price was steep, with the purchase of C&NW shares and the assumption of the railroad's debt combining for a \$1.6 billion price tag.

The leveraged buy-out, the subject of concern both at the Interstate Commerce Commission and Congress, left the railroad with a debt load of approximately \$1.3 billion, about twice what it was before the deal was completed.

"Some LBOs are well structured but in this instance it is safe to say they have some uphill walking to do," said Bernstein.

Most Analysis cite five major problem areas when discussing the C&NW's future: strong rate competition; the cyclical auto and steel industries which account for 18 percent of the railroad's revenues; the fact that it has a high proportion of branch-line miles that causes traffic patterns of lighter density and shorter hauls; the railroad's labor relations problems; and the fact that Western Railroad Properties Inc., the C&NW strongest subsidiary, cannot serve as collateral for its parent company because it is subject to a previous mortgage.

The 160-mile WRPI, which transports 43 million tons of low-sulfur coal in unit trains from the southern Powder River Basin in Wyoming, is the crown jewel in the C&NW crown. The line operates between Riverton, Wyo., and Freemont, Neb., mostly under long-term contracts with utilities in the Southwest and Midwest.

WRPI had revenue of \$142.4 million in 1989, up 10.2 percent over 1988. This represents 61 percent of total corporate revenue for the year.

"We doubt that the basic railroad is worth more than \$700 million," a Freeman report concludes. "Given the priority of a \$460 million term loan and \$300 million in equipment leases, the bond holders have little asset protection in liquidation. While the C&NW remains a going concern it uses Western Railroad Properties' cash flow to help service debt," a Freeman report concludes.

The C&NW's problems with labor stem in part from Congress imposing a labor agreement that cut the C&NW's minimum crew size from four to three in 1988, eliminating a second brakeman. Although some trains still need the three men, the C&NW has moved via arbitration to cut other trains to a two-man crew.

The railroad originally estimated relevant severance costs (they were buying out union contracts to the tune of \$50,000 a worker in 1988) at \$26 million. In actuality, the costs have yet to be determined by the courts. In the interim, the C&NW has neglected to place anything into a reserve fund for the severance.

While analysts worry where the money to pay off this and other debt will come from, the wild card in the deck remains the Union Pacific and its interest in the C&NW's viability.

The Union Pacific Corp. anted \$100 million up front in the Blackstone deal in exchange for non-voting shares of C&NW common stock and, more importantly, guarantees from the C&NW to invest \$115 mil-



lion through 1992 to upgrade and maintain C&NW's east-west, main line. The line, which runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Fremont, Neb., is the principal route UP uses to move its freight trains between the West Coast and the Midwest.

The UP's interest in the route, and the need to satisfy its shippers, was pointed up when the UP took out a three-year option to purchase the parallel Iowa Interstate Railroad—before the C&NW buy-out deal. The UP has since let its option on the Iowa Interstate lapse.

Mr. SIMON. Finally, Mr. President, the world's largest economic power should not be a power without passenger rail service. For reasons I cannot comprehend, there are those out there who want to see the passenger rail service end. If we do not pass this legislation, we will end up with commuter service around big cities; we will end up with railroad passenger service from Washington, DC, to New York to Boston and maybe from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

But the demand is growing. Here is today's Washington Times talking about Amtrak ridership is up. And I will just cite a few areas where I am familiar. Amtrak service ridership is up 35 percent between Detroit and Chicago, up 43 percent between Carbondale and Chicago, 29 percent between St. Louis and Chicago, and 43 percent on the Chicago-Cincinnati-Washington-New York route. The American people are using this service. Amtrak is in better shape than it has been for years. Why do we want to say, "Let us just let it disappear, let it disintegrate," is beyond me.

This veto ought to be overridden. We ought to be standing up for the interest of the American people. And the simple, clear way to do it is to override this veto.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, we on the Democratic side have completed our presentation on this issue and are prepared to vote on this matter at any time. We are prepared to vote right now and would like to do so.

I hope that we can hear from our colleagues on the Republican side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May I say to the majority leader, the Chair is ready to put the question. Is there anyone here—

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask that the question not be put now because we want to give our colleagues the opportunity to be present and present their views. We would like to resolve this matter. But if there are arguments to be made, I hope they will be made so that we can proceed promptly, or at least in a reasonable time, to have this matter considered.

We await the presentation of any contrary point of view. The Senate has a great deal of business to conduct. We want to proceed and dispose of this matter with reasonable dispatch, not depriving anyone of the opportunity to have his or her say on the subject.

So I hope, Mr. President, that we can hear from our colleagues shortly in this regard.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield for a question or two?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes.

Mr. EXON. Can the majority leader advise the Senator from Nebraska and maybe the Senate as to what is his planned order of business? Assuming we can maybe dispose of this matter by a vote by, say, 6 o'clock, do we have other business that we would go to at that time?

Mr. MITCHELL. The pending bill is the Blind Air Passengers Act, which we had hoped to complete action on yesterday but, like other matters before the Senate, is delayed by other measures. But that is what we would go back to.

Mr. EXON. And Friday, tomorrow?

Mr. MITCHELL. We would continue action on that. The chairman and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee are presently discussing the situation with respect to the crime bill. The distinguished Republican manager of that bill made a proposal which was accepted by myself and the chairman of the committee, Senator BIDEN, that would enable us to complete action on the crime bill in a very short time, perhaps today. But I do not know whether that is going to be acceptable to the Republican leadership, so we are waiting to hear on that as well.

Mr. EXON. Is it fair to assume that the majority leader would like to keep us in as late tomorrow, if necessary, if debate continues on the measure before us to override the veto?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes. We simply have to complete action on this and other measures in the Senate. Unfortunately, what is occurring is what should take an hour takes a day, what should take a day takes a week, and, as a result, the progress is painfully slow. But it is my hope that we can complete action on this bill promptly. In any event, if there is to be debate, those who wish to debate should do so.

Mr. EXON. May I ask the majority leader, maybe he, as the majority leader, can make some suggestion as to time agreements on the matter before us? Earlier, when I started in, I posed the question, but there was no one on the other side of the aisle at that time to respond.

Would the leader like to propose a suggestion as to at least some type of time agreement on the matter before us?

Mr. MITCHELL. I would be pleased to accept any reasonable time agreement that the Senator may be able to negotiate with the Republican managers under whatever is reasonable in the circumstances.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska, the manager, is recognized.

#### UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I would like to ask at this time, so we might have an opportunity to move this along, I am going to propose 2 hours equally divided, maximum, with the time to be controlled by the managers on each side and then set a vote on the veto at no later than 6:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senators heard the request by the distinguished senior Senator from Nebraska, the manager. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I shall object. I would only like to suggest to the Senator that until we can make some inquiry, representing the minority side of the Senate, I would have to object if he made that request at this moment.

That does not in any way indicate that we cannot find some agreement on time. But I would have to have a little time to make that inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard by the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. EXON. I thank my friend and colleague. Let me say if we can expedite this a little bit, since we have been on the floor debating this, we would be glad to cut down our time, maybe a half-hour on this side, an hour on that, if we could do anything to move this along.

I thank my colleague for his consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska suggest the absence of a quorum in these circumstances?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The distinguished senior Senator from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. DANFORTH. Mr. President, various Members of the Senate have received a letter from the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, JOHN DINGELL, an exceptionally able and very, very powerful Member of the House of Representatives. In his letter he says:

I understand that representatives of the administration have indicated to various Senators that if the President's veto of the Amtrak reauthorization bill is sustained, the President would sign a new bill "similar to H.R. 2364" but without the Interstate Commerce Commission provision to which he

objected in his veto message. Although I am not quite sure what is meant by the word "similar," I am writing because I would not want Senators to make their decisions about the upcoming override vote on the assumption that consideration of even an identical bill is likely to ensue in the House. In fact, the obstacles to passage of such new legislation are legion.

Mr. President, I have a very high regard for the chairman of our counterpart committee in the House. I must say that in my time in the Senate, I have never seen a letter quite like this. We have received veto messages from the President of the United States throughout history. I do not know that I have ever received a veto message from a chairman of the committee of the House of Representatives before. But I simply point out to the Senate that this threat to the Senate issued by Chairman DINGELL is a threat that, when examined, does not quite have the force behind it that one might imagine.

Even should the House of Representatives take the position that it insists on not passing any authorization bill for Amtrak, the fact of the matter is that Amtrak does not need an authorization bill to function. An appropriation does the trick. There have been many times in the past when agencies have operated literally for years—the Federal Trade Commission would be one example—without any authorization bill having been passed whatever.

So if the position of Chairman DINGELL is, if he does not dictate the terms of every provision in the legislation, then we are not going to have any Amtrak, which I take to be the meaning of this letter, the fact of the matter is that that is a totally empty threat.

Mr. President, this very minute Amtrak is operating, and this very minute, Amtrak is operating without an authorization. A number of times during the past 10 years, Amtrak has functioned without an authorization being in effect. It may not be a great way to do business. It may be undue power in the hands of an Appropriation Committee to do business that way, but be that as it may, the fact is that agencies are able to operate and Amtrak is today functioning without an authorization bill being on the books.

This letter is hardball, an attempt at hardball politics practiced by our friends in the House of Representatives, but when the hardball crosses the plate, it turns out to be a paper wad. There is nothing behind it. I know that there are those who have very strong feelings about this one provision that is in the conference report, one of nine provisions. It is the only sticking point. The President has indicated that he would support the legislation without this one provision

in it. I understand that there are strong views about it.

The provision says that if a nonrailroad acquires a railroad, then the ICC should review the acquisition. Why, we might ask? Why should the Interstate Commerce Commission review the acquisition of a railroad by a nonrailroad? If a railroad is acquiring a railroad, then that presents certain questions relating to competition.

Maybe competition is going to be affected if there is a concentration of power, if there is a concentration of railroads. Maybe the ICC should review a railroad acquiring a railroad, as it now does, but there is no immediate reason that pops into mind indicating that the Interstate Commerce Commission should review the acquisition of a railroad by a nonrailroad. For example, the Senator from Nebraska is a nonrailroad. If the Senator from Nebraska were a person of means who was in the business of acquiring a railroad, it does not strike this Senator as being a matter of logical necessity that a regulatory agency should review this acquisition.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, at some point, will my friend and colleague yield for a question?

Mr. DANFORTH. Of course.

Mr. WARNER. Is this an appropriate time?

Mr. DANFORTH. Yes.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I have listened to my colleague's very carefully prepared remarks on this point, but I am troubled by this reference to the paper wad. This paper wad is directed at about 1.5 million Virginians who, as we are here on this floor, are proceeding down Routes I-95 and I-66 into gridlock traffic situations and looking for the Congress of the United States working with the Government of our State to try to relieve this congestion. For several years, Members of the House and Members of the Senate—and now the effort is joined in by my distinguished colleague, Mr. ROBB, who spoke earlier, who is on the Commerce Committee and who has fostered this particular legislation—have worked for the commuter rail system. I urge my colleague to think about that provision in this bill which breaks the last obstacle against this commuter rail, the last obstacle after years of effort.

I earlier in this session endeavored to attach this commuter rail provision to a piece of legislation, and I now refer to page 2 of the letter that the distinguished Senator from Missouri was referring to, a letter dated June 6, 1990.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this letter in its entirety may be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. WARNER. On the second page, the writer, Mr. DINGELL, says:

I understand, as well, that Senator Warner has explored the possibility of attaching the Northern Virginia commuter rail provision in this legislation to an appropriations measure. As you know, the rules of the House provide for points of order to be asserted against any such nongermane Senate amendments in an appropriations bill. While such points of order are often waived on minor matters, I do not think that would be the case here. Much as the House is sympathetic to the need for commuter rail service in Northern Virginia and has endeavored in H.R. 2364 to make such service a reality, a provision as important as this one, infringing significantly on the jurisdiction of two authorizing committees, would almost certainly result in a point of order being asserted.

In addition, the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority's [NVT] rail car acquisition contract will result in substantially higher costs if a firm order is not placed by early August.

That is August, I say parenthetically, 1990. Continuing:

Even if a point of order on an appropriations measure is waived, it is unlikely that any such measure will have been conferred and signed into law by then. Moreover, during the short period of time remaining before the August recess, almost all of our committee's attention is likely to be consumed by conference on H.R. 3030, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. For this reason, too, it is doubtful that the House could meet the NVT's deadline through consideration of a new bill.

Mr. President, with all due respect for my colleague from Missouri, that is not a paper wad in the Commonwealth of Virginia. My distinguished colleague and friend, Mr. ROBB, and I are faced with a situation where we have this one shot to at long last consummate a legislative effort undertaken by many on this side as well as in the House of Representatives.

It is for that reason, Mr. President, I associate myself with my distinguished colleague and others who are voting to override this measure.

Mr. DANFORTH. Mr. President, I very much sympathize with the position of the two Senators from Virginia. I can say that from the standpoint of the continuation of Amtrak and the ability of Amtrak to function throughout country, it is not very much of a paper wad in that regard because Amtrak is going to function on the basis of appropriations.

Now, it is true—

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I will accept that, but it is a mighty cannonball coming right at us.

Mr. DANFORTH. It is certainly true that Senator ROBB worked very hard to get this provision that relates specifically to Virginia in the legislation, and it is in the bill; there is no doubt about it. The President has indicated that he agrees with this provision. His only problem is the leveraged buyout provision.



It is also true that a bill has been introduced in the House incorporating all provisions of this legislation with the exception of leveraged buyout in it, and that a bill is going to be introduced in the Senate which will incorporate all provisions in it except for leveraged buyout. It is not true that this is a matter of great difficulty for the House of Representatives because it is legislation that word for word has been passed and in fact is now before us.

It is true that if the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee decides he wants to punish the two Senators from Virginia, he probably could do it. He could say that in order to punish you for not supporting the leveraged buyout provision, he is going to hurt Virginia in order to punish the Senators and the people of Virginia and the House delegation from Virginia, that he would raise a point of order on an appropriations bill.

I do not think that is going to happen because I do not think the House is going to allow Amtrak nationally to come to a halt, much less the provision of Virginia.

I understand high pressure tactics. I understand the desire of people to get their own way and to try to threaten, to try to hurt, in order to accomplish that. There is nothing new in that. I can understand the position of the two Senators from Virginia. I would probably take the same position myself.

But what I am saying is that the President of the United States has said that this one item in the bill, one of nine items in the bill, is something which he thinks is bad policy and he does not want to swallow it.

It is my view that if we are acting responsibly as legislators, what we should attempt to do is to pass the basic bill, take care of the issue that has been raised by the two Senators from Virginia, get it passed, and see what happens.

I can understand the concern the Senator has expressed. But my view is that this LBO provision does not belong in this bill. It was not considered by the full Senate. It was passed as a separate bill, reported out as a separate bill in the Commerce Committee, but it was not addressed by the Senate. It is still on the calendar. It was squeezed into this legislation in conference. It is strongly objected to by the President of the United States. It is just bad policy. It is just bad policy.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished colleague for allowing me to have this colloquy. I appreciate his representations that if he were in the position of the two Senators from Virginia, he would do much the same. I can assure the Senator the two Senators from Virginia, having once been privileged to serve in the Marine Corps, can take a lot of pun-

ishment but we cannot stand by and allow 1½ million Virginians to take punishment, and this is the saving grace. The two of us will fight here and stand like a stone wall.

Mr. President, I thank my distinguished colleague from Missouri.

Mr. DANFORTH. I would hope, though, in taking a longer view of the interests of the people of Virginia and the longer view of the interests of people of the country, the two Senators would not want to be in a position of just being beaten around the head by the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I do not wish to take up the time of the Senate, but again I think I have stated my case.

I want to say—and I think it is important and my distinguished colleague from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], would join me—that we have talked at length, in my case parenthetically, with the President, the Chief of Staff, Mr. Sununu, and all of them have tried their very best to accommodate the two Senators from Virginia. They recognize the dilemma not only the two Senators but Virginians are in and the importance of this issue. They assured us that if there were any way to work it out, we would receive the full cooperation of the President and the senior members of his staff.

Mr. DANFORTH. The Senator can certainly count on the ranking member of the Senate Commerce Committee. There is no controversy within the Senate or within the Congress. It is a matter of being held hostage.

Let us face it. The State of Virginia is being held hostage. The two Senators from Virginia are being held hostage. It is not a comfortable position in which to be. I understand that.

Mr. WARNER. I thank the Senator.

#### EXHIBIT 1

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,

Washington, DC, June 6, 1990.

HON. EARNEST F. HOLLINGS,  
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR FRITZ: I understand that representatives of the Administration have indicted various Senators that if the President's veto of the Amtrak reauthorization bill is sustained, the President would sign a new bill "similar to H.R. 2364" but without the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) provision to which he objected in his veto message. Although I am not quite sure what is meant by the word "similar," I am writing because I would not want Senators to make their decisions about the upcoming override vote on the assumption that consideration of even an identical bill is likely to ensue in the House. In fact, the obstacles to passage of such new legislation are legion.

As an initial matter, H.R. 2364 as considered by the House contained provisions in the jurisdiction of two House committees,

the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on the Judiciary. The conference report on H.R. 2364 includes two Senate provisions of interest to two other House committees—Ways and Means with respect to a provision that will save Amtrak \$16 million annually in rail unemployment taxes, and Public Works with respect to Senator Gorton's amendment to eliminate multiple states' withholding of income taxes from transportation workers.

In all likelihood, a new bill introduced in the House, even minus the ICC provision, would be referred initially to at least three and possibly as many as all four of these House committees. Without question, Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Public Works would all be given the opportunity to consider the measure either initially or sequentially. In the same vein, even if the Senate were to pass such a bill and send it to the House, that bill too would be referred to the relevant committees. I either case, a substantial amount of time would be consumed, and it is not evident that the bill would ever reach the floor.

I understand, as well, that Senator Warner has explored the possibility of attaching the Northern Virginia commuter rail provision in this legislation to an appropriations measure. As you know, the Rules of the House provide for points of order to be asserted against any such nongermane Senate amendments in an appropriations bill. While such points of order are often waived on minor matters, I do not think that would be the case here. Much as the House is sympathetic to the need for commuter rail service in Northern Virginia and has endeavored in H.R. 2364 to make such service a reality, a provision as important as this one, infringing significantly on the jurisdiction of two authorizing committees, would almost certainly result in a point of order being asserted.

In addition, the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority's (NVTA) rail car acquisition contract will result in substantially higher costs if a firm order is not placed by early August. Even if a point of order on an appropriations measure is waived, it is unlikely that any such measure will have been conferred and signed into law by then. Moreover, during the short period of time remaining before the August recess, almost all of our Committee's attention is likely to be consumed by the conference on H.R. 3030, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. For this reason, too, it is doubtful that the House could meet the NVTA's August deadline through consideration of a new bill.

I am concerned that some Senators might assume they can vote to sustain the veto here without doing real damage to Amtrak and the many parties that have vital interests in H.R. 2364. Given the shortness of time before adjournment, the pendency of other urgent business, and the many procedural obstacles to further House consideration of this matter, the scenario being painted by the Administration's representatives for further consideration of the Amtrak bill seems to me so unrealistically optimistic that it should not form the basis for a vote, one way or the other, on the veto override.

Sincerely,

JOHN D. DINGELL,  
Chairman.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANFORTH. I am happy to yield.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, we are again on Thursday coming up to Friday. I think before the Senator from Missouri got back on the floor there were certain discussions, and the majority leader posed the question. In order to get to a vote on this could we entertain a unanimous-consent agreement for half an hour on our side, an hour on the other side, for controlled time, and then arrange for a vote about 5:30.

Mr. DOLE. Next Wednesday.

Mr. EXON. Did the Republican leader say next Wednesday? We were thinking not about next Wednesday but sometime today. Is there some reason we should not vote today?

Mr. DANFORTH. I am not in the business of time agreements. I am just a humble Senator from Missouri. I leave it to the majority leader and the minority leader to work out time agreements.

I am satisfied with any time that can be worked out except that I do have a family obligation early next week. One of my kids is graduating from college. I am certainly going to be present for that. But other than that little problem, as far as I am concerned, any time.

Mr. EXON. Would the Senator like to vote tonight?

Mr. DANFORTH. As far as I am concerned, I will certainly be here. I am told on both sides of the aisle there is not necessarily everybody available. On a veto override, when you are counting each vote, I think everybody wants to be full strength.

So my suggestion would be, just the suggestion of one humble Senator from Missouri, that we find some time certain when we would be at full strength, say the middle of next week, and that we plan to take it up then. That would be by suggestion.

Mr. EXON. I think I can speak for the majority leader. Is the minority leader telling us that we just do not want a vote this week?

Mr. DOLE. No.

Mr. EXON. Is that what I am to understand from the remark of the Senator from Missouri?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the Republican leader seeking recognition?

Mr. DOLE. No. The Senator from Nebraska has the floor. I say in response I think we have four, maybe by this time five absentees; one recovering from an operation, two at graduation exercises for their children, and they would like to be here to vote. They will not be here today. They will not be here tomorrow. So we are not going to vote today or tomorrow.

Mr. EXON. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I believe the Senator from Missouri has the floor.

Mr. EXON. I thank him for yielding. I take it there is no way we can get a time agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DANFORTH. Mr. President, I would simply conclude my comments by saying that even if one were to assume that it was a good idea to have a regulatory agency review the acquisition of a railroad by a nonrailroad, I really wonder whether the Interstate Commerce Commission, as it is now set up, is in a position to do that.

The Interstate Commerce Commission really has a very illustrious history. If any citizen wants to see Government in its golden age, or at least kind of a museum to Government in its golden age, one place to go in Washington is to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is a glorious public building. It has a marvelous hearing room, unlike anything that we have in the Senate.

Back in the good old days when transportation was regulated, the railroads and the truckers would arrive for hearings in the Interstate Commerce Commission, arrive probably on trains at Union Station, and go in their Pierce Arrows or whatever, over to the ICC. They would have their hearings. It was a splendid affair, for a regulated sector of the economy, in a hearing room that looks as though it was created as a stage set for God himself. It was the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the glory days of the Commission. But they are long since gone.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's jurisdiction has been so changed in an era of deregulation that that Commission is no longer a dominant factor in the governmental or economic scene in the United States.

The ICC is really a shadow of its former self—nice people over there. But if we were thinking of agencies that are skilled in making economic determinations relating to acquisitions and mergers, I am not sure that we would turn to the ICC as being a repository of that kind of skill and background, at least at this moment.

The proposal in this legislation is to at least partially return to those glory days of yesteryear of ICC regulatory power. I am wondering if in the foreseeable future the ICC would be in a position to fulfill that kind of a task, or at least to fulfill it very well.

So I do not myself believe that this is a subject matter that should be reviewed, and if it should be reviewed I do not think that the ICC is geared up to conduct that kind of review. I myself think that it would be viewed as at least something of a turning back of the clock from the Staggers Act where rail transportation was deregulated.

There are those who do not like the Staggers Act. There are those who be-

lieve that we would be better off if rail transportation were regulated again. But I am not one of those people because I am convinced that the Staggers Act was the salvation of the American railroads. Railroads in this country were literally going down the drain until the Staggers Act was passed. A lot of people criticized transportation deregulation. A lot of people, I am one, have criticized air deregulation. We have seen real problems in what has happened since we deregulated airlines. But the railroads and the airlines are two very different industries. I believe that the Staggers Act saved the railroads. I believe that to put the ICC back into the business of regulation, to administer to the ICC a kind of legislative Geritol, and prop it back onto its feet so that it could dodder to the forefront of regulation, would be a step back into the past. It would weaken the health of American railroads. So I do not think this is a good move, and I do not think that it is an agency that is prepared to take on this kind of move.

My guess, and I am not an economist, is that there are cases where the health of a railroad requires outside investment, that there are cases where communities are going to lose rail transportation, where a railroad is in a weakened condition, and the railroad cries out for some infusion of capital, that the economic health of a railroad depends on somebody stepping in and being able to buy the railroad.

And now the authors of this provision say, wait a second, hold the phone, do not do anything; we have another little barrier for you to cross. Come to Washington; go to the ICC and present your case. Let the ICC work its magic on this proposal that you have to save your railroad and, perhaps, to save your community. We have in Washington a large building. It is now understaffed by Federal employees, but we have an idea here in Congress to revitalize this bureaucracy, to put this governmental bureaucracy back on its feet. Do not go forward with this infusion of capital. Uncle Sam is on the way.

I do not think that it is sound. I do not think that it is in the best interests of rail transportation. I cannot believe that it is in the best interest of communities around this country. Furthermore, even if it were, this is an idea that has not exactly received the careful attention and analysis of the U.S. Senate.

There was a vote in the Senate Commerce Committee on a bill containing similar provisions that was introduced by Senator HARKIN, but the bill is still pending on the calendar of the Senate. So it was added before the Senate was able to direct its attention to it. It was added in conference.



The Senate has not worked its will on this provision. It was shoehorned into the legislation by the Conferees, without the participation of the Senate as a whole.

If we want to get into this business, I suggest, of regulatory review of acquisitions, if we want to get into this business, at the very least we should not begin the process with rail transportation; we should not begin with rail transportation, and we should not say that the place to start is with railroads. Maybe airlines, where if somebody was to acquire an airline and was not competent to run the airline, I suspect that planes would be falling. But I do not think the place to start this process is with railroads.

I believe that if we want to deal with the question of nonrailroad acquisitions of railroads, that the very least is that we should do it in the context of a larger policy of transportation mergers and acquisitions, and it should not be something that is suddenly tossed into an Amtrak authorization bill.

It is important to understand that this provision, one of nine provisions in the bill, is put into an Amtrak authorization bill. If you ask the ordinary person what is the subject matter of an Amtrak authorization bill, the normal citizen would say, "My guess is that the bill has to do with reauthorizing Amtrak."

Well, this provision, added in conference without consideration by the Senate, does not have anything to do with Amtrak, does not have anything at all to do with Amtrak. This has to do with people acquiring private sector railroads, not Amtrak. It does not belong in this bill.

Mr. President, my hope is that we will sustain the President's veto. My hope is that if we want to get into this business of reviewing capital infusions into the railroad industry, that we do so with a little more attention than to do it as a result of a conference report.

Senator HARKIN, when he introduced his bill, introduced it as separate legislation. That is the right idea. Deal with it as a separate legislation. It is on the calendar now. Let the majority leader call it up, and let us deal with it on the floor of the Senate. Let us have a debate. Let people be able to offer amendments as to the degree to which the Interstate Commerce Commission is to be restored to its previous days of glory. Let the Senate work its will on that.

This is what we are for in the Senate, the deliberative body. If we are going to turn the clock back on deregulation, let us do so, having debated it and thought about it, not just squeeze it into an extraneous piece of legislation.

Mr. President, I think the President of the United States is correct. I do not believe that this belongs in this bill. Amtrak is going to continue to

function with or without this legislation.

With respect to the concerns of the Senators from Virginia, we are prepared to go forward, and we would instantaneously pass the bill without this LBO provision.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MITCHELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MIKULSKI). The distinguished majority leader.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, as I understand the situation, the distinguished Republican leader stated a few moments ago that there would not be a vote on this measure this week. I inquire of the manager, is that correct?

Mr. DANFORTH. I am sorry. I did not hear.

Mr. MITCHELL. I have been advised that while I was absent, in a colloquy between the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Nebraska, it was publicly stated that the Republicans were not going to realize a vote to occur on this.

Mr. DANFORTH. I am not in the business of making that kind of representation. I was present when Senator EXON asked the question, and Senator DOLE said there would not be a vote this week because there are something like five Republican Senators who are out.

The suggestion was that we could have a time, say, next Wednesday, if that would be possible. My problem early next week is that I have one of my children graduating from college. I do not necessarily have to be there.

If everybody counts so carefully on these veto overrides, I think it would be helpful if we can have some time maybe in the middle of the week.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I say to the Members of the Senate, I think this dramatizes in a way that no words that I could otherwise speak the difficulty of accomplishing anything in the Senate.

Two years ago we adopted a practice of having the Senate in session 3 weeks out of a month, one of each 4 weeks not in session. Many Americans do not understand why it is that we do not work 4 weeks a month like they do. Now in the 3 weeks a month that we do work Senators do not want to have votes on Mondays and they do not want to have votes on Fridays.

We have 3 weeks of the month in which we work, and in those 3 weeks we have 3 days of the week in which the Senate can vote.

Throughout this period it has been stated in writing and publicly repeated that the 1 day on which the Senate would be in session into the evening and voting would be Thursdays. Now we have reached the situation where we cannot vote on a Thursday. I have the greatest respect for the Senators

who are necessarily absent, and I understand the fact that Senators must on occasion be absent due to illness, family graduation, or whatever reason. That is to be expected and it is to be tolerated. But it is intolerable that the Senate cannot function if one of a few Senators have something else to do on one of the 3 days of the week of the 3 weeks of the month that the Senate is supposed to be in session and working.

There are 100 Senators. Each one has good and valid and substantial reasons for being absent on occasion. And we must accept that. But we simply cannot accept a situation in which that requires the Senate not to function.

It seems to me that we must either consider that we will have to reconsider the whole practice of 3 weeks on and 1 week off, or we certainly will have to consider canceling a portion of the proposed August recess, because what is occurring now is what ordinarily takes 1 day takes a week, what should take an hour takes a day. The Senator himself just openly acknowledged there is nothing to debate on this issue but, because Senators are absent, we want to vote next Wednesday.

Obviously, there is nothing we can do. The Senator has it in his power. The Senator and the minority has it in their power to prevent a vote from occurring.

Mr. DANFORTH. Madam President, if the majority leader will yield, I do not really think that there is any desire on this side to thwart the functioning of the Senate. I think this is just a question of scheduling. It is not a question of delay at all. It is not a question of dragging feet or endless debate or not cooperating. I think that there is every desire to cooperate.

It is, I think, very common on veto override votes for both sides to want to count their votes very carefully. It just happens to be at this particular time of year, for reasons that are perfectly understandable, there are people who are absent, there are people at graduations. Senator DOLE said there are two on our side who are now attending graduations of kids. Senator CHAFEE has had an operation. He is due back next week.

I think that, if we could just lay this aside, the Senate could, I think, get a time agreement to take it up at some time certain and have half an hour of debate, maybe no debate at all next week and squeeze it right in.

Mr. MITCHELL. In the meantime, some Senator has a graduation next Wednesday.

Mr. DANFORTH. My suggestion would be to announce that the vote is going to take place on Wednesday—that, to me, would solve it—and ask unanimous consent to have it at a time certain.

Mr. MITCHELL. But that means that here we are in a situation where everything we attempt to bring up we are unable to proceed with, and I must say it is extremely, extremely difficult and discouraging under the circumstances.

I want to make clear I do not dispute the fact that Senators are necessarily absent. I accept that, certainly if a Senator is ill or goes to a child's graduation—I would criticize a Senator who did not go to his child's graduation; that is obviously very important. The question is, Is the Senate incapable of functioning and transacting business when such necessary absences occur? What is, and what is not, necessary? Something which is important to one Senator, which I might share, might be unimportant to another. How do we make such judgments? How do we ever proceed in any responsible manner?

Mr. DANFORTH. Madam President, I can say that I have never aspired to the office of majority leader. I cannot imagine a worse job than to try to organize this body. I think it would be just absolutely terrible.

As far as I am concerned, if we could have a live pair or something for this Senator—I might say Senator ROSS is going to be at the same commencement, the same situation exactly I am in next week—maybe we could work out something in that regard. I do not care. I am not trying to hold up the Senate at all. I very seldom do.

But I think you have a situation now where the people on this side would be very amenable to setting whatever time the Senator wants. But, as Senator DOLE says, we have too many people absent right now.

Mr. DOLE. Madam President, I say this now with some precedent. I recall being majority leader and people telling me there would not be any votes. I think there are times we have to protect Members on both sides. I am certain it has been done on that side this year and it has been done on this side. That is the responsibility of the leadership from time to time.

But in this case, there is not any urgency. The trains are going to go whether we do it today or a week from Wednesday. It is not something that has to be dealt with any time in the near future as far as I am concerned. We can go back to the Kassebaum amendment pending yesterday or back to the crime bill. We will be prepared to do that, and they will miss votes. We are not trying to protect them on votes. They will miss them.

But in this instance our President has an interest. He vetoed this bill. We have a particular responsibility to see if we cannot sustain the veto. Maybe we cannot. I do not know how many votes we have. Maybe we do not have enough. The President feels strongly about it, and I think we have a special

responsibility on this side of the aisle, compared to the other side of the aisle, on an issue like this to make certain we can do the best we can.

We cannot do the best we can with five absentees. They may all vote against you. I know—I think I know, but I do not know for certain.

We prefer not to frustrate the majority leader any more than we have to. But, in fact, I say we are going to meet at 5:30; we are having a caucus on the crime bill. We are trying to move it forward. We know the majority leader wants to do that. We have to keep the train moving, or maybe not in this case, but we have to keep moving, put it that way.

I wish I had better news for the majority leader, but we are going to meet at 5:30 on the crime bill and certainly are willing to go back to the Kassebaum amendment, and I understand there may be some way to compromise that. The Senator from Ohio, the Senator from Kansas, or the crime bill, since we are going to have a caucus on that, that probably would not be very helpful. There may be some other matter we might be able to take up. I do not know that it might be. We are not trying to protect missing votes.

I think this is a special case where the President of the United States has vetoed a bill and he is looking primarily to this side, although we hope we have votes on the other side, to sustain his position, and the Senator from Missouri has the responsibility as the ranking Republican on that committee to make that happen, or try to make that happen. Otherwise, I think the majority leader knows the Senator from Missouri seldom holds up the Senate.

Then he has this special problem that is further frustrating in a sense on next Tuesday. Is the Senator from Missouri speaking on Tuesday at the graduation?

Mr. DANFORTH. No, I am just going to be the proud papa next Tuesday.

Mr. DOLE. Well, in any event, I do not know what else we can do on this side. But if the majority leader has a suggestion, we will be happy to try to cooperate.

Mr. MITCHELL. I have some suggestions, but I think they are better left unsaid right at this moment. I yield the floor and perhaps will discuss it privately with the Republican leader.

Mr. ADAMS. Parliamentary inquiry. Are we on the veto override?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. ADAMS. Madam President, I rise in support of overriding this Presidential veto of the Amtrak reauthorization bill.

Madam President, Congress has worked its will by previously passing this legislation and sending it to the

President. Nevertheless, the President has seen fit with little logic and weak arguments, to arbitrarily overrule this legislative mandate.

The President states that we must be competitive, yet he ignores a crumbling Federal transportation infrastructure. This includes not only passenger trains but our roads, waterways, and airports.

Rather than presenting roadmaps to the 1990's, Mr. Bush has consistently presented roadmaps back to the horse and buggy days.

Madam President, Amtrak has been and will continue to be not only an integral part of our national infrastructure, but a part of our history, a part of our history that cannot and must not be ignored.

President Bush says that he cannot support this legislation because of certain restrictive administrative review requirements. To that I say, please Mr. Bush, do not hide behind such a weak excuse. Tell us where you really stand on the issue of adequate Federal support for a critical passenger service.

But then, Madam President, the answer is obvious. This is the fourth year in a row that this and the previous administration has recommended no appropriations for the Amtrak budget.

What this President is really saying to the American public is that despite the efficiencies implemented by my friend Graham Claytor, Chairman of the Board for Amtrak, who probably is the best railroad man in the United States, he, the President, sees no reason to serve the small towns and communities of America, and Washington State.

He is saying that communities in my State like White Salmon, Ephrata, Leavenworth, Pasco, Centralia, and Wenatchee do not deserve a clean, efficient, and workable passenger rail system.

This is particularly true, Madam President, when we look at the fact that the bus system in the United States is crumbling also, right at this moment, as I speak. Where will the people go that cannot drive? And there are a substantial portion of them in the United States—no bus, no train, no horse, no buggy.

As we all know, Amtrak serves more communities than all the airlines combined, and in many communities it serves, there is no alternative air service provided.

With this veto, this administration expresses its insensitivity and lack of care not only for those living in rural and small towns in Washington State, but for a substantial number of elderly and low-income families who use passenger rail as their primary means of long distance transportation. With



little discussion, this President is saying, I cut you off.

Madam President, what will also be irrecoverably hurt if this veto is not overridden, are the many commuter lines who rely on Amtrak support.

Amtrak helps subsidize State commuter rail operations throughout the Northeast corridor by providing the majority of the base costs for maintaining the line. This impacts over 70 million passengers in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

Why am I interested in this fact? Madam President, I am in discussions with people in my own State to study the feasibility of developing such a commuter line between Seattle and Tacoma, WA, on current Burlington Northern lines. Support from Amtrak will, of course, play an integral part in this equation.

Commuters in the Puget Sound region of my own State demand immediate relief to an overwhelming gridlock problem. Commuter trains may be part of that solution. I hope they are. However, an Amtrak Presidential veto hurts this effort.

Madam President, I want to conclude by speaking to an item on this bill that I originally initiated and is of critical importance to the truckers and railroad workers primarily living in the eastern part of my State.

These workers are the backbone of eastern Washington State industry, transporting agricultural goods and other freight throughout the country. They drive the trucks and operate the trains that carry the food for your meals and wood for your homes.

For many years, Washington State truck and railroad workers have been unfairly taxed by some of our neighboring States. Though not residing in those States, these workers are taxed for merely traveling through on the way to their final destinations.

Madam President, this inequity had to be stopped. That is why I proposed and Congress accepted a provision in this bill that prohibited what I saw to be a double taxation. I have been joined in this by the junior Senator from my State, Senator GORTON.

If for no other reason, Madam President, it is important we override this veto to provide what is only fair and equitable to an important segment of our working force in this country.

Madam President, this body must act decisively. We must tell the President that the Federal Government has a role to play in providing service to small town America. We must tell the President that commuter needs must be acknowledged and met. We must tell the President truck and railroad workers deserve a fair break.

Madam President, we in the Senate must override this veto.

Madam President, I am a former Secretary of Transportation of the

United States. I remember this fight going back many, many years. Presidents have vetoed the Amtrak bill and Congress has consistently overridden it with the help of both Republicans and Democrats. They have overridden it because it is part of the transportation system of the United States and it has been part of the defense system of the United States, carrying many people and goods to many parts of our Nation.

I hope that the Senator from Nebraska is successful in his efforts to obtain a vote on this, to obtain a vote where we will override. I shall be joining him in voting to override this veto and establish Amtrak service once again in the United States on a firm basis.

I thank the Chair and I thank the manager of the bill for this time.

Mr. EXON. Madam President, I would like to respond to some of the comments and arguments made by my great friend and colleague from Missouri. I say that in all sincerity. Senator DANFORTH and I are working friends, close associates. I have a high regard for him both professionally and otherwise. He happens to be an ordained Episcopal minister and I am an Episcopalian.

We also have something else in common, even more binding I suggest than our religious faith, and that is that we are dedicated disciples of the St. Louis Cardinals. So whatever I say about the arguments that he has made, I only would point out that he is not only an ordained Episcopal minister, but he is also a graduate lawyer with some distinction. And I have often thought it places those of us who do not have that kind of training at a distinct disadvantage. Or, to put it another way, a combination of an ordained minister and a lawyer and a member of the bar association can oftentimes be a very dangerous mixture, especially when you get involved in debate.

I listened with great interest to the comments made by the Senator from Missouri. I would simply say that I think that he has blown all out of reasonable proportion the objections that he raised to the bill.

He took a great deal of time to explain the glories of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the past, and how people came in, probably by railroad, and went in high-priced automobiles over the ICC, where they had this room of grandeur. By implication, at least, he indicated the amendment that was primarily offered by Senator HARKIN, with which the President and Senator DANFORTH have taken keen exception, was going to reregulate the railroad industry. Simply said, that is nonsense. It is nonsense, if you looked at the provisions. It is nonsense to indicate that this was not considered by

the Commerce Committee in the U.S. Senate.

In fact, the measure that is being attacked by the manager of the bill on the other side was a measure introduced on a strictly bipartisan basis. Not only was Senator HARKIN involved but he had, as cosponsors to this legislation that is now being attacked—unfairly, I might add, as reregulating the railroad—Senator PRESSLER, Senator SIMON, Senator GRASSLEY, and Senator DASCHLE; I think a typical bipartisan approach.

It is interesting to note, is it not, Madam President, that all of those Members of the U.S. Senate come from rural areas. Why are people from rural areas so much concerned about the one item that the President has seen fit to establish as his reason for the veto? Because we rely on transportation in rural America to get the products and fruits of our farmers and ranchers into the processing factories, then into the stores of the people all over the United States of America who enjoy the good life, I might add because of the profits and fruits of the labor of those people who work so very hard.

Therefore, rail transportation from the very beginning has been a heartbeat, a lifeline, a if you will, for the people that live in that area. Why are they suggesting this very minimal provision? Certainly it is not to reregulate the railroad industry, as has been advanced by the reasoning of the Senator from Missouri. No way.

All this amendment does is to provide some very minimal, and, Madam President, I emphasize the word minimal, protection to see to it that rural America, and Americans as a whole, are not taken advantage of by Wall Street speculators or greenmailers or corporate raiders to the disadvantage of the people of the United States.

This is a very minimal provision. Let me outline it again as I did in my opening comments. All this does is, with respect to a class I railroad, of which there are only 16 in the United States, provide for an expedited, minimum public interest review, if some nonrailroad entity or person wanted to buy one of these railroads. The Senator from Missouri used as an example, suppose that Senator Exon had the money and the inclination to buy a railroad, why should he be prevented from doing that?

Well, his example was not very good. First, I do not have the inclination, and certainly I do not have the money. But using that as an example, as it was used by the Senator from Missouri, what possible reason would Senator JIM EXON have in buying a railroad, something which I know nothing about? And why would I invest my time and money that I do not have,

but if I had it, into something that I do not know anything about?

If JIM EXON were to buy the Union Pacific Railroad, for example, I think one would wonder, why is he doing that? I have no experience in stock raiding, not being a stock raider, not being one who tries to manipulate things, not being a greenmailer. But I think if I were, it should raise some concern someplace as to why someone without any interest in railroads would suddenly want to buy one.

The Senator from Missouri seems to think that is the free enterprise system; things working as they should. If somebody wants to buy something in America, they do it. It is the free enterprise system at work.

When we talk about such things as railroads, especially the class I railroads, the big railroads, there has to be and there obviously is a minimum consideration for the people that would be adversely affected. Not only the workers that work on that railroad, but more importantly, I suggest, the service that that railroad provides in any area of the United States.

So I think it was not proper and I hope no one is influenced by the argument that Senators PRESSLER, SIMON, DASCHLE, GRASSLEY, and HARKIN were out to create a new Taj Mahal and re-regulation of the railroad industry, as has been alleged.

Certainly that is not the case. I hope those Senators, before this debate comes to a conclusion, come to the floor and state that was not the reason. Nor would it be a result of this legislation if it were passed. Emphasizing again, Madam President, the interests of the community and the people suggest that the ICC simply take a look, if and when a class I railroad, of which there are only 16, if they were about to be purchased by a nonrailroad entity. The ICC can come in and take a look to see whether or not such a transaction could adversely affect the overall transportation system of the United States—certainly with regard to the areas where the railroad exists that might be purchased for reasons other than to be operating as a railroad.

Madam President, we have tried unsuccessfully to get a vote on this matter today. We have had several suggestions for time agreements, and it has not been possible to get those. The majority leader and the minority leader, have been over and talked on this matter. I have no problems with putting this matter off. I do not have any choice in it. We are not going to have a vote on it today. I did not set the time for the vote. As the chairman of the Surface Transportation Subcommittee I was asked to handle this override attempt by the chairman of the Commerce Committee and the majority leader, and I have been here discharging my duties.

I frankly feel quite optimistic, Madam President, if we could have this vote today, from the vote counting that I have done and the people I have talked to, I think we would have a reasonably good chance without any commitments, a reasonably good chance to override the veto of the President today. I hope we can hold those and override the veto next week, or next month, or next year, whenever we do get around to voting on this matter. I think it is a sad matter indeed when we find that we cannot carry on the functions of the U.S. Senate and work in a very timely fashion.

I suspect I cannot get this kind of commitment, though. I would leave any arrangements such as this up to the minority leader and majority leader. I believe as of right now, we could prevail in overriding the Presidential veto for all of the good reasons that have been explained here today. If we put this off until next week, I would hope, as a part of any unanimous-consent agreement, that we could get an agreement that the President nor any member of his cabinet would arm twist between now and next week or next month, whenever it is we get around to vote on this. But I suspect if for no other reason then it might be in the interests of the President and in the interests of trying to sustain his veto that this matter be put off as long as possible. That works to the disadvantage, Madam President, of those of us who firmly believe this veto should be overridden.

While I suspect if it is put off until next week, as it is likely to be, we will have to keep our vote counting, we will have to keep our contacts, we will have to keep close contact with those who have at least indicated a strong desire to override the Presidential veto notwithstanding the objection and the activities of the President of the United States and those under his direct charge who have been working full time to try to gather the small amount of votes that are necessary to sustain the veto.

With that, if there is no other Senator wishing to make any comment, 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.

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

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

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, the pending business before the Senate is the veto of the Amtrak legislation by the President and the question before the Senate is should we override the veto.

Mr. President, I would like to lend my voice as the junior Senator from Maryland that we most assuredly do override the veto of the President because it is absolutely in our national interest to do so.

Mr. President, when I was a Member of the House of Representatives, for more than a decade I served on the Energy and Commerce Committee, and I was on the Railroad Committee. Now as a Senator I am on the Appropriations Committee and the Subcommittee on Transportation. The reason I am on that committee is because transportation is absolutely crucial to the economic development and the future of this country. Railroads are not a thing of the past. In fact, railroads are a means of transportation for the future.

When we take a look at how we can transport ourselves up and down the Northeast corridor, we already have congested airways. We have planes that do not necessarily land or take off on time. One needs only to try to take the shuttle into LaGuardia. It is like aeronautical cholesterol. The arteries and veins are clogged beyond belief and there is very little in the way of a bypass. However, Amtrak provides bypass surgery to get up and down this east coast corridor in a swift Metroliner.

I do not want to sound like an ad for Amtrak or Metro, but I can tell you we can leave Union Station and be in New York in 2½ short hours. I hope we would even think about how to do more rapid rail in order to go up and down the corridor in the way that our Japanese allies do with these bullet trains. It is important, if we are going to have commerce up and down this corridor and then into Boston and the New England States, to be able to have a reliable railroad transportation system. It is essential.

Also, Mr. President, as the Senator from Maryland, I worry about the commuters. In this country we worry about not only people having jobs but we want them to get to them on time and alive. The Amtrak rail system has provided much-needed commuter rail service back and forth between Baltimore and Washington. Our own dear colleague, Senator Joe BIDEN, does not want to live in Washington. He does not aspire to a Gucci lifestyle; he goes home every night. He rides Amtrak, as do many other Delaware people and as do many Marylanders.

Mr. President, when you ride the Amtrak—and I have done it—you see a lot of ordinary people who have a lot of ordinary Federal jobs who come to work out of Baltimore and other stations. They need that service to get here on time and get back home to Baltimore where you can buy a \$65,000 house for \$65,000, unlike in the Washington area where a \$65,000



house goes for \$320,000 when the market is down.

Now, we can provide housing, a qualified work force, but we have to be able to get them here, and we cannot do it just on roads. That is why Amtrak is absolutely important.

We subsidize every darned thing in this country. We have now reached a point where we have no-fault capitalism. America's private sector wants guarantees and subsidies for just about everything we do. If we are going to be in the subsidy business, why not subsidize those parts of our economy that then produce an even greater benefit, which is our transportation system. We subsidize highways and byways. Let us subsidize trains. We subsidize airports and airlines, pretty heftily, I might add, providing air traffic controllers and facilities and so on. Let us worry about the trains.

Let us worry about the trains. We have our precedents and we in Maryland have had our tussles with the Virginia people. Sometimes they take our oysters, and they claim credit for our crabs. But one thing we do know is over there in northern Virginia they need Amtrak to be able to get to work. So for those of us that are down the corridor, we are ready to settle our oyster wars and sports differences, and say certainly in the Northeast corridor we need Amtrak.

Let me close by saying I would like also, in addition to supporting the veto override, to support our majority leader's plea to keep the Senate trains running on time. I hope we can vote on this override tonight. There are many Senators who have compelling family needs and other responsibilities where they might not be here next week.

We are all here now. It is 10 after 5. We do not have to close up shop. We are not the New York Stock Exchange, though we trade in some pretty heavy-duty commodities. We could do this bill tonight. I hope we would heed the majority leader's plea. Let us vote on the legislation. Let the Senate work its will, and then keep not only Amtrak running but let us keep the Senate running.

Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time. Though I have given this spirited speech, I note the absence of a quorum and ask you to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

#### LIBERIAN FIGHTING

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, as I speak, rebel troops in Liberia appear poised to launch a final offensive against the capital of Monrovia, where strongman President Samuel K. Doe still clings to power supported by several hundred well-trained soldiers. Despite the fact Doe finds himself in a desperate situation militarily, he apparently plans to try to hold on.

The civil war in Liberia has already cost hundreds, perhaps thousands, of lives. There are unconfirmed reports that rebel forces led by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia have summarily executed hundreds of people from rival tribes.

But, Mr. President, lest people get the idea that the rebels are solely responsible for the ongoing massacre that is taking place, I commend to my colleagues a June 3, 1990, article by Washington Post correspondent Blaine Harden entitled "End of the Line for One of Africa's Worst Tyrants." Harden is currently "banned for life" from Liberia for his earlier dispatches from there.

Doe, Harden writes: "presided over a decade of secret executions and public cannibalism, rigged elections and raging egotism, mass minting of 'Doe dollars,' and the mass flight of financial institutions."

Liberia has long enjoyed a special relationship with the United States. Modern Liberia was founded in 1822 by freed United States slaves with the help of President James Monroe and financial assistance from the United States Congress. American firms are today the largest investors in Liberia.

As the Post's Harden notes:

This relationship was never more special than under Doe. In the years 1980-85, Washington gave his government more than \$500 million—more aid per capita than to any country in Africa, more aid than it saw fit to give Liberia in the entire 133 years between the country's founding and the night in 1980 when Doe's colleagues eviscerated then-President William Tolbert.

For five years, the American taxpayer subsidized one-third of government spending under Doe. The Reagan administration said it spent this money to protect American interests in Liberia (radio transmitters and airport rights) and to smooth a transition from military rule to elective government.

Efforts toward a democratic government stalled in 1985, when Doe rigged the very Presidential election he promised would put an end to de facto rule. Like what happened the year earlier in Panama, where military-backed Nicolas Barletta won office in a rigged contest, Doe claimed the mantle of democratic legitimacy.

In neither contest, not in Panama, not in Liberia, was there ever the slightest doubt about the fraudulent nature of the elections. To the public denunciations were added the private reports of our own diplomatic corps. "Having watched the farce first hand

in Liberia," Harden recalled, "a number of American diplomats there were outraged by their Government's acceptance of the fraud. 'It was one of those rare times when U.S. foreign policy could have made the difference,' said one senior diplomat who served in Monrovia during the election. 'We funded the election, we organized it, we supervised the voting, and then when Doe stole it, we didn't have the guts to tell him to get his ass out of the mansion.'"

Mr. President, there appears now to be an absence of any well-crafted policy by the administration on Liberia, as well as the failure to articulate a new policy now. It is true that, prodded by Congress, United States aid to Liberia has dropped significantly in the past 5 years, from \$77.5 million in military and economic assistance in 1985 to \$11.8 million this year. But there does not seem to be any effort at finding creative policy alternatives—options that will lead Liberia back to the road of democratic development.

Our long-time association with Doe and his henchmen certainly appears to limit our policy options today, just as our long-time link to Panama's Manuel Noriega finally brought us to the point of having to invade that nation. The use of elections as democratic window dressing on the part of the Reagan administration has come back to haunt us now. The folly of such a course is evident in our failure to move quickly and correctly to aid our real historic friend and ally, the people of Liberia.

I believe the United States still can play a constructive and activist role. First to help staunch the bloodshed; then to assist Liberian democrats reconstruct their country and the fabric of their society, a fragile cloth today rent as never before by tribal conflict.

Mr. President, there are legitimate questions that have been raised about the democratic credentials of rebel leader Taylor. Critics say—though he denies it—that his rebellion has received aid from the terrorist state of Libya. They point out that Taylor is a former Doe adviser who fled Liberia after being accused of embezzling hundreds of thousands of dollars from the government. And, until a few days ago, Taylor himself appeared none to anxious to call elections after his troops are victorious.

It was reported today that Taylor has outlined a future for Liberia that includes democratic elections, free enterprise, and a nonaligned foreign policy. It is also clear that he hopes to rely on continued financial support from the United States and other Western countries.

Mr. President, it is imperative that the administration give the current situation in Liberia the attention it deserves.

Today there are United States warships off the coast of Liberia, waiting to evacuate American nationals and others. Mr. President, it is essential that this situation be closely monitored. If it becomes necessary that United States troops be used to safeguard the lives of American citizens, all efforts must be made so that our soldiers do not become involved in the conflict.

Liberia's need for continued economic assistance offers the United States an appropriate level to ensure that democratic reforms are carried out, not just promised. It must be stressed to the government which is formed from the current crisis that reprisals and revenge against the vanquished are unacceptable. It must also be made clear that, despite United States policy errors in the past, good relations with the United States depend on the Liberian leadership announcing a reasonable electoral timetable, and then adhering to it.

I urge my colleagues to join me in expressing concern to the administration about this urgent problem.

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

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

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. METZENBAUM. 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. METZENBAUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate revert to morning business for a period not in excess of 10 minutes.

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

The Senator from Ohio.

#### BARBARA BUSH'S SPEECH AT WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Mr. METZENBAUM. Mr. President, on Friday, June 1, the First Lady, Barbara Bush, gave a commencement address at Wellesley College. I thought it was a good speech, a good address.

The speech embodied some sage and serious advice to the graduates about getting involved in the big ideas of our age, about the importance of human relationships, and the value of diversity in society.

But the speech also offered a light-hearted, yet profound, admonition to the graduates of Wellesley—that they should not allow the swirl of education, career, and service to obscure one of life's most important opportunities—the experience of joy. After all, life is meant to be fun.

I could not agree more, Mr. President, and, as a reflection of the First Lady's attitude toward her own life—one that entails enormous pressures

and responsibilities—that she should emphasize the value of joy in human existence.

Washington is a hectic place where the human perspective is easily dwarfed by big events and powerful people.

We could all benefit from the advice and perspective offered by Mrs. Bush in her speech, when she said:

At the end of your life, you will never regret not having passed one more test, not winning one more verdict or not closing one more deal. You will regret time not spent with a husband, a friend, a child or a parent.

In her speech, Mrs. Bush encouraged young people to think big, beyond their own self-centered interests. She said:

I hope that many of you will consider making three very special choices. The first is to believe in something larger than yourself . . . to get involved in some of the big ideas of your time. I chose literacy . . . early on I made another choice which I hope you will make as well. Whether you are talking about education, career or service, you are talking about life . . . and life must have joy. It's supposed to be fun!

The third choice that must not be missed is to cherish your human connections: your relationships with friends and family . . . one thing will never change: fathers and mothers, if you have children . . . they must come first. You must read to your children, you must hug your children, you must love your children.

Mr. President, I particularly enjoyed the First Lady's speculation on the gender of the future occupant of the White House.

Somewhere out in this audience may even be someone who will one day follow in my footsteps, and preside over the White House as the President's spouse. I wish him well!

Mr. President, I like Barbara Bush. I respect Barbara Bush. And I think Americans stand just a little bit taller because of Barbara Bush.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire text of the First Lady's speech be printed in the RECORD.

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

TEXT OF MRS. BUSH'S REMARKS AT WELLESLEY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 1, 1990

Thank you very much. Thank you President Keohane, Mrs. Gorbachev, trustees, faculty, parents, Julie Porter, Christine Bicknell and, of course, the Class of 1990. I am thrilled to be with you today, and very excited, as I know you must all be, that Mrs. Gorbachev could join us. This is an exciting time in Washington, DC. But I am so glad to be here. I knew coming to Wellesley would be fun, but I never dreamed it would be this much fun.

More than ten years ago when I was invited here to talk about our experiences in the People's Republic of China, I was struck by both the natural beauty of your campus . . . and the spirit of this place.

Wellesley, you see, is not just a place . . . but an idea . . . an experiment in excellence in which diversity is not just tolerated, but is embraced.

The essence of this spirit was captured in a moving speech about tolerance given last year by the student body president of one of your sister colleges. She related the story by Robert Fulghum about a young pastor who, finding himself in charge of some very energetic children, hits upon a game called "Giants, Wizards and Dwarfs." "You have to decide now," the pastor instructed the children, "which you are . . . a giant, a wizard or a dwarf?" At that, a small girl tugging at his pants leg, asked "But where do the mermaids stand?"

The pastor told her there are no mermaids, and she says, "Oh yes there are," she said. "I am a mermaid."

Now this little girl knew what she was and she was not about to give up on either her identity or the game. She intended to take her place wherever mermaids fit into the scheme of things. Where do the mermaids stand . . . All those who are different, those who do not fit the boxes and the pigeonholes? "Answer that question," wrote Fulghum, "and you can build a school, a nation, or a whole world."

As that very wise young woman said . . . "Diversity . . . like anything worth having . . . requires effort." Effort to learn about and respect difference, to be compassionate with one another, to cherish our own identity . . . and to accept unconditionally the same in others.

You should all be very proud that this is the Wellesley spirit. Now I know your first choice today was Alice Walker, known for *The Color Purple*. And guess how I know?

Instead you got me—known for . . . the color of my hair! Alice Walker's book has a special resonance here. At Wellesley, each class is known by a special color . . . for four years the Class of '90 has worn the color purple. Today you meet on Severance Green to say goodbye to all of that . . . to begin a new and very personal journey . . . to search for your own true colors.

In the world that awaits you beyond the shores of Lake Waban, no one can say what your true colors will be. But this I do know: You have a first class education from a first class school. And so you need not, probably cannot, live a "paint-by-numbers" life. Decisions are not irrevocable. Choices do come back. As you set off from Wellesley, I hope that many of you will consider making three very special choices.

The first is to believe in something larger than yourself . . . To get involved in some of the big ideas of your time. I chose literacy because I honestly believe that if more people could read, write and comprehend, we would be that much closer to solving so many of the problems plaguing our society.

Early on I made another choice which I hope you will make as well. Whether you are talking about education, career or service, you are talking about life . . . and life must have joy. It's supposed to be fun!

One of the reasons I made the most important decision of my life . . . to marry George Bush . . . is because he made me laugh. It's true, sometimes we've laughed through our tears . . . but that shared laughter has been one of our strongest bonds. Find the joy in life, because as Ferris Bueller said on his day off . . . "Life moves pretty fast. Ya don't stop and look around once in a while, ya gonna miss it!"

I won't tell George that you applauded Ferris more than you applauded him!

The third choice that must not be missed is to cherish your human connections: your relationships with friends and family. For several years, you've had impressed upon



you the importance to your career of dedication and hard work. This is true, but as important as your obligations as a doctor, lawyer or business leader will be, you are a human being first and those human connections—with spouses, with children, with friends—are the most important investments you will ever make.

At the end of your life, you will never regret not having passed one more test, not winning one more verdict or not closing one more deal. You will regret time not spent with a husband, a friend, a child or a parent.

We are in a transitional period right now . . . fascinating and exhilarating times . . . learning to adjust to the changes and the choices we . . . men and women . . . are facing.

As an example, I remember what a friend said, on hearing her husband complain to his buddies that he had to babysit. Quickly setting him straight . . . my friend told her husband that when it's your own kids . . . it's not called babysitting!

Maybe we should adjust faster, maybe slower. But whatever the era . . . whatever the times, one thing will never change: Fathers and mothers, if you have children . . . they must come first. You must read to your children, you must hug your children, you must love your children.

Your success as a family . . . our success as a society . . . depends not on what happens at the White House, but on what happens inside your house.

For over 50 years, it was said that the winner of Wellesley's annual hoop race would be the first to get married. Now they say the winner will be the first to become a C.E.O. Both of those stereotypes show too little tolerance for those who want to know where the mermaids stand. So I want to offer you today a new legend: The winner of the hoop race will be the first to realize her dream . . . not society's dream . . . her own personal dream. Who knows? Somewhere out in this audience may even be someone who will one day follow in my footsteps, and preside over the White House as the president's spouse. I wish him well!

The controversy ends here. But our conversation is only beginning. And a worthwhile conversation it has been. So as you leave Wellesley today, take with you deep thanks for the courtesy and the honor you have shared with Mrs. Gorbachev and me. Thank you. God bless you. And may your future be worthy of your dreams.

#### AMTRAK REAUTHORIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT—VETO

The Senate continued with consideration of the message from the House.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, Amtrak is important for New Jersey, and continued support of passenger rail in America is important for the Nation. Not only does Amtrak provide transportation links between New Jersey cities and other urban centers, it provides essential alternatives to travel by car for New Jersey commuters, and for people visiting Atlantic City.

The Senate recently passed far-reaching clean air legislation. New Jerseyans, like other Americans, are demanding that we take better care of the environment, and clean up the air that we breathe. Amtrak's commuter

rail systems, which carried more than 14 million passengers nationwide in 1988, encourage nonautomobile commuting, thus reducing the number of cars on the road and reducing road congestion. Fewer cars on the road, and fewer traffic jams reduce air pollution. After working so hard to pass legislation to clean the air it would be ironic to abandon Federal funding of Amtrak, and thereby take a major step backwards toward poorer air quality.

Amtrak has been steadily improving its financial health, and steadily reducing its reliance on public support. Allowing public funding of Amtrak to lapse at this time would threaten an increasingly successful enterprise that provides needed services to millions of Americans. In 1988 69 percent of Amtrak's budget came not from Federal subsidies, but from Amtrak revenues. A decade ago, less than half of Amtrak's operating funds were raised by the railroad. Amtrak trains now carry an average of 189 passengers over each mile they travel, and total passenger miles on Amtrak trains have climbed almost 20 percent since 1981. More than 30 million passengers rode the rails with Amtrak in 1988. The passenger rail system is, and must continue to be an integral component of the economy and transportation network of the Nation, and of New Jersey.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, today the Senate is considering the President's veto of H.R. 2364, the Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1990. I will vote to sustain the President's veto of this bill.

Supporting the President's veto was a difficult decision for me to make. This bill contains a very important provision I coauthored which will provide for rail and motor carrier transportation workers who work in two or more States to pay State taxes only in their State of residence. Unfortunately, the bill also includes a provision which was added by the House that would require for the railroad industry alone, Government review and approval of acquisitions by nonrailroad competitors. This would be such poor public policy that the President was forced to veto the bill based upon this single provision.

Mr. President, I am hopeful that the President's veto will be sustained and that the Congress will simply strip the ICC provision and send back the remainder of the bill to the President. I have been personally assured in a letter dated June 5, 1990, from OMB Director Richard Darman, Chief of Staff John Sununu, and Secretary of Transportation Sam Skinner that the President will approve Amtrak legislation similar to H.R. 2364 once the ICC provision is removed. The letter states:

The President has indicated that he would sign a bill similar to H.R. 2364, which would include the Amtrak authorization levels, modified tax treatment of transportation

employees, and provision for commuter rail service to northern Virginia.

Mr. President, I appreciate having the administration's assurance that the President will support the State taxation provision. Enactment of this provision will provide needed relief for Washington State's railroad and motor carrier workers.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

#### THE OMNIBUS CRIME BILL

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, while the negotiations go on with regard to the crime reform package—and I feel we have made some great strides—I think we can go forward to something. That is certainly our hope on our side, that we can move on. We all know the worth of what we are trying to do and get to a limitation of amendments. We think we can do that. Of course, that will be painful. Many people have had many amendments.

#### EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, let me ask unanimous consent that we revert to the order of morning business.

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

#### FUNDING FOR NEA

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, again speaking about the criminal code, which is not before us, the pending business is the Amtrak veto measure, but in any event we hope that we can get to the things we all know we want to get to in the crime package. This would be the reform of the habeas corpus, which is in the bill; the issue of the death penalty, as amended by the Senate in working its will; issues of the exclusionary rule; issues of money laundering; the issue of Justice Department authorization. I think we can come to those things and move on with that measure next week. We will be working toward that end. Democrats and Republicans alike know the worth of having a criminal reform bill.

But the purpose here in morning business, Mr. President, while we await these things and a decision from the leadership as to the next items on the agenda and the schedule, I would like to speak on the subject which seems to be inspiring an overample supply of hysteria and histrionics and

high melodrama. The motivation for these wails and breast-poundings and plaintive laments, I am sorry to say, is nothing so critical as the plight of Lithuania, nor our staggering debt burden, nor even the criminal reform. No, the subject is the "opera bouffe" incredibly known as the reauthorization of funding for the National Endowment of the Arts.

Somehow, Mr. President, this matter of funding for the Arts Endowment has been elevated to a topic of considerable controversy. We know Washington—the occupant of the chair and those of us in the Chamber—and we know the media. We have had people down here on the floor before and out in the world crying "censorship" and "beware of the thought police" on the one hand, and on the other of being told that the NEA is somehow "anti-Christian." That is not my quotation. I suppose it would be antireligious all around and that all funding should be cut off entirely.

I think really all of that is inane. I really do. I think it is silly on both sides. I think we should at this time inject what I hope would be a small jolt of common sense into this impassioned and I think often irrational debate on this issue. We surely all now know of the events which lie at the heart of this imagined controversy.

They were a couple of exhibits which were funded—at least in part—with taxpayer money, provided via the National Endowment. There should not be any lingering debate over that issue. It was a bad mistake. The NEA has admitted it was a mistake, we in the Congress said it was a mistake, and many of the public darn well feel that it was a mistake as well. I call it a mistake. These works by Mapplethorpe and Serrano were irrefutably obscene; the public paid in part for their display, and they were offended to discover that. Congress then looped \$45,000 off of the NEA's \$171 million budget—that is less than one-thirtieth of 1 percent—real chicken feed in the grand scheme—and declared that Federal funding will not be used to support displays which are obscene.

Here is the actual language which we used to do that: We prohibited the use of any appropriated funds "to promote, disseminate, or produce obscene materials, including but not limited to depictions of sadomasochism, homoeroticism, the exploitation of children, or individuals engaged in sex acts." In other words—if it does not even qualify for first amendment protection, it sure does not qualify for the Federal bucks.

Despite some of the shrill voices we have heard howling in protest in the wake of that decision, I believe it was an appropriate response. People who want to view that stuff all day—and I am not one of them—are, and should be, perfectly free to do so in any pri-

vate or public setting. The restriction placed on Federal arts funding—no obscenity—is only that applied legally by the U.S. Supreme Court. And the public got their message across—that \$3 trillion of Federal debt is bad enough for them without their Government spending more money on that stuff which offends them.

But enough of that. Today I wish to also speak about the zealots on the other side—those who have been urging a complete cutoff of all Federal funding for the arts endowment. The bloodletting we did last year isn't enough for them—the sharks smell the blood and the feeding frenzy has begun. By running full-page ads in our daily papers, playing fast and loose with the facts, they have sought to portray the NEA as some kind of Satanic conspiracy, hell-bent on destroying the foundations of all of Western civilization.

I am receiving calls from some constituents wanting to know just why we have set up this Endowment to do nothing but support obscenity and profanity. That is the way they are being portrayed. I am sorry to have to remind everyone of what the NEA really is—a worthwhile, vital, and necessary organization that has made a couple of bad mistakes. As others have. As HUD has. As Congress has. As Congressmen and Senators have. As I have. If cutting off all funding is the penalty for that, well, that is a standard which everyone in the Congress itself will fail to meet.

I say "a worthwhile, vital, and necessary organization," and I mean just that. There is not a Senator who serves here whose constituents have not been provided with exhibitions of art and culture which simply would not have been possible without Endowment support. In my own State of Wyoming, for example, our Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody draws valuable support from the arts endowment. The center has a wonderful Plains Indian Museum which houses a stunning collection of native American artifacts, artworks, and memorabilia which were given to Buffalo Bill Cody during his lifetime.

In addition, the center houses the entire collection of the Buffalo Bill Museum, which stands today as a tribute to the remarkable William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, that great scout of the West whose story has grown to almost mythical proportions. Materials which he collected while traveling with his Wild West Show—gifts from kings and queens of England, Italy, Bavaria, and all throughout Europe—are there at the museum for people to observe and admire, and some 250,000 people a year do so. That is larger than the admission at many huge metropolitan museums.

Also at the center is the Whitney Gallery of Western Arts which dis-

plays a magnificent collection—works by Charlie Russell, Frederic Remington, Albert Bierstadt, Thomas Moran, Harry Jackson, and so many more—who painted the old West as they saw it and preserved pieces of it for us to experience today. These are wonderful exhibits, every one of them, and although the vast bulk of the support is private, the NEA kicks in with their own support of the projects—\$13,700 last year—not much to others, but to museums in rural areas, in places far removed from the markets of trade, a significant amount.

Our fine Art Museum at the University of Wyoming has also received a tremendous boost from the NEA. The \$400,000 granted in fiscal year 1989 for the construction of a new art museum facility right there in Laramie represent the largest single slice of NEA funding for our State, and it was a very appropriate place to put it. That is another venerable and remarkable institution in Wyoming. Within a few more months it will house the Wyoming Heritage Center, a repository for the history of our State, and its wonderful university and its traditions and industries, its resourceful people and their pioneering spirit—a place where people will be able to go to get a vivid sense of the forces that have shaped our remarkable State. Soon it will certainly be a Wyoming institution in the other sense as well. The Grand Teton Music Festival in Jackson, WY, where the New York Philharmonic was in residence 2 weeks last year, and they do not do that ordinarily. We were so proud to have them there. I am proud to be associated with that, and it also receives a measure of support annually from the NEA—\$16,000 in fiscal year 1989. And even within my own State the list goes on and on—12 grants last year alone, totaling \$883,300.

The NEA has supported cultural activities and events in locales ranging from the largest American cities to the most remote of rural areas. A major cultural center currently enhances the lives of the residents of Bedford-Stuyvesant in New York City, thanks to the support the NEA has given to the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corp. The cultural center there sponsors writers' workshops, poetry readings, literary events, and exhibits works by artists from all over the world. Recently, four poets from Leningrad have been invited to the center to lecture and present their works, an event which no doubt would be very unlikely to occur were it not for NEA support.

And in Alaska, we see the NEA bringing cultural entertainment to the fairly remote island communities of Ketchikan and Metlakatla. The experience of a circus is being brought to the children there, kids are getting to work with circus artists and learning performing techniques, and a little



circus history as well. I cannot imagine that the circus is going to come through there too often without some Federal support. Thanks to the NEA, it has.

One of the most endearing aspects of American history has to be the great diversity of cultures which existed in this Nation before the homogenizing influences of the mass media took place. I think that it is so very beneficial for our children to be familiar with the folk histories of their respective regions, and the NEA is helping to make that happen. The North Carolina Maritime Museum, one such center supported in part by the NEA, documents and presents traditional arts from the North Carolina coastal region. These and other exhibits throughout the entire land help to keep the memory of our various folk histories alive and vibrant.

So, really, there is no sensible reason for this one-sided and paranoid portrayal of NEA's activities. I say "sensible"—as there will always be the senseless reasons of fear, suspicion, and prejudice for this sort of thing. But it is all particularly inappropriate at this time, especially since some concrete steps have now been taken to ensure that the funding decisions of the endowment are supportive of the higher goals which we as a society are pursuing. We have an independent commission set up to study the NEA's peer panel review process. They met yesterday for the first time. And we have a very capable, trustworthy, sensitive, and accessible chairman in the person of one fine human being, John Frohnmayer. His wife Leah, too, adds a real touch of grace and civility to our Federal city. They both deserve a better welcome than they are getting. I can tell you that. I have not the slightest doubt whatever but that John Frohnmayer will do an outstanding job at the endowment, if we will just leave him alone long enough to do it. Let me read from a letter which I received from John Frohnmayer the other day. It says:

I oppose obscenity unequivocally. Obscenity is the antithesis of art: it has no soul; it has no redeeming value; and it will not be funded under my administration.

That, in my mind, is a pretty concise and complete statement of what we can expect from our fine NEA Chairman, and as far as I am concerned it should close the issue. Not only have we already dealt with the obscenity question satisfactorily, but moreover all of this hand-wringing and hyper-ventilating has to be interfering with the ability of the endowment to do its job right. Ever since John Frohnmayer agreed to step into the hot seat this good and sincere man has had to respond to sordid attacks and vapid criticisms from every corner; and yet my own inquires—and I know yours, too—have been answered with such

thoroughness and punctuality that I can only believe that tremendous energy and effort is being expended over there to deal with these constant, half-hysterical questions.

In my mind it is high time that we allow John Frohnmayer a graceful exit from the spotlight so that he can do the job he was appointed to do—and will do thank you very nicely—to the benefit of all of our constituents. Obviously we cannot control what others say and write about John Frohnmayer or the Endowment—but if we can only bring ourselves to forgo a thundering speech or two on this subject or a few gasps of rhetorical excess in the coming weeks and months I think we will be doing Mr. Frohnmayer, ourselves, and our constituents and the world of art, culture, and letters a remarkable favor. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

#### DESPITE PRESIDENT'S STEEL PROGRAM, SUBSIDIES CONTINUE

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. President, I would like to take a few moments of our colleagues' time to discuss some events that have transpired since the time early this year, March 31, to be precise, that the President implemented the steel voluntary restraint agreement program. As our colleagues will recall, the President decided to extend that program through March 31, 1992, and the major policy debate over steel was therefore temporarily concluded last year.

During what will amount to a 30-month transitional period, the President pledged to seek an international consensus on removing unfair trade practices in steel, thus allowing a return to a free and fair U.S. market for steel at the end of the transition period.

I take the floor today because I want to report that substantial obstacles to the achievement of this goal still remain and that a consensus on good behavior is far from imminent. In January of this year, the six leading American steel companies commissioned two independent analysis firms to evaluate the performance of some 21 nations and to do so with regard to their bilateral consensus agreements with the United States. Since many of the principles on which the President hopes to build an international consensus on steel are contained in these bilateral agreements, it would be most disconcerting to learn that most of the 21 are violating their pacts.

Yet disconcerting as it would be to learn that, that is precisely the message of the recently released report, "Steel at a Glance." It documents the violations of the various countries, some less flagrant than others, but all impediments to obtaining a worldwide

accord. I would like to focus particularly on subsidies, since they are far and away the most widespread infraction and thus the largest obstacle to be overcome. I want to bring these infractions to the attention of the Senate in a series of statements, of which today's is the first.

My comments will highlight the use of subsidies in the international steel market and the problems this unfair practice causes for our domestic steel industry. Today's subsidy of the day comes from Brazil. The subsidization of steel production continues to run rampant in this country despite recent changes in economic policy. According to "Steel at a Glance":

Acominas, a state-owned integrated mill, transferred a large part of its debt to government-owned Siderbras under a "financial reconstruction" agreement. Other operating companies reportedly have done the same, thereby improving their financial performance.

Furthermore, it turns out that Siderbras is itself being dissolved during President Collor's restructuring of the Government. Instead, the holding company's debt, totaling nearly \$13 billion U.S. equivalent, will be administered by the Banco de Brazil under the auspices of the Economic Ministry. That means the Government will also take on the financial rescue packages offered by Siderbras to two other ailing state-owned mills, Cosipa and CSN. These packages will provide \$400 million and \$600 million, respectively.

These are conclusive examples that Brazil is continuing its subsidy practices notwithstanding its agreement with the United States. And these practices, directly affect the welfare of the U.S. industry and workers, for they help to keep inefficient producers in business by covering much of the Brazilian industry's operating costs and by adding to the problem of worldwide overcapacity. If this situation had been pursued under our law, I am confident that a subsidy would have been established.

The administration has not been good over the years at regularly reviewing trade agreements after they are reached to see if they are being properly implemented. That is why Senator Baucus and I and others have introduced the Trade Agreements Compliance Act—to create a regular process for periodic trade agreement review. It is apparent that we are going to have a number of major problems with compliance with these steel agreements, and I call on the administration and the U.S. Trade Representative in particular to increase efforts to eliminate such violations and to form an equitable and workable international consensus. The survival and competitiveness of the American steel industry depends on exactly that kind of vigilance by them.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

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

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

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I believe the pending business is the veto override; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are in a period for morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein.

#### LONG-RANGE PROBLEMS

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I was just going to make a few comments. I understand we have Senators who are trying to reach a time agreement on the so-called blind air passenger bill to prohibit discrimination against blind persons riding on airplanes; the veto override; the CFTC versus SEC bill, whether or not SEC is going to regulate futures trading which is now regulated by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission. I do not know whether we are going to have any more votes tonight or not. I would guess not. But, then, I do not know. That is the majority leader's decision.

But, as I was sitting here, I was thinking, while those negotiations are going on, we seem to have a difficult time getting anything going. We could not pass the crime bill because we did not have 60 votes to close down a filibuster. And the crime bill, I thought, was very important. I would have thought the crime bill was as important to the people on the other side of the aisle as it was to the people on this side. But everybody could find something wrong. And there were a few people who were opposed to the death penalty and voted against cloture because they felt like that would be voting for the death penalty.

There was another group, I guess, who took strong exception to the elimination of the automatic assault weapons. It was a very close vote; the Senate voted 50 to 49 to ban nine automatic assault weapons. There are only about 750 weapons that would still be available for purchase. Every law enforcement organization in the United States strongly lobbied for that bill.

We have just returned from a recess and not very much has happened this week. I will tell my colleagues a couple of things that did happen. Three million new mouths were born on the planet, to be fed. One million acres of tropical rain forests were cleared. Think about those two issues alone and what they mean collectively. Think about the clearing of the tropical rain forests, and the impact it has

on global warming. Think about the fact that we already have 5 million people on the planet. We add 100 million people a year and added 3 million just during our recess. Those two things work at cross purposes. The more people we have, the more pressure there is for slashing and using timber and wood to cook with or for energy and the more pressure there is to clear land to plant more food to feed those extra mouths. Robert Wright says that this planet can only sustain 1.2 billion people in perpetuity and we sailed past that figure before the turn of the century.

The truth of the matter is, one of the reasons we do not focus on these problems is that the red lights on the cameras have not focused on them. These long-range, colossal problems are very difficult to deal with because there is no political advantage. Nobody is going to get reelected because he is concerned about the population increase on the planet. Nobody is going to get reelected around here because he is concerned about the burning and the slashing of the tropical rain forests, which is so important to dealing with the global warming problem.

So, like today's deficit, like today's environmental concerns, we will wait until the crisis comes and then we will start trying to deal with it. But we will have lost so many years when we could have been dealing with it and mitigated the damage.

In my opinion, and this is just a philosophical view, all of these problems we are talking about are due to congestion and poverty. For example, and you do not have to be a rocket scientist to figure this one out, drug use among college graduates is declining. Drug use among people who make over \$50,000 a year is declining. Drug use, especially in the inner cities, where poverty is pervasive, is soaring. That is not hard to figure out, is it? And consider what volatility and congestion have done to the crime rate. Last year there were 40 times more murders committed in the United States than in all of Western Europe and Japan combined, though they have 100 million more people than we have. There were more murders committed in Washington, DC, last year than in all of Western Europe and Japan.

We have postponed dealing with the deficit for several years now. We have these summiteers who are meeting just off the floor of the Senate every day. I do not know what kind of progress they are making.

It seems to me that the President certainly does not want to raise taxes. The Members of this body, on the other side of the aisle at least, are wearing buttons saying, "Keep the pledge." In other words, do not raise

taxes. The Democrats are saying, "Be my guest."

Here are the numbers. Here are the real numbers, Mr. President. Not counting what it is going to take to bail out S&L's next year, but counting the trust funds which we use in the consolidated budget, the real deficit next year is about \$285 billion. Add the S&L bailout, and the real deficit is \$337 billion.

There is one thing that has been reported in the press. I think these meetings of summiteers are closed, so I am not revealing anything. I am telling you what I read in the Post and the Times. One of the things the summiteers are debating is whether or not we should try to reduce the deficit by \$50 billion next year, or \$60 billion. That is a legitimate debate, considering the fact that the economy in the first quarter, was growing at a rate of about 1.1 percent.

When you have an economy growing at 1.1 percent, you have to be very cautious, certainly, about any kind of a tax proposal. The economy is already headed south. The deficit is headed north. If you want to escalate the southward movement of the economy, just put a big tax on it.

But you think about this, Mr. President. We are talking about a real deficit of \$335 billion, and yet we now find ourselves having postponed dealing with it during the really prosperous times of the last 9 years. Now the economy is stagnant, and you do not dare impose a tax increase on a stagnant economy.

You compound that problem with this: In Japan, interest rates have been going up. They are buying up American debentures. U.S. bonds and Treasury notes have been going down. They would just as soon buy their own debentures if their interest rate was as good there as it is here, and it is almost as good. You have to have a 2- or 3-point differential to attract the Japanese to our auction window on Tuesday mornings.

So you figure it out. We do not have anything like enough savings in this country to finance a \$335 billion deficit.

The classic economic theory is that if the Government spends more than it takes in and there is not enough savings to make up the deficit, then the Government must start printing money. The inflation goes up, interest goes up, and the economy goes down. That is called stagflation.

The reason we have not experienced that in the last 9 years is because we have been helped by the Germans and the Japanese and the Middle Eastern countries, such as Saudi Arabia, who have been buying our notes, our debentures. That is all it amounts to.

So now you have all of these things coalescing. What you have coalescing



is the Japanese finding other markets that are more attractive, and they are not going to buy our bonds, at least to the extent they have in the past. You cannot raise taxes because you have a stagnant economy or one that is not growing very much. So it is a very difficult thing.

I feel sorry for the summiteers. But we are right to say that we have procrastinated too long.

You know the great Biblical story about Joseph telling the Pharaohs in Egypt:

You are going to have 7 years of good weather, bountiful crops, and then you are going to have 7 years of famine and want. So I am your sage, your seer, and I am telling you: Save up your grain for this 7 years so you will be prepared for the 7 years of no rain.

It is a very simple little philosophy. I was taught as a child to save money for those rainy days, and I did it. I have had plenty of tough times in my life, but I always tried to have at least one hole I could get out of. I always had some money set aside somewhere, because that is what I was trained as a child to do.

What have we done? During the very most prosperous years of the history of this country, we not only did not raise taxes, we cut taxes; we doubled defense spending, and now we have a \$3 trillion debt which represents about \$14,000 for every man, woman, and child in America, as opposed to about \$4,000 in 1981.

Mr. President, I remember when Jimmy Carter was President of the United States, and he and Ronald Reagan were opposing each other in 1980. I remember in September 1980, we thought the deficit was going to be \$35 billion that year, the last year of Carter's term; \$35 billion we thought it was going to be, and everybody was panicked.

I will never forget that September evening. Then-candidate Reagan looked into the lens of the camera and said:

Mr. President, if you cannot balance the budget, move over and let me in, because I can.

So what was the theory? The theory was that if you cut taxes by 30 percent and just turned this vibrant economy loose, we would grow into a balanced budget and we could double the defense budget at the same time.

I have said this on the floor before, but it is worth repeating. An old man in my State, about 84 years old, when he heard candidate Reagan, said:

What a dynamite idea. I wonder why nobody thought about that before?

We did it, and we are now \$3 trillion in debt. My 11-month-old grandson now is going to be expected to pick up the tab, and he was not even invited to the party.

If the President is really serious about trying to deal with the deficit,

he will get a lot of cooperation over here. But he must lead.

The President simply cannot state the magnitude of the problem.

I saw a story in the New York Times the other day which quoted President Bush as saying, in response to those who said, "Mr. President, first of all, tell us how you view the problem; what is the magnitude of the problem?"

The President said, "I cannot tell you that."

They said, "Why not?"

He said, "I am afraid it will scare Wall Street."

The guy on Wall Street said, "That statement scares me to death."

Incidentally, when it comes to Wall Street, I watched the last 2 or 3 weeks as the markets just soared over 2,900, headed for 3,000. It has been declining the last 2 or 3 days, and it is back down around the 2,900 range. I watch that market and I think they must know something I do not know. They are not looking at the same figures at which I am looking. Either that, or they are assuming that something is going to happen here, which I must say is a very risky assumption.

I tell my colleagues, we all have obligations, but the President has the chief obligation. You do not go out and run for President and say, "I want to lead this great Nation," and then when you get the job say, "I just want to tell you what the problems are. You guys over in Congress are going to have to solve them."

That will never work, Mr. President. You have 535 diverse men and women in Congress, and they can only get together on a problem of this magnitude under the leadership of the President.

Our political process is in some difficulty because of money, and we cannot agree on campaign finance reform. We cannot even set limits on how much people can spend in an election. Probably it is to my benefit as an incumbent not to have a limit. Incumbents can always raise more money than challengers—not always but most of the time they can. And people do not pay much attention to the political process in this Nation. What a travesty.

I have made lots of graduation speeches, Mr. President, over the last 3 weeks. I love doing that. The one thing that I really enjoy doing more than anything else is graduation speeches because it gives me an audience of young minds that are still in the molding state, both at the college and high school levels. I talk to them a lot about the Constitution and how the Constitution provides all these wonderful freedoms and rights, but it is not all take; there is a lot of give.

The give is to participate intelligently in the political process. I was most encouraged, Mr. President, to see in the paper this morning that the high

schools of Milwaukee, in the Presiding Officer's beloved State, has a program for registering youngsters to vote when they are 18 years old. And they do more than just register them. They also teach them something about the political process and what it means when they sign their names on the registration forms.

It is like vaccinations. You can give a child one measles shot, but if you do not follow that up with another one, you are going to get measles. When my wife, Betty, was trying to immunize all the children in this country, the thing she hammered on more than anything else is the followup. Just to give children one shot on most diseases is not enough; you have to have a followup.

So it is with the political process and these youngsters. They have to understand that just registering is not anything in and of itself. Voting and participating, and voting and participating intelligently, is what is important.

I was in Leipzig, Germany, just before the East Germans voted. Actually, it was their election to kick the Communist Party out and form their own democracy. Those people were so rhapsodic about the right to vote, the first election in Leipzig in 60 years. Three days later, I think 93 percent of the people in East Germany voted. It is just like everything else. If you lose your health, you really appreciate it. You lose your freedoms, you really appreciate them. And the East Germans could hardly wait to get to the polls in that election, and 93 percent of them did.

I came home on Friday before their election on Sunday, picked up the Washington Post, and I saw where there had been an election in Texas for Governor the preceding Tuesday and 30 percent of Texans had voted in one of the most hotly contested gubernatorial races in their history. The day before yesterday in the State of California only 43 percent bothered to go vote in an election that was hotly contested, at least on the Democratic side. And the numbers keep going down. People keep tuning out of the political process.

In the story I read about the Texas election, several people were interviewed. One guy said, "I have got a job. I don't ever vote when things are going OK." Another one said, "Well, you know, those politicians are all crooked. I just don't want to be a party to it." Another one said, "I just don't ever vote." What on Earth is going on in this country, Mr. President?

To close, we had another kind of summit in this town between George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev, and I thought it turned out pretty well. I thought President Bush acquitted himself very well. I thought he was

about as articulate and sensible as any President I have ever heard. I was very pleased with his conduct. I was especially pleased that he signed the trade agreement with the Soviet Union. It does not mean much. It is certainly not a solution to the economic problems of the Soviet Union. But it was a signal to the Soviet Union that we do, indeed, want to be trading partners with them; we want them to let up on emigration; we would like for them to codify their emigration laws so that people just do not do it on an ad hoc basis.

They have been allowing a lot of Jews to emigrate, and we applaud that, and we encourage them to continue. But what we encourage them to do more than anything else is to codify the law so that people know what they can do and what they cannot do. We take it for granted. You can go down and get a passport tomorrow and take off for Germany or Rangoon or wherever you want to go. The people of this country take for granted the right to travel, to go and come as they please. This was absolutely unheard of in the past in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and certainly the right to leave permanently is unheard of without going through more red tape than anybody can ever stand.

So we signed some meaningful agreements, and the parameters of the START talks, in my opinion, favor the United States. As a matter of fact, I do not mind telling you, Mr. President, I am keenly disappointed that we started off in this country believing that the START I was going to cut nuclear warheads to 6,000 on both sides. As it turned out—and that will be a sermon for another day—those were just figures that were sort of, what shall I say, leading but also misleading because, under the terms of the treaty we have agreed to, the United States will wind up with about 10,000 warheads and the Soviets with not many less than that. So the truth is when we signed this agreement the other day over at the White House, it meant the United States will have almost as many warheads when they signed that treaty as they had when they started negotiating it. That is not making progress in eliminating nuclear warheads and the threat of nuclear war very fast.

Mr. President, I have not spoken on the floor in some time, but I felt, since there was nothing going on here, I would relieve myself of those few thoughts for whatever they may be worth.

I do not see any other Senator seeking recognition. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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 veto message on H.R. 2364, an Amtrak authorization bill, be laid aside until 5 p.m., Tuesday, June 12; that at that time on Tuesday, there be 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled in the usual form; that at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the Senate proceed to vote without any intervening action or debate on passage of H.R. 2364, the objections of the President notwithstanding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DOLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I have no objection. The only point I would make, and I know the majority leader tried to accommodate one of our Senators. We appreciate that. I guess if he is back at 6:15, within the area, we would be able to vote.

Mr. MITCHELL. If the Senator prefers, we will change it to 5:30 and 6:30, and 5:15 and 6:15. We are pleased to do that.

Mr. President, I modify my request to change the times from 5 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 6:15 p.m. Otherwise, I renew my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, there will be no further rollcall votes this evening. We have been, as Senators know, those who were aware of our earlier discussion, unable to obtain a vote on the veto override until next Tuesday, and that has now been set for that time.

The pending business is the blind air passengers authorization bill, and I will be meeting later tonight with interested parties in an effort to determine the most appropriate course for handling of that bill. That will take some time this evening. Therefore, I think no purpose would be served by requiring Senators to remain in the Capitol. We will be in a position to announce tomorrow morning the course of action tomorrow with respect to that pending legislation.

Mr. DOLE. I will just indicate that they have met. We had one brief meeting, with no agreement, on the crime package. There was some interest in that, and I think it is instructive but not conclusive.

Mr. MITCHELL. The Senator is correct. For the information of Senators, the Republican Senators had a caucus

earlier this evening and just a few moments ago met with myself and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee to present a suggested course of action, which we have indicated we will review and take a look at.

Senator BIDEN will be meeting with his Republican counterparts to discuss further the suggested course of action, and no agreement has been reached, with no commitments on either side, other than a good-faith exploration of the issues.

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.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein.

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

#### CONCERNING THE ABSENCE OF SENATOR CHRISTOPHER J. DODD DURING THE WEEK OF JUNE 4

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I just wanted to take a couple of minutes to tell my colleagues why Senator Dodd is not present and voting this week.

This week, Senator Dodd has made visits to Romania and Czechoslovakia. During his 3-day visit to Romania, Senator Dodd met Timisoara Bishop Laszlo Toekes, the Hungarian priest who started the December revolution that toppled Communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu. He also met with President-elect Ion Iliescu, Premier Petre Roman and other government officials to urge them to adopt a constitution that restores democracy, guarantees freedom of speech and protects ethnic minorities.

As chairman of the Children's Subcommittee, Senator Dodd also visited a pediatric AIDS ward and a state-run institution for abandoned children in Bucharest. He received assurances from government officials that a hospice for children with AIDS would be created.

Later in the week, Senator Dodd joined a 58-member international delegation that will observe the June 8-9 parliamentary elections in Czechoslovakia. The observer group is jointly sponsored by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs and the National Republican Institute for



International Affairs. The delegation includes Senator Dobb and Senator JOHN MCCAIN, as well as a number of other legislators, political party leaders, election experts and writers from 12 countries in Europe, Asia, and the Western Hemisphere. The purpose of the mission is to demonstrate international support for democratic electoral processes and for the restoration of democracy in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. President, these are very exciting times in Eastern Europe and I look forward to Senator Dobb's observations when he returns next Monday.

#### 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 and withdrawal received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:53 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House having proceeded to reconsider the bill (H.R. 2364) to amend the Rail Passenger Service Act to authorize appropriations for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, and for other purposes, returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was

*Resolved*, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 580. An act to require institutions of higher education receiving Federal financial assistance to provide certain information with respect to the graduation rates of student-athletes at such institutions.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bill, with amendments, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 1999. An act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to clarify the administrative procedures of the National Commission on Responsibilities for Financing Post Secondary Education.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2372. An act to provide jurisdiction and procedures for claims for compassionate payments for injuries due to exposure to radiation from nuclear testing;

H.R. 2690. An act to amend title 17, United States Code, to provide certain rights of attribution and integrity to authors of works of visual art; and

H.R. 4611. An act to amend the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 to reduce the liability for joint ventures entered into for the purpose of producing a product, process, or service.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 405. Resolution requesting the return of the bill H.R. 3656 to the House of Representatives.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 4611. An act to amend the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 to reduce the liability for joint ventures entered into for the purpose of producing a product, process, or service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### 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-3079. A communication from the Public Printer of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual management report on audits performed and the semiannual report of the Inspector General, Government Printing Office, for the 6-month period ended March 31, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3080. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General, Department of Education, for the 6-month period ended March 31, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3081. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General, Department of Energy, for the 6-month period March 31, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3082. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, for the 6-month period ended March 31, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3083. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General, Environmental Protection Agency, for the 6-month period ended March 31, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3084. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of

Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-204 adopted by the Council on May 15, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3085. A communication from the Executive Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation for the 6-month period ended March 31, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3086. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Inspector General, Department of Agriculture, for the 6-month period ended March 31, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3087. A communication from the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 28, United States Code, to make available sums in the Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Fund for reimbursement of certain expenses incurred by the Judicial Branch in connection with adjudication of forfeitures and furnishing of home detention services and equipment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3088. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual statistical report of the National Center for Educational Statistics entitled "The Condition of Education"; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3089. A communication from the Public Printer of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notification of the termination of the Inspector General of the Government Printing Office; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-500. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

#### "HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 1356"

"Whereas, The United States is considering whether or not to shift jurisdiction for the Federal Crop Insurance Program from state insurance agencies to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; and

"Whereas, This would have detrimental effects on Illinois farmers in regard to settlements, notices, cancellations and the regulation passed by the Illinois General Assembly regulating the notification of drought insurance applicants; and

"Whereas, Policy holders would be obliged to settle disputes in federal courts instead of through the State insurance department; and

"Whereas, A change in jurisdiction would require the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to duplicate services already offered by the private sector and would accrue costs which might lead to higher taxes or insurance premiums; and

"Whereas, The shift in jurisdiction would cost the State of Illinois approximately \$2 million in revenue because of the loss of the premium tax; and

"Whereas, Federal control of the Crop Insurance Program would cost each state the ability to formulate policy which is tailored to the specific circumstances in that particular state; and

"Whereas, The proposed change puts at risk the excellent working relationship that now exists between the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the states, and private insurers and jeopardizes the great success of the existing Crop Insurance Program; therefore, be it

*"Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Eighty-Sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that we urge the United States Congress to carefully consider the proposal by the United States Department of Agriculture to remove jurisdiction from the Illinois State Department of Insurance for the Federal Crop Insurance Program; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That suitable copies of this preamble and resolution be presented to the President of the U.S. Senate, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and each member of the Illinois Congressional Delegation."*

POM-501. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### "HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 1624

"Whereas, savings and loan associations have provided services critical to the economic welfare of the State of Illinois by reinvesting savings of Illinois residents in the home loan mortgages, small business, college, and automobile loans and other investments essential to the vitality of urban and rural communities throughout Illinois; and

"Whereas, In 1989 there were 243 savings and loans in Illinois with total assets in excess of \$60 billion, 20,000 employees, and combined net profits of \$16 million—the sixth consecutive profitable year for the industry in Illinois; and

"Whereas, By March of 1990 Illinois savings and loans with more than \$30 billion in assets or 50% of the total assets of all Illinois savings and loans had either been seized by the federal government for sale or liquidation (31 institutions with \$7.6 billion in assets) or were threatened with imminent seizure and liquidation (55 institutions with \$23.4 billion in assets); and

"Whereas, This substantial federal seizure of the Illinois savings and loan industry has been undertaken as a part of a federal restructuring of the savings and loan industry under the Financial Institutions Reform Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA) that has substantially changed and increased the financial requirements for operating savings and loans; and

"Whereas, Nationally 402 institutions with \$230 billion in assets in 40 states have been seized and between 600 and 1,000 additional savings institutions are threatened with seizure and liquidation; and

"Whereas, The federal seizure of savings and loans under FIRREA has resulted in rapidly escalating, unanticipated costs, the elimination of locally managed savings institutions, the loss of jobs and ultimately the loss of savings institutions in many urban and rural communities; and

"Whereas, Savings and loans seized by the federal government have lost \$40 million per day, since January 1989; and

"Whereas, The General Accounting Office estimated on April 6, 1990, that the total cost of the FIRREA restructuring of the savings and loan industry is estimated to be

between \$325 billion and \$500 billion—an increase of \$68 billion over the GAO's 1989 estimates and an increase of at least \$160 billion over the August 1989 estimates made by the President and Congress when FIRREA was enacted; and

"Whereas, As an alternative to federal seizure of savings and loans, the FIRREA legislation provides that open thrift assistance may be made available to help institutions meet FIRREA's new financial requirements, if the assistance would be less-costly than seizure and if the institutions—pre FIRREA—were well-managed and profitable; and

"Whereas, Many of the 55 Illinois institutions now threatened with seizure were profitable and well-managed before imposition of the new FIRREA standards; and

"Whereas, The preservation of such well-managed, profitable Illinois institutions through open thrift assistance may be beneficial to Illinois citizens, less destructive to local economies and less costly to the federal government than seizure; and

"Whereas, No open thrift assistance under FIRREA has been provided to any savings and loan in the United States even though L. William Seidman, chairman of the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC), which manages seized savings and loans under FIRREA, has strongly endorsed open thrift assistance as a more cost-effective alternative than seizure; and

"Whereas, The State has a vital interest in the maintenance of a strong and stable savings and loan industry in Illinois and the availability of open thrift assistance may lessen significantly the cost to American taxpayers of resolving the savings and loan crisis; therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Eighty-Sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That the Senate respectfully urges the United States Congress and the RTC Oversight Board to adopt and implement an open thrift assistance program that will provide to savings and loans financial assistance necessary to meet the new FIRREA financial requirements, if such assistance is less costly than seizure of institutions that were well-managed and profitable prior to FIRREA; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the Senate respectfully urges the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the RTC Oversight Board and the RTC to provide Illinois institutions, threatened with seizure, with a reasonable opportunity to qualify for open thrift assistance before any such institutions are taken over under the newly imposed FIRREA financial requirements; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the Commissioner of Savings and Loans of the State of Illinois is directed to work diligently with the FDIC, the RTC and the OTS to ensure that Illinois State-chartered associations, which are under-capitalized solely due to the enactment of FIRREA, and which are otherwise well-managed, profitable and in regulatory compliance are given favorable consideration for the provisions of open thrift assistance; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That a suitable copy of this preamble and resolution be presented to be respectfully submitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of the United States Congress, each member of the Illinois Congressional Delegation, the Chairman of the FDIC, Chairman of the OTS, the RTC Oversight Board, and the Commissioner of Savings and Loans of the State of Illinois."*

POM-502. A resolution adopted by the Common Council of the Township of Gloucester; to the Committee on Finance.

POM-503. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 1684

"Whereas, On March 11, 1990, the newly elected parliament of the Republic of Lithuania declared the restoration of the nation's independence after five decades of involuntary incorporation into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and

"Whereas, Lithuania has been a vital and distinct culture within European civilization for centuries, and its democratic aspirations reached full fruition in the 1918 establishment of a free and independent nation-state; and

"Whereas, Freedom loving peoples throughout the world mourned the subjugation of Lithuania in the midst of World War II, and we now cheer the Republic's reassertion of autonomy and self-determination; and people have earned our admiration and respect, for their struggle to regain sovereignty has been characterized not by violence but by adherence to such democratic hallmarks as open debate and multiparty elections; and

"Whereas, The Lithuanian people are deserving of our unyielding support because their heroic struggle is threatened by the Soviet refusal to recognize their independence and the Soviet application of economic and military pressure; therefore be it

*"Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Eighty-Sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That we congratulate the Republic of Lithuania upon its courageous and historic declaration of the restoration of independence and that we commend the brave spirit and peaceful methods of the Lithuanians to all those throughout the world who seek to cast off oppression and join the community of democratic nations; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That we urge the President of the United States to swiftly take those steps necessary to formalize diplomatic relations between the United States and the new Lithuanian government, to effectively express our country's great displeasure with the Soviet reaction to Lithuanian independence and to assist the Republic of Lithuania in rebuilding its democratic institutions and revitalizing its economy; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to the President of the United States and each member of the Illinois Congressional Delegation."*

POM-504. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### "ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION No. 89

"Whereas, The Soviet Union is currently undergoing substantial reform and is making efforts to allow greater freedom of expression, as part of glasnost; and

"Whereas, While glasnost offers much promise to the people of the Soviet Union, it also poses significant dangers to minority groups, particularly Jews, as hate groups are allowed to organize and grow; and

"Whereas, Pamyat, an extremist nationalist mass membership organization founded in 1980 seeks to eliminate the Soviet Jewry and to intimidate Soviet Jews through a widespread anti-Zionist campaign; and

"Whereas, Anti-Semitic violence, including vandalism of synagogues and Jewish



homes, the abduction of a Hebrew teacher, and the stabbing of an elderly Jewish woman, is spreading through the Soviet Union; and

"Whereas, Pamyat's membership numbers in the thousands and maintains chapters in many Soviet cities; and

"Whereas, Pamyat openly preaches hatred of the Jews through videocassettes, handbills, and messages of hate distributed throughout Russian portions of the Soviet Union; and

"Whereas, In 1989 there were more than 50 desecrations of Jewish cemeteries, and some 1,000 anti-Semitic rallies throughout the country; and

"Whereas, The Soviet government has tolerated and protected Pamyat, including granting permission to hold a rally in Red Square while prohibiting democracy groups from demonstrating at that location; and

"Whereas, Neither President Mikhail Gorbachev nor other high Soviet officials have repudiated Pamyat's blatant anti-Semitism; and

"Whereas, The Soviet Union has suspended direct flights from the Soviet Union to Israel as a direct result of pressure from the Arab world; and

"Whereas, A test of President Mikhail Gorbachev's commitment to human rights and reform will be whether he forcefully condemns and takes effective steps to stop the spread of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union; and

"Whereas, Protection from anti-Semitism and the right of emigration are fundamental human rights; now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California jointly,* That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes President Gorbachev to publicly condemn Pamyat and all forms of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union; and be it further

*"Resolved,* That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Congress of the United States, and all other federal officials to take all possible steps to ensure that the Soviet police provide full protection to Jews subject to attack by Pamyat sympathizers and arrest and prosecute all perpetrators of anti-Semitic violence; and be it further

*"Resolved,* That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Congress of the United States, and all other federal officials to insist that the United States withhold any waiver or repeal of the Jackson-Vanik trade restrictions against the Soviet Union until President Gorbachev resists Arab pressure and allows direct flights to Israel for all Soviet Jews who desire to emigrate to that nation; and be it further

*"Resolved,* That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Congress of the United States, and all other federal officials to take immediate steps to lift quota limitations on the emigration of Soviet Jews and other minority groups to the United States; and be it further

*"Resolved,* That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Secretary of State, to President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

POM-505. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

**"SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 90-13**

"Whereas, Since the conflict in Vietnam ended, 2383 American servicemen, 41 of whom are Coloradans, remain unaccounted for and are considered Missing in Action; and

"Whereas, Since that time there has been much controversy as to whether there are American servicemen being held in Southeast Asia and elsewhere as Prisoners of War; and

"Whereas, There have been reports from a variety of sources of living American servicemen in Southeast Asia, some of which have been as recent as 1989; and

"Whereas, The Final Interagency Report of the Reagan Administration on the POW/MIA issue in Southeast Asia has concluded that we must operate under the assumption that at least some of the missing could have survived and that all possible efforts be made to resolve their fate; and

"Whereas, The people of the state of Colorado desire that any information and records be released by all departments and agencies of the federal government that maintain such information and records; and

"Whereas, Disclosure of such information and records would allow a nation proud of its democratic heritage to no longer keep secret from itself those facts necessary to achieve longer overdue introspection and, thus, final catharsis with regard to World War II and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts; and

"Whereas, Congress is considering H.R. 3603, 101st Cong. 1st Sess. (1990), which deals with the release of information concerning United States personnel classified as prisoner of war or missing in action from World War II, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam conflict; and

"Whereas, H.R. 3603 accomplishes disclosure while at the same time provides for necessary protections, first, by protecting national security through safeguarding information concerning sources, and second, by providing for the privacy of affected families; and

"Whereas, Those servicemen and their families merit the recognition and remembrance of the people for whom they served; now, therefore,

*"Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:*

*"(1) That the Colorado General Assembly request Congress and President Bush to continue as a high national priority their efforts to resolve the fate of these American servicemen, and to make all efforts to pass and sign into law H.R. 3603.*

*"(2) That the Colorado general assembly request and urge the governor to issue annually a proclamation calling the attention of our people to those men and women who are considered missing in action or prisoners of war and recommending and enjoining their due observance of a week in commemoration of those servicemen, that the governor be requested to fly the POW/MIA flag on a daily basis on the state capitol grounds at the area designated for the Colorado tribute to veterans.*

*"(3) That the Colorado general assembly commend the Colorado department of military affairs for its commitment to the POW/MIA issue, and for flying the POW/MIA flag at its state headquarters and all armories throughout the state of Colorado.*

*"(4) That the Colorado general assembly commends the division of state nursing homes for its commitment to the POW/MIA issue, and for its commitment to fly the POW/MIA flag at all state/veterans nursing homes throughout the state of Colorado.*

*"(5) That the Colorado general assembly commends all elected officials, who have through their efforts provided the visibility on the POW/MIA issue, and encourages them to continue their efforts.*

*"(6) That the Colorado general assembly supports the goal of having a special memorial area within the state capitol to remember and recognize the prisoners of war and the missing in action by a special display in the state capitol, and requests the governor to support and concur in this goal with its completion by Memorial Day 1990.*

*"Be It Further Resolved,* That copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to each member of Congress from the State of Colorado, to President Bush, and to Governor Roy Romer."

POM-506. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**"HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 638**

"Whereas, although the right of free expression is part of the foundation of the United States Constitution, very carefully drawn limits on expression in specific instances have long been recognized as legitimate means of maintaining public safety and decency, as well as orderliness and productive value of public debate; and

"Whereas, certain actions, although arguably related to one person's free expression, nevertheless raise issues concerning public decency, public peace, and the rights of expression and sacred values of others; and

"Whereas, there are symbols of our national soul such as the Washington Monument, the United States Capitol Building, and memorials to our greatest leaders, which are the property of every American and are therefore worthy of protection from desecration and dishonor; and

"Whereas, In the War of 1812 the American Flag stood boldly against foreign invasion, symbolized the stand of a young and brave nation against the mighty world power of that day, and in its courageous resilience inspired our national anthem; and

"Whereas, in the Second World War, the American Flag was the banner that led the American battle against fascist imperialism from the depths of Pearl Harbor to the mountaintop of Iwo Jima, and from defeat in North Africa's Kasserine Pass to victory in the streets of Hitler's Germany; and

"Whereas, the American Flag symbolizes the ideas for which good and decent people fought in Vietnam, often at the expense of their lives or at the cost of cruel condemnation upon their return home; and

"Whereas, the American Flag was carried forth to the moon as a banner of goodwill, vision, and triumph on behalf of all mankind; and

"Whereas, the American Flag to this day is a most honorable and worthy banner of a nation which is thankful for its strengths and committed to curing its faults, and remains the destination of millions of immigrants attracted by the universal power of the American ideal; and

"Whereas, the law as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court no longer

records to the Stars and Stripes that reverence, respect, and dignity befitting the banner of that most noble experiment of a nation-state; and

"Whereas, it is only fitting that people everywhere should lend their voices to a forceful call for restoration to the Stars and Stripes of a proper under law and decency; now, therefore,

*"Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Ninety-Sixth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate Concurring, That this General Assembly respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to propose an amendment of the United States Constitution, for ratification by the states, specifying that Congress and the states shall have the power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States.*

*"Be it further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Speaker of the United States Senate and all members of the congressional delegation from the State of Tennessee."*

POM-507. A resolution adopted by the House of Representative of the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

#### "HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 1584

"Whereas, The Older American Act of 1965 was amended in 1987 to include a provision for calling a White House Conference on aging in 1991; and

"Whereas, According to the new provisions in the Act, the President of the United States is directed to call for the White House Conference on Aging, and it is to consist of representatives from all 50 States; and

"Whereas, State and local agencies in Illinois have begun calling for local forums for setting the agendas and selecting the delegates; therefore, be it

*"Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Eighty-Sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That we respectfully ask President George Bush to call for the White House Conference on Aging for 1991 and that he set a date for that conference; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That a suitable copy of this preamble and resolution be presented to President Bush, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, each member of the Illinois Congressional Delegation, the United Congress Commissioner on Aging and Director of the Illinois Department on Aging."*

### 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. 798: A bill to amend title V of the Act of December 19, 1980, designating the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Sites, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 101-307).

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 1756: A bill to provide for the preservation and interpretation of sites associated with Acadian culture in the State of Maine (Rept. No. 101-308).

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. 2437: A bill to authorize the acquisition of certain lands in the State of Louisiana for inclusion in the Vicksburg National Military Park (Rept. No. 101-309).

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 2566: A bill to redesignate the Sunset Crater National Monument as the Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument (Rept. No. 101-310).

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

H.R. 76: A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to study the eligibility of the St. Marys River in the States of Florida and Georgia for potential addition to the wild and scenic rivers system (Rept. No. 101-311).

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

H.R. 3545: A bill to amend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Development Act to make certain changes relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission (Rept. No. 101-312).

H.R. 3834: A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route from Selma to Montgomery for study for potential addition to the national trails system (Rept. No. 101-313).

By Mr. HOLLINGS, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 2181: A bill to authorize the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to purchase approximately 8 acres of land at the Fort Sumner Municipal Airport, De Baca County, New Mexico (Rept. No. 101-584). By Mr. GLENN, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 2514: a bill amending subchapter III of chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code.

By Mr. PELL, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment:

S. 1941: a bill to implement the Obligations of the United States Under the Inter-American Convention on International Commercial Arbitration.

By Mr. PELL, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment and an amendment to the title and an amended preamble:

S. Con. Res. 60: A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the United States Senate that the Soviet Union should release the prison records on Raoul Wallenberg and account for his whereabouts.

By Mr. PELL, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment and with a preamble:

S. Con. Res. 126: A concurrent resolution calling for a United States policy of promoting the continuation, for a minimum of an additional 10 years, of the International Whaling Commission's moratorium on the commercial killing of whales, and otherwise expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to conserving and protecting the world's whale population.

S. Con. Res. 137: A concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress that the 1990 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference should reaffirm the support of the parties for the objectives of the NPT, in particular preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries.

### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PELL, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr., of New Jersey, to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting for a term expiring April 28, 1992;

Norton Stevens, of New York, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term of 6 years;

Frank D. Yturria, of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term of 6 years;

E.U. Curtis Bohlen, of Maine, to be an Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs;

Paul C. Lambert, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Ecuador.

(Contributions are to be reported for the period beginning on the first day of the fourth calendar year preceding the calendar year of the nomination and ending on the date of the nomination.)

Nominee: Paul C. Lambert.

Post: Ambassador to the Republic of Ecuador.

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self (see attached sheet).
2. Spouse, Mary L. Lambert (see attached sheet).
3. Children and spouses names, Jennifer L. Churchill, Daniel Churchill, P. Christopher Lambert (deceased), John C. Lambert, Mary W. Lambert (see attached sheet).
4. Parents names, both deceased.
5. Grandparents names, all deceased.
6. Brothers and spouses names, Joseph G. Lambert (see attached sheet).
7. Sisters and spouses names, none.

#### Paul C. Lambert and family—Federal political contributions

1985—PAUL C. LAMBERT

|                                                |       |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1/23/85—The Republican National Committee..... | \$100 |
| 6/12/85—Friends of Senator D'Amato.....        | 100   |
| 9/3/85—D'Amato for Senate.....                 | 47    |
| 10/18/85—The Fund for America's Future.....    | 2,500 |
| 10/15/85—D'Amato for Senate.....               | 100   |
| 11/26/85—People for DioGuardi.....             | 250   |

1985—JENNIFER LAMBERT

|                                          |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| 11/15/85—Senator Packwood of Oregon..... | 50 |
|------------------------------------------|----|

1985—JOSEPH G. LAMBERT

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Feb. 1985—Republican Party..... | 100 |
|---------------------------------|-----|

1986—PAUL C. LAMBERT

|                                                    |       |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 4/7/86—The Fund for America's Future.....          | 1,000 |
| 6/19/86—People for Andy O'Rourke.....              | 1,000 |
| 7/29/86—People for O'Rourke.....                   | 500   |
| 7/30/86—Friends of Andy O'Rourke.....              | 250   |
| 9/10/86—Congressman E. Zschau for U.S. Senate..... | 100   |
| 9/12/86—People for O'Rourke.....                   | 500   |
| 10/8/86—Republican National Committee.....         | 100   |

1987—PAUL C. LAMBERT (SEE LETTER)

|                                             |     |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1/15/87—Republican National Committee.....  | 100 |
| 3/17/87—Women's National Club Luncheon..... | 150 |



|                                                        |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 4/1/87—George Bush for President....                   | 1,000 |
| 7/28/87—Citizens for Pete Dawkins ..                   | 1,000 |
| 8/26/87—Pete Dawkins for Senate ....                   | 1,000 |
| 10/19/87—George Bush for President.....                | 500   |
| 11/20/87—People for DioGuardi.....                     | 50    |
| 1987—MARY L. LAMBERT                                   |       |
| 8/26/87—Pete Dawkins for Senate ....                   | 1,000 |
| 1987—JOHN C. LAMBERT                                   |       |
| 12/10/87—George Bush for President.....                | 1,000 |
| 1987—MARY W. LAMBERT                                   |       |
| 12/10/87—George Bush for President.....                | 1,000 |
| 1988—PAUL C. LAMBERT                                   |       |
| 1/29/88—Republican National Committee.....             | 100   |
| 3/30/88—Republican National Committee.....             | 150   |
| 4/15/88—Women's National Republican Club Luncheon..... | 75    |
| 6/10/88—People for DioGuardi.....                      | 50    |
| 6/15/88—Bob McMillan for U.S. Senate.....              | 1,000 |
| 6/17/88—Republican Presidential Trust.....             | 2,000 |
| 8/8/88—1988 Republican National Convention Gala.....   | 1,000 |
| 8/8/88—National Federation of Republican Women.....    | 100   |
| 8/31/88—Victory '88 Bush/Quayle ....                   | 5,000 |
| 10/18/88—Challenge '88—Pete Dawkins .....              | 1,000 |
| 10/19/88—Republican National Committee.....            | 3,000 |
| 10/24/88—People for DioGuardi.....                     | 50    |
| 11/16/88—Bob McMillan for U.S. Senate.....             | 100   |
| 1988—MARY L. LAMBERT                                   |       |
| 6/7/88—Bob McMillan for U.S. Senate.....               | 1,000 |
| 9/13/88—Victory '88 Bush/Quayle ....                   | 5,000 |
| 10/5/88—Pete Dawkins for U.S. Senate.....              | 1,000 |
| 1988—JOSEPH G. LAMBERT                                 |       |
| Apr. 1988—Tom Campbell for Congress Committee.....     | 100   |
| May 1988—Tom Campbell for Congress Committee.....      | 500   |

## BUSH / QUAYLE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. PAUL C. LAMBERT,  
*Breed, Abbot & Morgan,*  
*New York, NY.*

DEAR MR. LAMBERT: I am writing in response to your inquiry concerning your contributions to the President's 1988 campaign. Our records indicate the moneys contributed by you are credited as follows:

\$1000 contributed in April, 1987 was credited to the George Bush for President principal campaign committee for the primary election.

\$500 contributed in November, 1987 credited to the George Bush for President Compliance Committee.

Contributions to the Primary are limited to \$1000 per person, as is the case for the Compliance Committee. Our records indicate that you are not over your individual limit for either committee.

Please do not hesitate to conduct me if you have any other questions regarding your contributions, or if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

RITTA S. MOUSSEAU,  
*Comptroller.*

Don Melvin Newman, of Indiana, for the rank of Minister during his tenure of service as the Representative of the United States

of America on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

(Contributions are to be reported for the period beginning on the first day of the fourth calendar year preceding the calendar year of the nomination and ending on the date of the nomination.)

Nominee: Don M. Newman.

Post: Minister to ICAO.

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self, \$1,000, November 1989, President's Club; \$1,000, 1988, Bush/Quayle.

2. Spouse, deceased.

3. Children and spouses names, Mr. and Mrs. T. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grieser, none.

4. Parents names, deceased.

5. Grandparents names, deceased.

6. Brothers and spouses names, Mr. and Mrs. R. Newman, none.

7. Sisters and spouses names, none.

Dane Farnsworth Smith, Jr., of New Mexico, 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 Guinea.

(Contributions are to be reported for the period beginning on the first day of the fourth calendar year preceding the calendar year of the nomination and ending on the date of the nomination.)

Nominee: Dane F. Smith, Jr.

Post: Ambassador to Guinea.

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self, none.

2. Spouse, Judith A. Smith, none.

3. Children and spouses names, Jennifer L. Smith, Dane F. Smith III, Juanita C. Smith, none.

4. Parents names, Candace C. Smith, Dane F. Smith, deceased.

5. Grandparents names, deceased.

6. Brothers and spouses names, none.

7. Sisters and spouses names, Mary Candace Mize, Robert Mize, none.

Charles H. Thomas, of Maryland, 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 Hungary.

(Contributions are to be reported for the period beginning on the first day of the fourth calendar year preceding the calendar year of the nomination and ending on the date of the nomination.)

Nominee: Charles H. Thomas.

Post: Ambassador to Hungary.

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self, none.

2. Spouse, none.

3. Children and spouses names, John, Jennifer, Andrew, Stuart, and Catherine, none.

4. Parents names, Helen W. Cogswell, none.

5. Grandparents names, deceased.

6. Brothers and spouses names, Bruce R. Thomas, Katherine Irwin, none.

7. Sisters and spouses names, none.

Alan Philip Larson, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, with the rank of Ambassador.

(Contributions are to be reported for the period beginning on the first day of the fourth calendar year preceding the calendar year of the nomination and ending on the date of the nomination.)

Nominee: Alan Philip Larson.

Post: USOECD Paris.

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self, none.

2. Spouse, none.

3. Children and spouses names, Nathan, Lara, Philip, none.

4. Parents names, Philip H. Larson, Marilyn Y. Larson, none.

5. Grandparents names, deceased.

6. Brothers and spouses names, Gene N. Larson, \$10 (between July-Sept. 1986, Terry Bransted), Sandra Larson, none.

7. Sisters and spouses names, none.

James Keough Bishop, of New York, 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 Somali Democratic Republic.

(Contributions are to be reported for the period beginning on the first day of the fourth calendar year preceding the calendar year of the nomination and ending on the date of the nomination.)

Nominee: James Keough Bishop.

Post: Ambassador to Somalia.

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self, none.

2. Spouse, none.

3. Children and spouses names, Timothy, Lynn, Melanie, Rebecca, Anne-Marie, Elizabeth, none.

4. Parents names, James K. Bishop (Dorothy), \$120, 1986, Republican Task Force; \$150, 1986, Joseph Di Guardi.

5. Grandparents names, deceased.

6. Brothers and spouses names, John F. Bishop (Patricia), \$50, 1988, Peter Dawkins; Thomas A. Bishop (Katherine), none.

7. Sisters and spouses names, none.

Steven E. Steiner, of Maryland, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as United States Representative to the Special Verification Commission.

(Contributions are to be reported for the period beginning on the first day of the fourth calendar year preceding the calendar year of the nomination and ending on the date of the nomination.)

Nominee: Steven E. Steiner.

Post: U.S. Representative, Special Verification Commission.

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self, none, except \$1/year on Form 1040.

2. Spouse, Merle J. Steiner, none.

3. Children and spouses names, Laurie, Eric, Jeffrey, (all unmarried) none.

4. Parents names, Edward J. Steiner, Kay B. Steiner, \$75.00, \$25/year in 1988, 1989, 1990, womens campaign fund.

5. Grandparents names, all deceased.

6. Brothers and spouses names, Jack and Kristin Steiner, none.

7. Sisters and spouses names, Sally and Steven Posner, none.

Peter Jon de Vos, of Florida, 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 Liberia.

(Contributions are to be reported for the period beginning on the first day of the fourth calendar year preceding the calendar year of the nomination and ending on the date of the nomination.)

Nominee: Peter Jon de Vos.

Post: Ambassador to Liberia.

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self, none.
2. Spouse, none.
3. Children and spouses names, none.
4. Parents names, none.
5. Grandparents names, none.
6. Brothers and spouses names, none.
7. Sisters and spouses names, none.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, for the Committee on Foreign Relations, I also report favorably a nomination list in the Foreign Service which was printed in full in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 18, 1990, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar, that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

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

By Mr. GLENN, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

Pamela Talkin, of New York, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of 5 years expiring July 1, 1995.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that it be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

#### 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. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. DIXON, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. SASSER, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. SIMON, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. PELL, and Mr. RIEGLE):

S. 2712. A bill to establish a Financial Services Crime Division in the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORTON:

S. 2713. A bill to preserve ancient forests, to assure a sustainable and predictable supply of timber harvest, and to enhance recreational opportunities in the national forests; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. MACK):

S. 2714. A bill to permit issuance of a certificate of documentation for employment in the coastwise trade of the United States for the vessel the Solitaire; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. ROTH:

S. 2715. A bill to amend the International Organizations Immunities Act and title 28, United States Code, to restrict the jurisdictional immunity to which certain international organizations are entitled.

By Mr. CRANSTON (for himself and Mr. WILSON):

S. 2716. A bill to amend the Warren Act (Act of February 21, 1911, 43 U.S.C. 523 et seq.) to expand the purposes for which excess storage or carrying capacity in reclamation projects may be used, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BENTSEN:

S. Res. 295. Resolution relative to flood protection in the Trinity River Basin, Texas; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. ROTH:

S. Res. 296. Resolution to express the sense of the Senate in support of Taiwan's membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MITCHELL (for himself and Mr. DOLE):

S. Res. 297. Resolution to direct the Senate Legal Counsel to appear as amicus curiae in the name of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs in The Matter of Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company; considered and agreed to.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. DIXON, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. SASSER, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. SIMON, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. PELL, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. CONRAD, and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 2712. A bill to establish a Financial Services Crime Division in the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The remarks of Senators and the text of the legislation appear earlier in today's RECORD.)

By Mr. GORTON:

S. 2713. A bill to preserve ancient forests, to assure a sustainable and predictable supply of timber harvest, and to enhance recreational opportunities in the national forests; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL FOREST ACT

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that will provide a stable, permanent, and sustainable timber harvest from Federal lands in the Pacific Northwest while at the same time enhancing protection of old growth forests and recreational opportunities.

Last week, I visited with the families and workers in timber communities across Washington State. People in Colville and Omak, Darrington and Morton, Longview, Aberdeen, and Shelton, share the same frustrations.

Families in these communities have built a way of life based on providing America with the forest products it needs for affordable housing, for paper, and for a thousand other uses. That way of life is now threatened.

The Thomas committee recommends that 8.4 million acres of Northwest timberlands be set aside and placed off limits to timber harvesting to protect the northern spotted owl; 8.4 million acres is a land mass about the size of New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined. The proposed set-asides represent more than half of Washington's national forest lands, and are designed to expand the number of spotted owl pairs from 1,465 to 2,000.

The Thomas plan would reduce the Northwest's annual timber harvest by 2.4 billion board-feet. That is enough timber to build 160,000 single-family American homes this year, next year and every year. And if the set-asides are adopted, 35,000 Northwest men and women will lose their jobs. The Governor of Washington estimates that nearly 20,000 Washingtonians will be among these unfortunate individuals.

What do 35,000 jobs mean to timber-dependent communities in Washington and Oregon? Listen to this letter I received from Travis Davis, a junior high student from Stevenson, WA.

With no logs, the mills will shut down and people will lose their jobs and move away. I'll probably be able to graduate here. But, what about the kids behind me? Is it right to make them move? If they do move, the community will eventually die \* \* \* there must be a way to open the woods and protect the owl.

In Portland OR, the President recently said, and the Northwest congressional delegation agrees, that we must find a balance that protects important environmental values and preserves a stable timber supply. This legislation provides that balance.

Specifically, this bill will permanently set-aside an adequate portion of Northwest Federal forest lands to provide an annual harvest level of more than 3.5 billion board-feet. These timberlands will still be subject to regulations requiring replanting, stream protection, and will be managed so that generations to come can enjoy the benefits of timber jobs and renewable, biodegradable forest products.

In addition, this bill will increase the amount of old-growth forest land that is forever preserved to 5.3 million acres. A great portion of that is prime spotted owl habitat. Specifically, the bill provides for the additional protection of 1.8 million acres of old growth.

Finally, this bill will enhance recreation opportunities for citizens in our national forests.

We can and will save the spotted owl from extinction and we can and must preserve a way of life that provides



thousands of Northwest families their jobs and America its valuable forest products. It is the working families of these communities who sent me to represent them in the U.S. Senate. I will not walk away from them now. I will stand by their side and fight for their future.

By Mr. ROTH:

S. 2715. A bill to amend the International Organizations Immunities Act and title 28, United States Code, to restrict the jurisdictional immunity to which certain international organizations are entitled; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESTRICTING JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITY FOR CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, pursuant to the International Organizations Act of 1945, international organizations were granted the same immunity from suit and judicial process enjoyed by foreign governments. At that time, foreign governments generally enjoyed absolute immunity from suit and judicial process.

During the years since 1945, the degree of foreign governments' immunity has changed from absolute to restrictive. As I understand it, the primary feature of restrictive immunity is that a foreign government would still be immune from judicial process for its governmental and sovereign acts, but not for its commercial acts. Even though the immunity enjoyed by foreign governments has changed, the 1945 law has not been changed and the listed international organizations retain absolute immunity.

I have been contacted by officials from a domestic corporation which held contracts from an international organization. In seeking redress for a perceived commercial wrong, this constituent corporation was informed that the organization enjoyed absolute immunity from every form of judicial process.

I believe that restrictive immunity as defined above is in the best interest of domestic corporations who deal with international organizations. For this reason I am introducing a bill to amend the International Organizations Immunities Act and title 28, United States Code, to restrict the jurisdictional immunity to which certain international organizations are entitled.

Mr. President, I ask that this bill be printed in the RECORD in full.

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

S. 2715

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 2(b) of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288a) is amended—*

(1) by inserting "(1)" immediately after "(b)"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) For purposes of this subsection, the phrase 'same immunity from suit and every form of judicial process as is enjoyed by foreign governments' means the same immunity to which foreign states are entitled under sections 1605 through 1607 of title 28, United States Code."

(b) Section 1603(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period the following: "or any international organization which is currently designated pursuant to section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (except to the extent that the President has withheld, withdrawn, or otherwise limited the immunities to which such organization may be entitled)".

(c) The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply to legal actions brought or judicial process served after the enactment of this Act. ●

By Mr. CRANSTON (for himself and Mr. WILSON):

S. 2716. A bill to amend the Warren Act (Act of February 21, 1911, 43 U.S.C. 523 et seq.) to expand the purposes for which excess storage or carrying capacity in reclamation projects may be used, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

WARREN ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator WILSON and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Warren Act to expand the purposes for which excess storage or carrying capacity in reclamation projects may be used. The bill is a companion to H.R. 3554 which was introduced in the House by Congressmen BOB LAGOMARSINO and NORM MINETA and has been included in H.R. 2567 reported by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The Warren Act, passed in 1911, authorizes the storage or conveyance of non-Federal irrigation water in Federal facilities if there is excess capacity. The rationale for this authorization is both pragmatic and beneficial. In many reclamation project areas, the Federal Government has built delivery and impoundment facilities which have capacities in excess of that needed for reclamation project uses alone. Moreover, in most cases, these facilities have been constructed in the most desirable locations. Absent the Warren Act, Federal reclamation project contractors who also have non-Federal water rights would have to build separate storage and conveyance facilities for the nonreclamation water. The Warren Act eliminates the need to build duplicative facilities.

However, the Warren Act, as originally enacted, does not address the use of Federal reclamation facilities if the water is used for municipal, industrial, domestic, or fish and wildlife purposes. This was consistent with the major uses of reclamation water at the time the Warren Act was passed. The act now needs to be updated to enable the

Secretary of the Interior to execute contracts for other common reclamation project purposes today.

This amendment is particularly important as California copes with its fourth year of drought. Across the State, water-short communities have been seeking ways to increase their water supplies, including importing water from other areas. In Santa Clara County, for example, the local water district wishes to use the Federal San Felipe project to import supplemental water to combat the drought. Although the district was able to purchase an emergency water supply from the California Department of Water Resources for drought relief, the Bureau of Reclamation denied use of the Federal facilities to convey the water because the Warren Act does not permit such use for municipal water supplies.

Similarly, in Santa Barbara County, there is considerable interest in enlarging the Cachuma project, a Federal facility, to store water delivered to the county by the State of California for municipal use. However, such use of the Cachuma project could not occur without amendments to the Warren Act.

The legislation I am introducing today would provide appropriate amendments to the Warren Act to allow the impoundment, storage, and conveyance of non-project water for municipal, industrial, domestic, and fish and wildlife purposes in Federal facilities. With these changes in law, local water agencies would have more flexibility in managing their precious water supplies both short- and long-term. The bill also modifies existing language in the Warren Act to ensure that the provisions of the Warren Act regarding lands which may benefit from the use of Federal facilities are consistent with current reclamation law and any future modifications to that law.

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. 2716

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That the first sentence of the first section of the Act of February 21, 1911 (43 U.S.C. 523; commonly known as the "Warren Act"), is amended by—

(1) striking out "lands to be irrigated under any project" and inserting in lieu thereof "water users then entitled to the delivery of water from a Federal reclamation project";

(2) striking out "lands and entrymen under the project," and inserting in lieu thereof "users of the Federal reclamation project, including fish and wildlife purposes,"; and

(3) inserting "and other water agencies" after "irrigation districts"; and

(4) inserting before the final period " , municipal, industrial, domestic, or miscellaneous purposes, including fish and wildlife purposes".

Sec. 2. The first sentence of the second section of such Act (43 U.S.C. 524) is amended by—

(1) inserting "other water agencies," after "irrigation districts,"; and

(2) inserting "other water agencies" before "water users' associations,".

Sec. 3. The second proviso in section 2 of such Act is amended by—

(1) inserting "for irrigation uses" after "furnished"; and

(2) striking out "one hundred and sixty acres" and inserting in lieu thereof "that landowner's ownership entitlement under Federal reclamation law".

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 318

At the request of Mr. JOHNSTON, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA] was added as a cosponsor of S. 318, a bill to facilitate the national distribution and utilization of coal.

S. 416

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 416, a bill to provide that all Federal civilian and military retirees shall receive the full cost-of-living adjustment in annuities payable under Federal retirement systems for fiscal years 1990 and 1991, and for other purposes.

S. 421

At the request of Mr. FORD, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] was added as a cosponsor of S. 421, a bill to amend the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act.

S. 640

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] were added as cosponsors of S. 640, a bill to regulate interstate commerce by providing for uniform standards of liability for harm arising out of general aviation accidents.

S. 980

At the request of Mr. MITCHELL, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 980, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve the effectiveness of the low-income housing credit.

S. 1511

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1511, a bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to clarify the protections given to older individuals in regard to employee benefit plans, and for other purposes.

S. 1772

At the request of Mr. DeCONCINI, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WIRTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1772, a bill to amend the Lanham Trademark Act of 1946 to protect the service marks of professional sports organizations from misappropriation by State lotteries.

S. 1878

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1878, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to allow for State matching payments through voluntary contributions and State taxes.

S. 2044

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. DeCONCINI] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] were added as cosponsors of S. 2044, a bill to require tuna products to be labeled respecting the method used to catch the tuna, and for other purposes.

S. 2048

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2048, a bill to provide for cost-of-living adjustments in 1991 under certain Government retirement programs.

S. 2051

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2051, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for more flexible billing arrangements in situations where physicians in the solo practice of medicine or in another group practice have arrangements with colleagues to "cover" their practice on an occasional basis.

S. 2234

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2234, a bill to extend the price support program for wool and mohair.

S. 2241

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2241, a bill to provide scholarships to law enforcement personnel who seek further education.

S. 2312

At the request of Mr. SYMMS, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2312, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income payments made by public utilities to customers to subsidize the cost of energy and water conservation services and measures.

S. 2491

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WALLOP] was added as a cospon-

sor of S. 2491, a bill to provide a minimum State share for certain housing programs.

S. 2561

At the request of Mr. GORTON, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BOSCHWITZ] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2561, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the regulation of precursor chemicals.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 274

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WIRTH] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 274, a joint resolution to designate the week beginning June 10, 1990 as "National Scleroderma Awareness Week."

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 276

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 276, a joint resolution designating the week beginning July 22, 1990, as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week."

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 283

At the request of Mr. CRANSTON, the names of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BOSCHWITZ], the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WIRTH], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 283, a joint resolution to commemorate the centennial of the creation by Congress of Yosemite National Park.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 308

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 308, a joint resolution to designate the month of June 1990, as "National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month."

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 317

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMBERS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. ADAMS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. HEINZ], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SANFORD], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SASSER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTEN], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the



Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BOSCHWITZ], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 317, a joint resolution to designate the week of October 14, 1990, through October 20, 1990, as "National Radon Action Week."

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 326

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. HEINZ] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 326, a joint resolution to designate December 21, 1990, as a "Day of Observance for the Victims of Terrorism."

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 104

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 104, a concurrent resolution expressing the concern of the Congress regarding the Birmingham Six, and calling on the British Government to reopen their case.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 113

At the request of Mr. GLENN, the names of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON], and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WIRTH] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 113, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress on international nuclear sales to South Asia.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 134

At the request of Mr. HEINZ, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 134, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning a 1991 White House Conference on Aging.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 1741

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as cosponsor of amendment No. 1741 intended to be proposed to S. 1970, a bill to establish constitutional procedures for the imposition of the sentence of death, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 295—RELATIVE TO FLOOD PROTECTION IN THE TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TX

Mr. BENTSEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

#### S. RES. 295

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Army is directed to conduct comprehensive, basin-wide examinations and surveys to be made for flood protection, environmental enhancement, and other allied purposes for the Trinity River Basin, Texas, with specific attention to those areas suffering losses in the floods of 1990. These examinations and surveys shall not impede the on-going review authorized by resolution of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the United States Senate dated April 22, 1988, for the Upper Trinity River Basin.

● Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, spring floods have devastated many areas of my State this year.

I recently went to Liberty, TX to get a firsthand look at the flood damage and saw a Trinity River that was about 30 feet high—6 feet above flood stage—and 5 to 6 miles wide. Normally, the river is 200 feet wide at this point.

Fifty-four Texas counties have been declared disaster areas so far. The Federal Emergency Management Agency has received some 5,000 requests for help. The Red Cross tells me that more than 1,300 homes along the lower basin have been damaged or destroyed by the flood. A lot of people won't be returning to their homes or businesses for some time yet and when they do go back many will find desolation.

Mr. President, any natural disaster is tragic but the lingering effects of floods like this one are unique. An earthquake lasts a few seconds, a tornado a few minutes, a hurricane a few hours but the Trinity River will be overflowing its banks for many weeks yet. The river is expected to remain several miles wide on into the summer as floodwaters impounded behind dams upstream are gradually released.

In a sense, we Texans were fortunate that the situation wasn't worse. It would have been, but for flood control facilities already in place along the Trinity River. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reports that while the spring floods were devastating, those existing facilities prevented much more damage and heartache.

Mr. President, the Corps estimates flooding along the Upper Trinity River Basin caused damages of as much as \$300 million and says an additional \$2 billion in damages was prevented by flood control measures already in place. The Corps is still working on estimates for the Middle and Lower Trinity River Basins.

It's good that we have flood protection along the Trinity River but we obviously need more.

Mr. President, this resolution is intended to help us identify flood control strategies to alleviate this hardship we have seen in Texas. Flood control projects already in place on the Trinity paid for themselves almost five times over during this year's flood. They have, in fact, paid for themselves some 10 times over since they are built.

This resolution authorizes a sum of \$900,000 for completion of the study. The Trinity River Authority has expressed a willingness to be the local sponsor.

Anyone who has witnessed the personal tragedies resulting from this year's flooding in Texas will understand the urgent need for action on my proposal. I'll be pushing for swift approval.

Mr. President, I urge the Environment and Public Works Committee to move with dispatch in approving this resolution. ●

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 296—RELATIVE TO TAIWAN'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Mr. ROTH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance

#### S. RES. 296

Whereas on January 1, 1990, the Government of Taiwan formally requested the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to initiate the procedure necessary for its accession to the GATT;

Whereas the Government of Taiwan has applied for membership in the GATT as a separate customs territory under GATT Article XXXIII under the name "The Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu", to ensure that its application includes only those areas where the Government of Taiwan currently possesses full autonomy in the conduct of its external commercial relations;

Whereas Taiwan is a significant participant in the global economy, being the thirteenth largest trading entity and maintaining the second largest foreign exchange reserves in the world, and is one of the last major market-based economies that is noticeably absent from the GATT;

Whereas the United States and Taiwan maintain an important bilateral trading relationship, with Taiwan being the fifth largest trading partner of the United States and the United States being the second largest exporter to Taiwan;

Whereas Taiwan has made substantial progress in its economic development, and has taken steps to open up its economy, including lowering its average tariff rates, reducing its barriers to foreign investment, and increasing its protection of intellectual property rights;

Whereas the United States supports additional action by Taiwan to provide full open market access to United States goods and services and to ensure that United States intellectual property rights are fully enforced, and the need for Taiwan to continue to make progress in these and other areas is to

the mutual benefit of the United States and Taiwan;

Whereas the GATT is the premier multilateral body for regulating trade worldwide, and the United States and 96 other contracting parties of the GATT are in the final stages of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which is the most ambitious effort ever undertaken by the GATT to expand, strengthen and revitalize multilateral trade rules and principles;

Whereas the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round will establish multilateral and enforceable disciplines in key areas affecting the bilateral trade between the United States and Taiwan, including the areas of services, intellectual property rights, and agriculture;

Whereas Taiwan currently adheres to the guiding principles of the GATT on a de facto basis, is expressly committed to assuming greater international economic responsibility by its willingness to accede to the GATT as a developed economy, and has indicated its desire to join formally with other GATT contracting parties in implementing the final results of the Uruguay Round; and

Whereas Taiwan's membership in the GATT will foster the further liberalization of Taiwan's economy along GATT lines, will serve as an exemplary model for other developing countries, will allow key United States-Taiwan trade issues to be addressed in the multilateral context, and will contribute to the overall strengthening of GATT rules of trade and of the GATT as an institution: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the accession of Taiwan to the GATT is in the best economic interest of the United States and of the world trading system as a whole and should be achieved prior to the end of the Uruguay Round; and

(2) the Government of the United States should fully support Taiwan's accession to the GATT by calling for the favorable and immediate consideration of Taiwan's request for contracting party status at the next GATT Council meeting, and by taking any additional steps deemed necessary to assure Taiwan's prompt membership in the GATT.

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, on January 1, 1990, Taiwan formally began the process of seeking membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]. This is a positive development for the world economy, and I am pleased to introduce today a resolution calling for the United States to strongly support Taiwan's request for accession to the GATT.

Just glancing at some basic economic facts offers a compelling case for Taiwan's GATT membership. For example, Taiwan is the 13th largest trading entity worldwide. Bilaterally, Taiwan ranks as the United States' fifth largest trading partner, representing our ninth largest export market, and our fourth largest source of imports. We are also Taiwan's primary foreign investor and trading partner—over 22 percent of Taiwan's imports originate in the United States. Clearly, such an important U.S. trading partner and key participant in the world economy should be part of our multilateral system of trade rules and principles.

Over the past few years, Taiwan has made remarkable progress in its economic development and has become, in many respects, an economic powerhouse. Central to Taiwan's economic growth and development has been its government's recognition of the critical role foreign trade plays in moving Taiwan up the scales of development toward a fully industrialized and competitive economy. While emphasis has been placed primarily on establishing health export sectors, over the recent past, there has been newly focused attention on greater liberalization of the domestic market. This has been accomplished through a variety of measures, such as lowering average tariff rates, reducing barriers to foreign investment, and improving the amount of protection afforded to intellectual property rights.

Opening up Taiwan's market is critical to enhancing United States export competitiveness, and, in fact, many of the steps Taiwan has taken so far on market access have been closely related to United States-Taiwanese bilateral trade talks and negotiations. Taiwan still has a ways to go in achieving a fully open market and its membership in the GATT would undoubtedly serve as a strong and positive force in propelling Taiwan in this direction. Taiwan has recognized this, as well, as a fundamental reason for joining the GATT.

There should be no doubt in anyone's mind that Taiwan's membership in the GATT is in the best interests of the United States and the world economy. This would be significant to the GATT as an institution as it would bring into its ambit the last major market-based economy. The current Uruguay Round and its key goal of extending GATT rules to services, intellectual property rights, and agriculture—three areas where Taiwan's economy still remains relatively closed—further magnify the importance of Taiwan's accession to this critical multilateral trade body.

At issue here are commercial, not political concerns. National sovereignty is not, and should not be, a requirement or even a condition for joining the GATT. In fact, under article XXXIII, accession to the GATT can be premised on a government having "a separate customs territory possessing full autonomy in the conduct of its external commercial relations \* \* \*." To ensure this is absolutely clear, Taiwan has applied to the GATT under the name "The Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu."

It is high time we started paying greater attention to our commercial interests. Strongly supporting Taiwan's accession to the GATT would be a right step in that direction. Taiwan's GATT membership will foster a fully open economy along GATT lines,

which will in turn lead to greater United States exports to Taiwan. Interjecting a serious dose of multilateralism to Taiwan's global trade responsibilities will only help improve United States-Taiwan trade relations.

In this regard, it should be noted that Taiwan has indicated that it would like to join the GATT as a developed economy. This will strongly benefit the GATT institutionally and all of its members economically in light of the fact that GATT rules provide sweeping GATT-rule exemptions for developing countries. Taiwan will be the first newly industrialized economy to adopt developed economic status under the GATT, which would set an exemplary precedent for other developing countries to follow.

The resolution I am introducing here today recognizes that Taiwan's accession to the GATT is in our national economic interest and in the best interest of the world trading system, and that it should be accomplished prior to the end of Uruguay Round. To this end, my resolution calls on our Government to fully support Taiwan's GATT membership by raising it at the next GATT council meeting and by taking any additional steps necessary to assuring favorable consideration of Taiwan's accession request. One such step would be, in my view, raising this matter with the G-7 countries at the upcoming July Economic Summit.

I urge all my Senate colleagues to support this resolution, which I believe will assist Taiwan in its positive and constructive quest for becoming a full-fledged member of the GATT.●

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 297—DIRECTING AN APPEARANCE BY THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. MITCHELL (for himself and Mr. DOLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 297

Whereas, in *In The Matter of Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company*, No. Civ. 1-90-219, pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, the investigatory power of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs has been placed in issue;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(c), 706(a), and 713(a) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(c), 288e(a), and 288l(a) (1988), the Senate may direct its counsel to appear as *amicus curiae* in the name of a subcommittee of the Senate in any legal action in which the powers and responsibilities of Congress under the Constitution are placed in issue: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate Legal Counsel is directed to appear as *amicus curiae* in the name of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs in *In The Matter of Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company*,



and in any related litigation, to defend the investigatory power of the Subcommittee.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

### CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPOSITION OF THE SENTENCE OF DEATH

#### WIRTH AMENDMENT NO. 2003

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WIRTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 1975 intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1970) to establish constitutional procedures for the imposition of the sentence of death, and for other purposes, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be added, add the following:

#### SEC. . FULL FUNDING OF INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION CRIMES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) fraud and other criminal activity contributed significantly to the savings and loan industry's losses and will cost taxpayers billions of dollars;

(2) Attorney General Richard Thornburgh recently spoke of an "epidemic of fraud" in the savings and loan industry and indicated that at least 25 to 30 percent of savings and loan failures can be attributed to criminal activity by the institution's officers and management;

(3) officials at the Resolution Trust Corporation indicate that an estimated 60 percent of the institutions the corporation has seized "have been victimized by serious criminal activity";

(4) investigating and prosecuting criminal activity related to the savings and loan crisis will help send an important message of "never again" to those involved in the financial industry;

(5) the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 authorized \$75,000,000 annually for 3 years to investigate and prosecute financial institution crimes;

(6) the President requested only \$50,000,000 of that authorization on behalf of the Department of Justice for the current fiscal year;

(7) Federal Bureau of Investigation and United States Attorneys' offices requested 224 more special agent positions, 113 more assistant United States attorney positions, and 142 more support staff positions than the agencies received as a result of the \$50,000,000 in new funding;

(8) the Federal Bureau of Investigation has received more than 20,000 referrals involving fraud in the financial services industry that the Bureau has been unable to examine, more than 1,000 of which are major cases that involve losses of more than \$100,000;

(9) as of February 1990, the Bureau also had more than 7,000 pending bank fraud and embezzlement cases, some 3,000 of which were major cases;

(10) more than 900 pending cases and more than 200 unaddressed referrals involve losses greater than \$1,000,000;

(11) regulators will examine and close more insolvent institutions, and the Department of Justice will receive thousands more

referrals of possible criminal activity related to savings and loan failures, increasing the workload for Federal investigators and prosecutors;

(12) the passage of time makes investigation more difficult and expiring statutes of limitation could allow serious crimes to go unpunished if investigation and prosecution is delayed; and

(13) the current level of resources devoted to investigating and prosecuting fraud and criminal activity within the financial services industry is inadequate to address the crimes that contributed to the losses of savings and loan associations.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the President should, at a minimum, seek the full \$75,000,000 authorized for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 1991 to pursue the investigation and prosecution of financial institution crimes; and

(2) the President should allocate additional resources as necessary to ensure that criminal activity that contributed to losses to the Federal deposit insurance funds is investigated and prosecuted to the fullest practicable extent.

#### HATCH AMENDMENTS NOS. 2004 THROUGH 2008

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HATCH submitted five amendments intended to be proposed by him to an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill S. 1970, supra, as follows:

##### AMENDMENT No. 2004

At the end, add the following:

"Notwithstanding any other provision, none of the provisions of this Act dealing with assault weapons shall become effective."

##### AMENDMENT No. 2005

At the end, add the following:

Strike on page 46, line 15, through page 53, line 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

#### TITLE IV—FIREARMS AND RELATED AMENDMENTS

##### SEC. 401. PENALTIES FOR IMPROPER TRANSFER, STEALING FIREARM, OR SMUGGLING A FIREARM IN DRUG-RELATED OFFENSE.

Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) redesignating subsections (f) and (g), and any references to such subsections, as added by section 6211 of Public Law 100-690, as subsections (g) and (h), respectively; and

(2) adding at the end thereof the following:

"(j) Whoever steals any firearm which is moving as, or is a part of, or which has moved in, interstate or foreign commerce shall be imprisoned for not less than 10 or more than 20 years, and may be fined under this title.

"(k) Whoever, with the intent to engage in, or to promote, conduct which—

"(1) is punishable under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1901 et seq.);

"(2) violates any law of a State relating to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 802); or

"(3) constitutes a crime of violence (as defined in subsection (c)(3));

smuggles or knowingly brings into the United States a firearm, or attempts to do so, shall be imprisoned for not more than 20 years, fined under this title, or both."

##### SEC. 402. REVOCATION OF SUPERVISED RELEASE.

Section 3583 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) MANDATORY REVOCATION FOR POSSESSION OF A FIREARM.—If the court has provided as a condition of supervised release, that the defendant refrain from possessing a firearm, and if the defendant refrain from possessing a firearm, as that term is defined in section 921 of this title, at any time prior to the expiration or termination of the term of supervised release, the court shall, after a hearing pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure that are applicable to probation revocation, revoke the term of supervised release and, subject to the limitations of paragraph (e)(3) of this section, require the defendant to serve in prison all or part of the term of supervised release without credit for time previously served on postrelease supervision."

##### AMENDMENT No. 2006

At the end add the following:

Strike on page 52, line 25, beginning with "be" through page 53, line 5, and insert in lieu thereof "not be effective."

##### AMENDMENT No. 2007

At the end, add the following:

Strike on page 46, line 15, through page 53, line 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

#### TITLE IV—FIREARMS AND RELATED AMENDMENTS

##### SEC. 401. PENALTIES FOR IMPROPER TRANSFER, STEALING FIREARM, OR SMUGGLING A FIREARM IN DRUG-RELATED OFFENSE.

Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) redesignating subsections (f) and (g) and any references to such subsections, as added by section 6211 of Public Law 100-690, as subsections (g) and (h), respectively; and

(2) adding at the end thereof the following:

"(j) Whoever steals any firearm which is moving as, or is a part of, or which has moved in, interstate or foreign commerce shall be imprisoned for not less than 20 or more than 30 years, and may be fined under this title.

"(k) Whoever, with the intent to engage in, or to promote, conduct which—

"(1) is punishable under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1901 et seq.);

"(2) violates any law of a State relating to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 802); or

"(3) constitutes a crime of violence (as defined in subsection (c)(3));

smuggles or knowingly brings into the United States a firearm, or attempts to do so, shall be imprisoned for not more than 30 years, fined under this title, or both."

## SEC. 402. REVOCATION OF SUPERVISED RELEASE.

Section 3583 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) **MANDATORY REVOCATION FOR POSSESSION OF A FIREARM.**—If the court has provided, as a condition of supervised release, that the defendant refrain from possessing a firearm, and if the defendant is in actual possession of a firearm, as that term is defined in section 921 of this title, at any time prior to the expiration or termination of the term of supervised release, the court shall, after a hearing pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure that are applicable to probation revocation, revoke the term of supervised release and, subject to the limitations of paragraph (e)(3) of this section, require the defendant to serve in prison all or part of the term of supervised release without credit for time previously served on postrelease supervision."

## AMENDMENT No. 2008

At the end, add the following:

Strike on page 46, line 15, through page 53, line 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

## TITLE IV—FIREARMS AND RELATED AMENDMENTS

## SEC. 401. PENALTIES FOR IMPROPER TRANSFER, STEALING A FIREARM, OR SMUGGLING A FIREARM IN DRUG-RELATED OFFENSE.

Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) redesignating subsections (f) and (g), and any references to such subsections, as added by section 6211 of Public Law 100-690, as subsections (g) and (h), respectively; and

(2) adding at the end thereof the following:

"(j) Whoever steals any firearm which is moving as, or is part of, or which has moved in, interstate or foreign commerce shall be imprisoned for not less than 15 or more than 30 years, and may be fined under this title.

"(k) Whoever, with the intent to engage in, or to promote, conduct which—

"(1) is punishable under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1901 et seq.);

"(2) violates any law of a State relating to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 802); or

"(3) constitutes a crime of violence (as defined in subsection (c)(3));

smuggles or knowingly brings into the United States a firearm, or attempts to do so, shall be imprisoned for not more than 30 years, fined under this title, or both."

## SEC. 402. REVOCATION OF SUPERVISED RELEASE.

Section 3583 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) **MANDATORY REVOCATION FOR POSSESSION OF A FIREARM.**—If the court has provided, as a condition of supervised release, that the defendant refrain from possessing a firearm, and if the defendant is in actual possession of a firearm, as that term is defined in section 921 of this title, at any time prior to the expiration or termination of the term of supervised release, the court shall, after a hearing pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure that are applicable to probation revocation,

revoke the term of supervised release and, subject to the limitations of paragraph (e)(3) of this section, require the defendant to serve in prison all or part of the term of supervised release without credit for time previously served on postrelease supervision."

## KENNEDY AMENDMENT NO. 2009

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 1975 intended to be proposed by Mr. WIRTH to the bill S. 1970, supra, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment, insert the following:

(a) **DEPORTATION OF ALIENS CONVICTED OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.**—Section 241(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by striking the word "or" the last time it appears and inserting at the end the following: "(C) is convicted of a crime of violence (as defined in section 924(c)(3) of title 18, United States Code) and who has served any term of imprisonment imposed by a court of at least one year;"

(b) **REENTRY OF DEPORTED ALIENS.**—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(b) of title 28, United States Code, and section 21 of the Sentencing Act of 1987, the United States Sentencing Commission shall promulgate guidelines, or shall amend existing guidelines, to provide that a defendant convicted of violating section 276(b)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1325) shall be assigned an offense level under chapter 2 of the sentencing guidelines that constitutes a meaningful deterrence to the commission of such offense.

## SIMPSON (AND KENNEDY) AMENDMENT NO. 2010

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SIMPSON (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to amendment No. 1755 intended to be proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill S. 1970, supra, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment, insert the following:

## "SEC. . SPECIAL VISAS.

"Chapter 2 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

## "SEC. 219. SPECIAL VISAS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND RELATED PURPOSES.

"(a) **NATIONAL SECURITY.**—Subject to subsection (c), permanent residence may be granted to aliens who are determined eligible under section 7 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 403h) or under section 4 of the Atomic Weapons and Special Nuclear Materials Rewards Act (50 U.S.C. 47c).

"(b) **MAJOR CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS.**—If the Attorney General, The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service determine that the granting of permanent residence to a particular alien is essential to United States public safety or necessary to protect the life of an individual who has provided extraordinary cooperation to Fed-

eral law enforcement (including cooperation in the prosecution of drug kingpins), such permanent residence may be granted to such alien (and to such alien's immediate family), subject to subsection (c).

"(c) **LIMITATIONS.**—(1) The number of aliens and members of their immediate families entering the United States under this section may not exceed 100 persons in any one fiscal year.

"(2) Aliens granted benefits under this section may enter without regard to their admissibility under this Act, except that no alien may receive the benefits of this section if the Attorney General determines that such alien has committed an aggravated felony.

"(3) The Attorney General shall terminate the benefits described in subsection (b) at any time during the first three years after which an alien has been granted such benefits if the alien does not continue to provide the cooperation promised to federal law enforcement authorities."

## AIR TRAVEL RIGHTS FOR BLIND INDIVIDUALS ACT

## SPECTER AMENDMENTS NOS. 2011 AND 2012

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SPECTER submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 2000 proposed by Mrs. KASSEBAUM to the bill (S. 341) to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit discrimination against blind individuals in air travel, as follows:

## AMENDMENT No. 2011

SECTION 1. In section 107(a)(1), strike "twenty" and insert in its place "thirty-five".

SEC. 2. In section 107(a)(2), strike "twenty" and insert in its place "thirty-five".

SEC. 3. Strike section 112.

SEC. 4. Renumber section 113 as 112, section 114 as 113, and section 115 as 114.

## AMENDMENT No. 2012

Section 1. Strike all beginning with section 107(a)(1) and insert the following:

(1) Thirty-five years from—

(A) the date of delivery of the aircraft to its first purchaser or lessee, if delivered directly from the manufacturer; or

(B) the date of first delivery of the aircraft to a person engaged in the business of selling or leasing such an aircraft; or

(2) with respect to any system, component, subassembly, or other part which replaced another product in, or which was added to, the aircraft, and which is alleged to have caused the claimant's harm. Thirty-five years from the date of the replacement or addition.

(b) subsection (a) of this section does not apply in the case of harm to a claimant which occurs after the period set forth in subsection (a) of this section if the general aviation manufacturer or the seller of the product that caused the claimant's harm gave an express warranty that the product would be suitable, for the purpose for which it was intended, for a longer period of time.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect a person's duty to provide, after the sale or lease of an aircraft, to air-



craft owners, and to repair facilities to which a license or certificate to perform repairs has been issued by the Administrator, additional or modified warnings or instructions regarding the use or maintenance of such aircraft or any system, component, or other part of such aircraft.

#### SUBSEQUENT REMEDIAL MEASURES

SEC. 108. In any general aviation accident liability action governed by this title, evidence of any measure taken after an event which, if taken previously, would have made the event less likely to occur is not admissible to provide liability. Such evidence is admissible to the extent permitted under rule 407 of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

#### ADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN EVIDENCE

SEC. 109. In an action governed by this title, evidence of Federal, State, or local income tax liability or any Social Security or other payroll tax liability attributable to past or future earnings, support, or profits and the present value of future earnings, support, or profits alleged to have been lost or diminished because of harm arising out of a general aviation accident is admissible regarding proof of the claimant's harm.

#### PUNITIVE DAMAGES

SEC. 110. (a) Punitive damages may be awarded in an action under this title for harm arising out of a general aviation accident only if the claimant establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the harm suffered was the direct result of conduct manifesting a conscious flagrant indifference to the safety of those persons who might be harmed by use of the general aviation aircraft involved.

(b) Evidence regarding the financial worth of a defendant or the defendant's profits or any other evidence relating solely to a claim for punitive damages under this title is not admissible unless the claimant establishes, before any such evidence is offered, that the claimant can present evidence that will establish prima facie proof of conduct manifesting a conscious, flagrant indifference to the safety of those persons who might be harmed by use of the general aviation aircraft involved.

(c) In any civil action in which the alleged harm to the claimant is death and the applicable State law provides, or has been construed to provide, for damages only punitive in nature, a defendant may be liable for any such damages pursuant to the provisions of this title regardless of whether a claim is asserted under this section. The recovery of any such damages shall not bar a claim under this section.

#### TIME LIMITATION ON BRINGING ACTIONS

SEC. 111. (a) Any action for harm arising out of a general aviation accident shall be barred, notwithstanding any State law, unless—

(1) the complaint is filed within two years after the date on which the accident occurred which caused the claimant's harm; and

(2) the summons and complaint are properly served upon the defendant within one hundred and twenty days after the filing of such complaint, unless the party on whose behalf such service is required can show good cause why such service was not made within such one-hundred-and-twenty-day period.

Paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not apply to service of process in a foreign country pursuant to rule 4(l) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or any similar State law.

#### JURISDICTION

SEC. 112. (a) The district courts of the United States, concurrently with the State courts, shall have original jurisdiction, without regard to the amount in controversy. In all civil actions for harm arising out of a general aviation accident and in all actions for indemnity or contribution described in section 106(d) of this title.

(b) A civil action which is brought in a State court may be removed to the district court of the United States for the district embracing the place where the action is pending, without the consent of any other party and without regard to the amount in controversy, by any defendant against whom a claim in such action is asserted for harm arising out of a general aviation accident.

(c) In any case commenced in or removed to a district court of the United States under subsection (a) or (b) of this section, the court shall have jurisdiction to determine all claims under State law that arise out of the same general aviation accident, if a substantial question of fact is common to the claims under State law and to the Federal claim, defense, or counterclaim.

(d)(1) A civil action in which the district courts of the United States have jurisdiction under subsection (a) of this section may be brought only in a district in which—

(A) the accident giving rise to the claim occurred; or

(B) any plaintiff or defendant resides.

(2) In an action pending in a district court of the United States under paragraph (1) of this subsection, a district court may, on motion of any party or its own motion, transfer the action to any other district for the convenience of parties and witnesses in the interest of justice.

(3) For purposes of this subsection, a corporation shall be considered to be a resident of any State in which it is incorporated or licensed to do business or is doing business.

#### SEVERABILITY

SEC. 113. If any provision of this title or the application of the provision to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this title and the application of the provision to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected by such invalidation.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 114. (a) This title shall apply to any civil action for harm arising out of a general aviation accident which is filed on or after the date of enactment of this title.

(b) If an action governed by this title is filed within one hundred and eighty days after the date of enactment of this title, liberal leave shall be given to a party to amend any pleading, motion, statement of jurisdiction or venue, or other matter to conform to the provisions of this title.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON STRATEGIC FORCES AND NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 7, 1990, at 2 p.m. to receive testimony on the strategic defense initiative in review of S. 2171,

the Department of Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1991.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 7, 1990, at 9:30 a.m., to hold a hearing on club membership of judicial nominees.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate Thursday, June 7, 1990, at 10 a.m. to conduct a hearing on the nomination of Joseph G. Schiff to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

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

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON TOXIC SUBSTANCES, ENVIRONMENTAL OVERSIGHT, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development, Committee on Environment and Public Works, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 7, beginning at 3 p.m., to conduct a markup of S. 1893, to reauthorize the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act of 1984 [ASHAA].

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

##### COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs would like to request unanimous consent to hold a hearing on oversight of VA prosthetics and special-disabilities programs on Thursday, June 7, 1990, at 9:30 a.m. in SR-418.

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

##### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 7, 1990, at 2 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate of June 7, 1990, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on S. 2411, the Textile Apparel and Footwear Trade Act of 1990.

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

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on June 7, 1990, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in 485 Russell Senate Office Building, for a hearing on S. 2340, the Indian Children's Services and Family Violence Prevention Act.

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

#### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 7, at 2:30 p.m. to hold an ambassadorial nomination hearing.

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

#### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 7, at 10 a.m. to hold a business meeting to mark up the supplemental state authorization and to act on other pending business.

#### AGENDA

The Committee will consider and vote on the following business items:

#### I. LEGISLATION

(1) An original Committee bill to provide supplemental authorization of appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of State.

(2) S. Con. Res. 124, expressing the sense of the Congress regarding human rights violations against the Albanian ethnic minority in southern Yugoslavia.

(3) S. Con. Res. 60 (as amended), expressing the sense of the Senate that an impartial investigation of all alleged sightings of Raoul Wallenberg since 1947 be made.

(4) S. 1941 (with a technical amendment), to implement the obligations of the U.S. under the Inter-American Convention on International Commercial Arbitration.

(5) S. Con. Res. 126, calling for a continuation of the moratorium on commercial whaling until the year 2000.

(6) S. Res. 293, concerning Polish debt reduction.

(7) S. Con. Res. 137, expressing the sense of Congress that the 1990 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference should reaffirm the support of the parties for the objectives of the NPT, in particular preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries.

#### II. NOMINATIONS

(1) Mr. Charles H. Thomas, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Hungary.

(2) Mr. Steven E. Steiner, of Maryland, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Representative to the Special Verification Commission.

(3) Mr. E.U. Curtis Bohlen, of Maine, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs.

(4) Mr. Paul C. Lambert, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Ecuador.

(5) Mr. Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr., of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Board for International Broadcasting, for a term expiring April 28, 1992. (Reappointment)

(6) Mr. Don M. Newman, of Indiana, for the rank of Minister during his tenure of service as U.S. Representative on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

(7) Mr. Frank D. Yturria, of Texas, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term of six years. (New Position)

(8) Mr. Norton Stevens, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term of six years. (New Position)

(9) Mr. Alan Philip Larson, of Virginia, to be the U.S. Representative to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, with the rank of Ambassador.

(10) Mr. James Keough Bishop, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Somali Democratic Republic.

(11) Mr. Peter Jon de Vos, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Liberia.

(12) Mr. Dane Farnsworth Smith, Jr., of New Mexico, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Guinea.

(13) Foreign Service Officers' promotion list, dated May 18, 1990, Mr. Emilio Iodice, et.al.

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

#### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 7, 1990, at 10:30 a.m., room SR-253, to consider S. 1880, the Cable Television Consumer Protection Act of 1989 (Tom Cohen, Toni Cook).

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

#### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Thursday, June 7, for a markup on the following legislative items: S. 1742, the Federal Information Resources Management Act; S. 2608, Inspector General Act amendment to clarify authority; S. 677, to amend the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984 to improve and clarify its provisions; H.R. 2514, Thrift Plan Technical Amendments Act of 1990; and S. 485, the White House Conference on Homelessness Act; and the nomination of Pamela Talkin, to be member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

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

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### COMMEMORATING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, Monday, June 4, marked the first anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre. It is a day that will endure in our collective conscience as a brutal reminder to all people that freedom is a gift to be cherished, not a thing to be ignored. For us, the images that the word freedom bring to mind are ingrained deeply in the American soul, creating broad mental landscapes which constitute the entire sum of the American experience.

But for the people of China, freedom is something that exists only as a dream, tangible without being real. It is desired by a people who innately understand its virtues, yet have not had the chance to experience firsthand the opportunities that freedom brings. What the people of China were denied that fateful day in Tiananmen Square was the fundamental right of self-determination; a moral absolute that is as clear and as true as anything I know. And it is because we are dealing with a moral absolute that I believe the United States has the obligation to let the world know that we have an unwavering commitment to those rights with which all people are endowed.

From Czechoslovakia to Mongolia, people all over the Communist world are asserting their right of self-determination, and in China that right has been violently quashed. People everywhere are saying they will no longer allow governments to treat them as an enemy, or support a government which they consider to be their enemy. It is a revolution that only a year ago was beyond anyone's wildest dreams. And yet, last spring, the people of China blazed a trail that would be followed by the rest of the Communist world.

I believe the United States should never be afraid to stand as a leader among nations whenever tyranny raises its ugly head. Sadly, I believe that President Bush has failed in his role as the leader of the worldwide freedom movement; a leader to whom those struggling for freedom turn. He has made feeble promises to the brave revolutionaries who dared to risk their lives for freedom, but he has rewarded China by restoring its most-favored-nation status. What kind of signal is being sent to the students and workers of China who rallied around Lady Liberty in Tiananmen Square only a year ago?

The Bush policy is fatally flawed because it refuses to see that China's gerontocracy will soon fade from this Earth, and will become only a painful



memory to all those who were forced to live under its oppressive rule. The youthful democratic revolutionaries on the other hand will continue to press for reform, and will ultimately become the leaders of their nation. I am convinced that the democratic movement in China will continue to look to America as an example of democracy in spite of the Bush administration's policy, and it is my belief that the democratic movement in that country will ultimately prevail.●

### BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

● Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the latest budget scorekeeping report for fiscal year 1990, prepared by the Congressional Budget Office in response to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report was prepared consistent with standard scorekeeping conventions. This report also serves as the scorekeeping report for the purposes of section 311 of the Budget Act.

This report shows that current level spending is under the budget resolution by \$3.3 billion in budget authority, and over the budget resolution by \$4.2 billion in outlays. Current level is under the revenue floor by \$5.2 billion.

The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount under section 311(a) of the Budget Act is \$114.8 billion, \$14.8 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1990 of \$100.0 billion.

The report follows:

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
U.S. CONGRESS,

Washington, DC, June 6, 1990.

HON. JIM SASSER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S.  
Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report shows the effects of Congressional action on the budget for fiscal year 1990 and is current through June 5, 1990. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1990 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 106). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, and meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the 1986 First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.

Since my last report, dated May 21, 1990, the President has signed into law the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill (P.L. 101-302). This action increased the current level estimate of budget authority and outlays.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM  
(For Robert D. Reischauer, Director).

### THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 101ST CONG., 2D SESS., AS OF JUNE 5, 1990

(In billions of dollars)

|                                  | Current level <sup>1</sup> | Budget resolution H. Con. Res. 106 | Current level +/— resolution |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Budget authority.....            | 1,326.1                    | 1,329.4                            | —3.3                         |
| Outlays.....                     | 1,169.4                    | 1,165.2                            | 4.2                          |
| Revenues.....                    | 1,060.3                    | 1,065.5                            | —5.2                         |
| Debt subject to limit.....       | 3,063.9                    | 3,122.7                            | —58.8                        |
| Direct loan obligations.....     | 19.1                       | 19.3                               | —2                           |
| Guaranteed loan commitments..... | 115.1                      | 107.3                              | 7.8                          |
| Deficit.....                     | 114.8                      | 100.0                              | 14.8                         |

<sup>1</sup> The current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects (budget authority and outlays) of all legislation that Congress has enacted in this or previous sessions or sent to the President for his approval and is consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 106. In addition, estimates are included of the direct spending effects for all entitlements or other mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations under current law even though the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions. In accordance with Sec. 102(a) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act (101 Stat. 762) the current level deficit amount compared to the maximum deficit amount does not include asset sales.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum deficit amount (MDA) in accordance with section 3(7)(E) of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

<sup>3</sup> Current level plus or minus MDA.

### THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT, 101ST CONG., 2D SESS., SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL, FISCAL YEAR 1990 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 5, 1990

(In millions of dollars)

|                                               | Budget authority | Outlays   | Revenues  |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| I. Enacted in previous sessions:              |                  |           |           |
| Revenues.....                                 |                  |           | 1,068,600 |
| Permanent appropriations and trust funds..... | 954,917          | 791,226   |           |
| Other legislation.....                        | 639,255          | 638,374   | 566       |
| Offsetting receipts.....                      | —237,825         | —233,738  |           |
| Total enacted in previous sessions.....       | 1,356,347        | 1,195,862 | 1,069,166 |

|                                                                                             |       |     |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|--|
| II. Enacted this session:                                                                   |       |     |  |
| Dire emergency supplemental appropriations (Public Law 101-302).....                        | 2,293 | 666 |  |
| An act making technical amendments to title 5, United States Code (Public Law 101-303)..... | 2,293 | 665 |  |
| Total enacted this session.....                                                             |       |     |  |

|                                                             |     |  |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--|-----|
| III. Continuing resolution authority:                       |     |  |     |
| IV. Conference agreements ratified by both Houses:          |     |  |     |
| Amtrak Reauthorization and Improvement Act (H.R. 2364)..... | —10 |  | —10 |

|                                                                                                                               |        |       |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|--|
| V. Entitlement authority and other mandatory adjustments required to conform with current law estimates in budget resolution: |        |       |  |
| Salaries of judges.....                                                                                                       | —8     | 1     |  |
| Payment of judicial officers' retirement fund.....                                                                            | —4     | —4    |  |
| Judicial survivors' annuities fund.....                                                                                       | —3     | —3    |  |
| Fees and expenses of witnesses.....                                                                                           | —5     |       |  |
| Justice assistance.....                                                                                                       | —4     |       |  |
| Fisherman's guaranty fund.....                                                                                                | 1      | 1     |  |
| Administration of territories.....                                                                                            | —1     |       |  |
| Firefighting adjustments.....                                                                                                 | —1,057 | —192  |  |
| Federal unemployment benefits (FUBA).....                                                                                     | 5      |       |  |
| Advances to unemployment trust fund.....                                                                                      | (48)   | (48)  |  |
| Special benefits.....                                                                                                         | —24    |       |  |
| Black Lung disability trust fund.....                                                                                         | 52     | 32    |  |
| Vaccine improvement program trust fund.....                                                                                   | 7      | 7     |  |
| Federal payments to railroad retirement.....                                                                                  | 1      | 1     |  |
| Retirement pay and medical benefits.....                                                                                      | —4     |       |  |
| Supplemental security income program.....                                                                                     | 263    | 263   |  |
| Special benefits, disabled coal miners.....                                                                                   | 21     |       |  |
| Grants to states for Medicaid.....                                                                                            | —907   |       |  |
| Payments to health care trust funds.....                                                                                      | (325)  | (325) |  |
| Family support payments to States.....                                                                                        | 84     | 84    |  |
| Payments to states for AFDC work programs.....                                                                                | 15     | 15    |  |
| Payments to states for foster care.....                                                                                       | —83    |       |  |

### THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT, 101ST CONG., 2D SESS., SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL, FISCAL YEAR 1990 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 5, 1990—Continued

|                                                                          | Budget authority | Outlays          | Revenues |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| Health professions student loan insurance fund.....                      | —25              | —7               |          |
| Guaranteed student loans.....                                            |                  | —175             |          |
| College housing and academic facilities loans.....                       | —3               | —3               |          |
| Rehabilitation services.....                                             | —79              |                  |          |
| Payments to widows and heirs.....                                        | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) |          |
| Reimbursement to the rural electrification fund.....                     | 111              | 111              |          |
| Dairy indemnity program.....                                             | ( <sup>1</sup> ) | ( <sup>1</sup> ) |          |
| Conservation reserve program.....                                        | 720              |                  |          |
| Special milk program.....                                                | —2               |                  |          |
| Food stamp program.....                                                  | —2,000           |                  |          |
| Child nutrition programs.....                                            | —74              |                  |          |
| Federal crop insurance corporation fund.....                             | ( <sup>1</sup> ) |                  |          |
| Agriculture credit insurance fund.....                                   | 342              |                  |          |
| Rural housing insurance fund.....                                        | ( <sup>1</sup> ) |                  |          |
| Rural communication development fund.....                                | ( <sup>1</sup> ) |                  |          |
| Payments to the farm credit system financial assistance corporation..... | —2               |                  |          |
| Coast Guard retired pay.....                                             | —17              |                  |          |
| Payment to civil service retirement.....                                 | (84)             | (84)             |          |
| Government payments for annuities.....                                   | —3               | —2               |          |
| Readjustment benefits.....                                               | —62              |                  |          |
| Compensation.....                                                        | 258              | 208              |          |
| Pensions.....                                                            | —62              |                  |          |
| Burial benefits.....                                                     | —4               |                  |          |
| Loan guaranty revolving fund.....                                        | —7               |                  |          |
| Disaster relief.....                                                     | —4,100           | —883             |          |
| Total entitlement authority.....                                         | —3,834           | —371             |          |

|                                                            |           |           |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| VI. Adjustment for economic and technical assumptions..... | —28,685   | —26,763   | —8,900    |
| Total current level as of June 5, 1990.....                | 1,326,120 | 1,169,393 | 1,060,256 |
| 1990 budget resolution H. Con. Res. 106.....               | 1,329,400 | 1,165,200 | 1,065,500 |
| Amount remaining:                                          |           |           |           |
| Over budget resolution.....                                |           | 4,193     |           |
| Under budget resolution.....                               | 3,280     |           | 5,244     |

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$500,000.

Notes.—Numbers may not add due to rounding. Amounts shown in parentheses are interfund transactions that do not add to totals.●

### THE CONFLICT IN KASHMIR

● Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, recent tensions in the State of Jammu and Kashmir have once again brought India and Pakistan to the threshold of war. Riots have broken out, curfews have been imposed, and death tolls continue to mount on both sides. While the leaders of India and Pakistan have both indicated a desire to end the violence, peace in this region seems ever more remote.

The tiny State of Jammu and Kashmir, bounded on the west by Afghanistan and Pakistan, and on the east by China, remains the seat of a conflict regional in its dimensions but potentially international in scope. Since 1947, disputes over Jammu and Kashmir have already caused two wars between India and Pakistan. But another Indo-Pakistani battle could escalate into a world tragedy because both countries now possess lethal technological weapons.

It is highly unfortunate that this issue has rekindled animosities between two democratically elected governments in the strategic southern cone of Asia.

Continued violence and stalemate in Jammu and Kashmir can only undermine the stability of each nation—one trying to solve its own internal ethnic disputes, and the other struggling to move out from under the shadow of dictatorship.

Although recent history would discourage us from hoping for a peaceful resolution of Jammu and Kashmir problems, the United States cannot afford to sacrifice hope or consign the innocent civilians of this region to a fate of protracted war.

Our diplomats must seize upon the glimmers of hope that have emerged and try to transform them into enduring commitments between India and Pakistan.

Both sides have already stated that they do not want war if they can avoid it.

Both sides have already proposed democratic solutions for Jammu and Kashmir that while different in form, are similar in principle.

Both sides have already denounced extremists who would murder their way into power.

And most importantly, Mr. President, both sides have compelling interests in achieving a settlement of this crisis without taking up arms against each other.

America, in this case, must become the radical defender and ambassador of peace. Our moral and political responsibilities compel our Nation—which has assisted in fostering new experiments in self-determination all over the world—to do nothing less for the people of Jammu and Kashmir.●

#### TRIBUTE TO CITIZENS OF BURKE COUNTY, NC, ON ORGANIZING DRUG SUMMIT

● Mr. SANFORD. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and applaud the efforts of the citizens of Burke County, NC, for organizing the drug summit being held tonight in the Morganton City Hall. During the course of this antidrug program, members of the education, human services, law enforcement, government, and business sectors will gather for a frank discussion on the drug problem in Burke County.

The young people of our Nation are those more vulnerable to the current drug epidemic that has touched, in some way, nearly every community in America. Each day offers a new challenge in our fight to discourage drug use among our youth. For this reason, the residents of Burke County acknowledge that it is up to the parents and the entire community to educate the children about the dangers of drugs and to take the time to offer guidance to those who are confronted with the temptation of drug use.

Those attending the drug summit tonight will hear the testimony of three

Burke County citizens who deal daily with the drug crisis. Two of these residents offer their services to the youth of the community through counseling programs, while another is a University of North Carolina student who grew up in public housing and has witnessed the effects of drugs in the lives of those around her. The dialog between the residents and the witnesses will result in an honest assessment of the dangers of drug abuse. Emphasis will be placed on the need for parents and guardians to serve as role models for the youth. Role models should demonstrate by example that, despite the hardships that befall a person throughout life, people can and do find resolutions to their problems without turning to drugs.

What is happening tonight in Burke County, NC, is an excellent example of how community groups and families should be working together to fight back against drug abuse. This forum emphasizes that the family is at the very core of the solution to the drug problem, and that our children must have community role models to emulate and respect.

I commend the mayor of Morganton, Mr. Mel Cohen, and the mayor of Valdese, Mr. Jimmy Draughn, and all those who were instrumental in organizing the drug summit in Burke County. I support their efforts and I hope that many more such summits take place across North Carolina and across the Nation.●

#### TRIBUTE TO ESTHER LANDA

● Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I wish to draw the attention of my colleagues and the Nation to the well-deserved tribute to one of my distinguished constituents, a septuagenarian who has not slowed down with age but rather has increased her pace and has become a rallying symbol for others to emulate. I refer to Esther Rosenblatt Landa, who, on Saturday, June 9, 1990, will be honored by her fellow citizens of all persuasions for her decades of service to her native State and Nation. Consistent with her range of human endeavor, the proceeds of this tribute to Mrs. Landa will benefit Salt Lake City's new Homeless Children's Foundation and the National Council of Jewish Women, the oldest national Jewish women's organization in America.

Esther R. Landa, a native Utahn, inspires all who have crossed her path and the multitude who have been galvanized by her agility to advance human welfare. Esther, as she is affectionately known to old and young throughout my State, is a powerhouse of energy, perseverance, and idealism. She never shies away from leadership positions, which stand as a testament to the courage and capacity of her

loving, generous, and indomitable spirit.

From 1975 to 1979, Esther was the national president of the National Council of Jewish Women. She also served on the President's Committee for a National Agenda for the 1980's, the President's Advisory Committee on Women, and as a member of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Mid-Decade Conference for Women in Copenhagen. Among others academic affiliations, Esther maintains membership on the advisory council of the University of Utah's School of Social Work. She was among the underwriters of one of the leading women's newspapers and networks and has received numerous rewards and citations from dozens of organizations across the Nation.

The Homeless Children's Foundation was recently founded in Salt Lake City by Marilyn Treshow, executive director; Susan Hill, project director; Wally Sandack, attorney; and Diane Bohling, Suzanne Smith, Kathleen Mallory-Byers serve as members of the board. The foundation provides an early childhood learning program for children living in poverty. The Homeless Children's Foundation provides much-needed day care/preschool for homeless children ages 3-5. The goal of the project is to show the importance of early intervention in promoting children's positive attitudes toward learning and to demonstrate Utahns' commitment to educational accessibility for all children.

With her late husband, Jerry Landa, Esther raised three children in Salt Lake City and is the grandmother of five grandchildren. Her daughter, Carol Landa, M.P.A., is now teaching in San Francisco, CA; her son, Howard, and daughter-in-law, Theresa Landa, retain the family lineage in Salt Lake City. Her daughter Terry with her husband Ray Vismantas reside in Highland Park, IL. Esther is fond of saying, "Jerry and I have strived all our lives to provide our children, grandchildren, and succeeding generations with a legacy of service that will endure and survive the vicissitudes of life."

I hope my colleagues and the Nation will join me in saluting this great American during the tribute being paid to her by her fellow citizens on Saturday, June 9, 1990, and wishing her many more years of humane entrepreneurship.●

#### HEALTH CARE FINANCE FLEXIBLE BILLING

● Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I am pleased to add my name to Senator HEFLIN's bill, S. 2051. This legislation provides for more flexible billing arrangements in situations where physicians have arrangements with col-



leagues to cover their practice on an occasional basis. The Health Care Financing Administration plans to strictly enforce "reassignment prohibition" which would require covering physicians to bill their colleagues' patients for any services rendered, unless the physician is the employer.

Mr. President, I applaud the efforts of the Health Care Financing Administration to monitor fraudulent practices of providers. I recognize that the law Health Care Financing Administration intends to enforce more strictly is a measure to protect against fraudulent billing practices. Logic tells us that Medicare should not reimburse a physician for care not delivered by that physician. As chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, I am deeply concerned about protecting the Medicare Program from fraud and abuse.

At the same time, I am concerned about attracting and keeping qualified health care providers in rural areas. In this case, I am particularly concerned about the impact the strict enforcement of reassignment prohibition may have on physicians practicing in rural areas. Many physicians in rural areas rely on a reciprocal call arrangement for needed time away from their practice.

We must ensure that we do not have overly burdensome regulations, while maintaining sufficient checks on fraudulent activities. It is with this in mind that I look forward to working with Senator HEFLIN, my colleagues and the Health Care Financing Administration to achieve this goal. Although there has been some discussion that the bill does not strike a perfect balance between prevention against fraud and flexibility for physicians, I believe it represents an important first step. I urge my colleagues to join us in this effort to strike this balance.●

#### COLUMBUS: COUNTDOWN 1992

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today in order to offer my support for Columbus: Countdown 1992 which is a nonprofit education foundation.

I am sure that all are aware of the upcoming quincentennial of Christopher Columbus' voyage to the United States. Columbus' determination to overcome the many obstacles facing him allowed him to discover America. This in turn spurred the immigration that made our country the great place it is today.

Many festivities have been planned to honor this remarkable celebration. One such commemoration is a year long event sponsored by Columbus: Countdown 1992. The celebration is to begin October 1, 1991, and last through December 31, 1992. The official title of the event will be, "The Multi-Ethnic Legacy of Columbus: A

Quincentenary Celebration." The activities planned range from lectures, to readings, special television showings, and art exhibits. Participants of this extraordinary event include the multiethnic community of New York City, embassies, foreign governments, and universities.

This proves to be a most memorable celebration and one which has been well-planned. It is my hope that this project will be very successful.●

#### SCOUTS, WITH HELP OF BUSINESS AND OTHERS, BUILD CAMPGROUND

● Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I am pleased to tell the Senate about a project that exemplifies civic responsibility and occurred in my home State of Montana.

On August 11, 1989, 45 Varsity Scouts/Explorers met with 28 adult leaders at Kreis Pond, Ninemile Ranger District in the Lolo National Forest. By 4 that afternoon, they had constructed the following: A new \$40,000 campground, complete with eight heavy plank picnic tables, fire circles, tent pads, barrier parking spurs, a picnic area, two restrooms, and a section of access road. In addition to those remarkable accomplishments, they built 1 mile of trail.

This project came about after 4 months of planning, involving nearly 100 teens and 50 adults. District Ranger Greg Munther worked closely with local Scout leaders in putting the project together. Chuck Spoon, program officer in charge of recreation at Lolo, was also very helpful.

The prefabrication work would not have been possible without the innovative partnership between the Boy Scouts of America and the Lolo National Forest. In addition, 45 businesses in the area donated supplies, equipment, building materials, services, money, and food for the crews. The Scouts raised money through washing cars and other projects to meet the costs of the planks and timber needed for the tables.

At the camp site, local contractors brought in a dozer-tractor, backhoes, dump trucks, a boom truck, and a flat-bed trailer—along with operators to run them. The machinery helped a lot, but much of the project was accomplished through good old manual labor.

In addition to the benefits area residents will get from the facility, the project has accomplished an even more important goal: Fostering cooperation between teen groups and adults.

The opportunity to work side by side was beneficial for both the Scouts and the adults. I am sure both groups learned a great deal from each other and I hope they'll continue to work together.

I commend these Scouts, their leaders, and all others involved in this project for their excellent accomplishment. In particular, Ranger Munther, Officer Spoon, Mullan Trail District Chairman Jack W. Piippo, church organizer Wynn Hubrich, Varsity Scout Commissioner Lyle Gomm, and the Scout who organized the youth involved for his Eagle Scout project, Jason Piippo, all deserve our special thanks.

I hope this group inspires others who would like to contribute to public service.●

#### THE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY IN THE 1990'S

● Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I rise in support of a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 137) submitted on June 5 by my colleague, Senator BOSCHWITZ, in recognition of the contributions that the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty [NPT] is making to U.S. national security interests and to world order. As we approach the opening of a major international conference to review this treaty, it is appropriate to assess these contributions.

Before commenting further, I first want to compliment Senator Boschwitz for his sincere and long standing commitment to the goal of halting the global spread of nuclear weapons. Let no one doubt the level of bipartisan support that exists in this Congress for the NPT, an agreement that the preamble of this resolution rightfully declares "is the most widely adhered to and successful multilateral arms control treaty in history and is central to international security and stability."

#### NPT: A FOUNDATION, NOT A PANACEA

The NPT cannot be expected to eliminate forever the risk of nuclear proliferation. No treaty can enforce itself—a treaty is only as good as the support it has from its parties. Until nuclear weapons disappear from the face of the Earth, and probably even thereafter, there will always be the risk that additional nations will seek to obtain the bomb. There are risks today that even some existing treaty members might harbor ambitions to become nuclear weapon nations.

Here is how Adm. Thomas Brooks, the Director of Naval Intelligence, summarized this particular problem in unclassified testimony before the House Armed Services Committee's seapower subcommittee on March 14 of this year:

Several Third World states, including Iraq and North Korea, have advanced nuclear weapon development programs. Libya's nuclear program has been focused on basic research \* \* \* but Qadhafi clearly wants nuclear weapons. Iran, with an eye toward Iraq's well-advanced program, is seeking its own nuclear weapons capability \* \* \*.

Yet having correctly diagnosed a serious potential problem relating to the future of the treaty, Admiral Brooks, in looking over the shady records of these four NPT parties, came to the following conclusion in his testimony:

Efforts to control proliferation—such as the Missile Technology Control Regime [MTCR] and various nuclear non-proliferation treaties—have been largely ineffective, and are likely to remain so.

There are few here who will take issue with Admiral Brooks' diagnosis of an important threat to the NPT system; but I hope that there are many here who will disagree with his conclusion that the NPT has been ineffective in accomplishing its stated objectives.

Would we all be better off if these four nations left the NPT? Would stability in the Middle East be enhanced if Iran, Iraq, and Libya refused to agree to open all of their nuclear facilities up to international inspection, as required by the NPT? Would our security interests and those of our allies in East Asia be served if North Korea broke off its safeguards negotiations with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], left the NPT, and pursued its nuclear program entirely free from international inspections? Is it somehow the fault of the treaty, or is it rather some weakness in the national policies of the individual nuclear weapon nations or other countries with advanced civilian nuclear industries, that is to blame for the lack of international action against possible violations of the treaty by these four nations?

The NPT provides only a foundation—a solid foundation—for sustained international efforts to halt nuclear proliferation. Being no guarantee against proliferation, it should not be criticized for the failures of the national policies of the treaty's would-be defenders.

Instead, the treaty should be praised for what it has accomplished. It has helped create a strong international norm against the acquisition of nuclear weapons and the expansion of existing stockpiles. It has served to promote international commerce and scientific inquiry involving the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It has served as a confidence builder in regions known for chronic instabilities. It provides a common framework of reference for judging progress toward reducing the global spread of nuclear weapons. Clearly, it does a lot, but it does not do everything, and no one should expect it to do so.

#### CHALLENGES AHEAD

No treaty can escape the effects of time and changing events. I see the biggest challenges to the NPT as technological, economic, and political.

Various nuclear technologies are now evolving—such as those involving large-scale uses of nuclear weapon ma-

terials for commercial uses—that will make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the IAEA to detect the loss, diversion or theft of several bombs' worth of nuclear material. Someday, production of such materials may be possible by virtually any nation and even some terrorist groups.

This technological challenge to the NPT will grow even worse if nations, including most especially our own, do not come up with greater funding for IAEA safeguard activities. If a race is on between the development of better safeguards technology on the one hand, and more efficient means of producing bomb-grade materials on the other, all NPT parties must work to ensure the victory of the former.

We had better be sure that safeguards technology keeps the edge over the technology for producing plutonium and highly enriched uranium. The NPT and its system of international safeguards will not survive on rhetorical support alone.

Economic pressures will also continue to threaten the NPT. The recent decisions by China, the Soviet Union, and France to offer nuclear reactors to both India and Pakistan without any requirement for either NPT membership or agreement to full-scope international safeguards almost certainly had their roots in domestic pressures for export markets and the old political practice of using nuclear technology as a sweetener for bilateral diplomatic objectives. The Soviet Union—the only one of these three nations that is an NPT party—has also offered nuclear reactors to North Korea and Iran, notwithstanding widespread international concerns about the nuclear weapon aspirations of these nations. Its recent offers of reactors to two non-NPT nations in South Asia, nations that may now be poised for yet another war, seems particularly hard to square with the lofty official support the Soviet Union normally gives to the NPT and the IAEA safeguards system.

My colleagues Senators BOSCHWITZ and PELL have joined me as original cosponsors of a concurrent resolution—Senate Concurrent Resolution 113, now before the Foreign Relations Committee—addressing these South Asian nuclear sales and placing the Congress fully on record in support of full-scope international safeguards and the key objectives of the NPT. I have asked that Senators GORE, BINGAMAN, BOREN, SIMON, and WIRTH be added as cosponsors of that resolution.

#### CONCLUSION

Yes, there are challenges ahead. Yes, there are continuing risks of nuclear proliferation.

But most importantly—yes, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is serving our national security interests, and yes, international society as a whole is far better off with such a treaty than

without it. It is a remarkable achievement indeed that 140 nations can come together and agree to commit themselves to an arms control accord so vital to their national security. The NPT is a remarkable treaty and it deserves our support today and for as long as it takes to realize its noble objectives.●

#### THE OLDER WORKERS BENEFIT PROTECTION ACT

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, last term in Ohio versus Betts, the Supreme Court upset 20 years of settled law by ruling that employers can discriminate against older workers in the benefits they provide, unless the older worker proves the benefit plan also discriminates in hiring, firing, and promotion.

The Betts decision is wrong and should be reversed. I am pleased to rise in support of S. 1511, the Older Workers Benefits Protection Act which will reverse the Supreme Court decision and restore equity to the workplace. Good faith and fair dealing in employment demand that a person's age not be the basis for different treatment.

Nearly 20 million strong, older workers are the backbone of the American work force, and are becoming ever more valuable. We must not allow discrimination to undermine the integrity of the workplace.

I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this measure.●

#### PALESTINIAN TERRORISTS INTERCEPTED

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, last week armed Palestinian terrorists were intercepted by Israeli soldiers off the coast of Tel Aviv. There is absolutely no question regarding the intent of those terrorists—they were planning to slaughter Israeli civilians who were enjoying a day at the beach during the holiday of Shevuot.

Fortunately, the vigilance of Israel's defense forces thwarted what would otherwise have been a massacre and no civilians were harmed.

The Palestinian Liberation Front, a faction of the PLO whose leader sits on the PLO's executive committee, quickly took credit for the attack.

And what was the response of PLO leader Yasser Arafat to this outrageous attempt to kill innocent men, women, and children? Did he condemn this terrorist attack as he promised he would do last year when the United States began talks with him? Did he express outrage that a PLO group would take action to jeopardize efforts to reach a peace settlement? Did he condemn PLF leader Abul Abbas or expel him from the PLO?



No, Mr. President, he did none of these things. Instead, what we got from Arafat were excuses and inaction—exactly what we have seen after each PLO terrorist attack that has taken place in the 18 months since Arafat promised to stop terrorist attacks and condemn such attacks by others.

The action that our Government should take in response to this latest effort by Arafat to have it both ways is clear. We should immediately end our contacts with the PLO.

I have been greatly disturbed over the past 18 months as the State Department, time and again, found ways to avoid holding the PLO responsible for its failure to live up to its commitments so as to allow the talks to continue. I have to admit that disappointment came to a head when I saw the results of State's March report to Congress on PLO terrorist activities. The drafters of that report went through tremendous mental acrobatics to prove that PLO hadn't really broken their commitments of 18 months ago.

Well the time has come to stop making excuses for Mr. Arafat and the PLO, to call them what they are which is terrorists, and to end our attempt at diplomacy with them.

In addition, I believe we must pull our heads out of the sand and realize that even if we negotiate with Arafat, even if the Israelis negotiate with Arafat—he is not in a position to deliver on his promises. He has admitted that up front. He has said he cannot expel Abbas from the PLO leadership. He has said he cannot prevent groups such as the PLF from committing acts of terrorism. So what is to be gained by reaching an agreement with him? Israelis would still fear raids against their homes. Americans would still have to worry about being gunned down in an airport or blown up in flight.

In response to last week's attack, the State Department appears to be taking strong action. And though it is long overdue, I commend them for it. I urge President Bush and Secretary Baker to follow through on their tough stand and to pursue more promising ways of achieving peace in the Middle East. ●

#### DIRECTING SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL TO TAKE CERTAIN ACTIONS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the distinguished Republican leader, Senator DOLE, I send to the desk a resolution to direct the Senate Legal Counsel to appear as amicus curiae in the name of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs in a case pending in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern

District of Tennessee, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 297) to direct the Senate Legal Counsel to appear as amicus curiae in the name of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs in *In The Matter of Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company*.

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, over the past several months, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs has been investigating compliance with provisions of Federal law, generally known as the Medicare Secondary Payer Program, which shift primary responsibility for the payment of certain medical expenses from Medicare to employer health plans. A number of Government agencies have identified this program as one that is particularly vulnerable to waste, fraud, and abuse.

In the course of its investigation, the subcommittee has been examining allegations that the failure of a number of insurance companies, including the Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co., to comply with their legal obligation to pay benefits as primary payers has resulted in sizeable overpayments by Medicare. As part of this inquiry, the subcommittee has subpoenaed documents from Provident and its employees, and has scheduled depositions. Provident has objected that one document which the subcommittee has subpoenaed is subject to the attorney-client privilege.

Last week, Provident petitioned the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee to enjoin one of its employees, the author of the document in question, from supplying a copy of it to the subcommittee in response to its subpoena to her. Petitioner also seeks to enjoin its employee from testifying before the subcommittee about matters subject to Provident's attorney-client privilege without permission by the court.

The question of the applicability to congressional investigations of common law evidentiary privileges, such as the attorney-client privilege, has been the subject of debate over the years. As a matter of actual experience, however, Senate committees have customarily honored the privilege where it has been validly asserted.

The important question of principle that is presented by Provident's legal action is whether the Senate or a court is the appropriate forum, at least prior to action by the Senate to initiate judicial enforcement of a sub-

poena, for determining whether the privilege has been properly invoked in response to a Senate subpoena. This resolution authorizes the Senate Legal Counsel to appear in this proceeding as amicus curiae on behalf of the subcommittee to assert the Senate's position that the Senate is the proper forum under the Constitution for making that determination, and that petitioner's anticipatory proceeding should be dismissed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 297) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES 297

Whereas, in *In The Matter of Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company*, No. Civ. 1-90-219, pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, the investigatory power of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs has been placed in issue;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(c), 706(a), and 713(a) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(c), 288e(a), and 288l(a) (1988), the Senate may direct its counsel to appear as amicus curiae in the name of a subcommittee of the Senate in any legal action in which the powers and responsibilities of Congress under the Constitution are placed in issue: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate Legal Counsel is directed to appear as amicus curiae in the name of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs in *In The Matter of Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company*, and in any related litigation, to defend the investigatory power of the Subcommittee.

Mr. MITCHELL. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### INSTRUCTING THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO RETURN H.R. 3656 TO THE HOUSE CLERK

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Banking Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3656, a bill to improve the clearance and settlement of transactions in securities, and that the Secretary of the Senate return the bill to the House Clerk for corrections in its engrossment.

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

#### ORDERS FOR TOMORROW

RECESS UNTIL 10 A.M.; MORNING BUSINESS; RESUMPTION OF CONSIDERATION OF S. 341

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the

Senate, when it completes its business today, stand in recess until 10 a.m. tomorrow, Friday, June 8; that following the time for the two leaders there be a period for morning business, not to extend beyond 11 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for 5 minutes each; and that at 11 a.m. the Senate resume consideration of S. 341, the blind air passengers bill.

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

### RECESS UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, if the distinguished acting Republican leader has no further business, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess as under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9 p.m., recessed until Friday, June 8, 1990, at 10 a.m.

### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 7, 1990:

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AURELIA ERSKINE BRAZEL, OF GEORGIA, 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 FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA.

ROY M. HUFFINGTON, OF TEXAS, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

FREDERICK VREELAND, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNION OF BURMA (MYANMAR).

#### THE JUDICIARY

JOEL F. DUBINA, OF ALABAMA, TO BE U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT VICE ROBERT S. VANCE, DECEASED.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WILLIAM ERIC ANDERSEN, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, VICE PAULA V. SMITH, RESIGNED.

#### NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED PERSONS TO BE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY FOR THE TERMS INDICATED:

LARRY BROWN, JR., OF MARYLAND, FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 17, 1992, VICE THERESA LENNON GARDNER, RESIGNED.

MICHAEL B. UNHJEM, OF NORTH DAKOTA, FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 17, 1990, VICE JUSTIN DART, RESIGNED.

MICHAEL B. UNHJEM, OF NORTH DAKOTA, FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 17, 1993. (REAPPOINTMENT)

HELEN WILSHIRE WALSH, OF CONNECTICUT, FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 17, 1990, VICE NANETTE FABRAY MACDOUGALL, TERM EXPIRED.

HELEN WILSHIRE WALSH, OF CONNECTICUT, FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 17, 1993. (REAPPOINTMENT).

#### IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS OF THE RESERVE OF THE U. S. NAVY FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF COMMANDER IN THE LINE IN THE COMPETITIVE CATEGORY AS INDICATED, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 5912:

#### UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

##### To be commander

ARIEL ABRIAM  
JEFFREY LYNN AIKEN  
CHRIS LEONARD ALBERG  
JOHNNY PATRICK ALBUS  
DAVID ANDREW ALDRICH  
GEORGE M. ALEXANDER

ROBERT A. ALTOBELLI  
GARY WAYNE ANDERSEN  
CHARLES W. ANDERSON  
JAMES DAYTON  
ANDERSON  
JAMES R. ANDERSON

KRISTIAN W. ANDERSON  
ERIC ROBERT ANDRES  
STEPHEN GERARD  
ANDRUSISIAN  
MARK S. ANGELLOZ  
EDWARD TARTLER  
ANTONY  
ROBERT J. APRILL  
HEBER CLARKE  
ASHBROOK, III  
THOMAS BENNETT  
ATKINS  
RANDAL JOSEPH AUGUST  
THEODORE GEORGE  
AVERINOS  
DOUGLAS AMES BADER  
JOSEPH LEE BAILEY, JR.  
EDWARD DAYTON BAIN  
MARK ANDREW BALASKA  
LEONARD DWIGHT BALES  
ROBERT CHARLES  
BALLARD  
GERARD THOMAS  
BANAHAN  
JAMES KING BANGMA  
ANTHONY J. BARATTA  
PHILIP RICHARD BARLOW  
JAMES ARDEN BARNETT, JR.  
THOMAS EDWARD  
BARTON  
JOHN ROBERT BEEMER  
GAYLA JEAN BERGEN  
HOWARD F. BERNSTEIN  
LINDA JEAN BESS  
WILLIAM JOHN BEVIL, JR.  
PETER RICHARD  
BIBERACHER  
RICHARD LYNN BIGELOW, JR.  
LARRY LEE BLAKESLEY  
KEITH ALAN BOARDMAN  
JAMES R. BOMA  
EDWARD BRUCE BONCEK  
GARRY JAMES BONELLI  
JOHN HENRY BOUWMAN  
ROBERT ELWOOD BRADY, JR.  
PATRICIA MCDONALD  
BRATTEN  
STEVEN WARREN  
BROADBENT  
R. J. BROTHERTON  
CHRISTOPHER MAXWELL  
BROWN  
PETER GIBSON BROWN  
RODRIC FRANK  
BRUNNGRABER  
LESLIE EARL BRYAN  
CLAYTON JOSEPH  
BRYSON  
JOSEPH STANLEY BUBAN  
LAWRENCE DALE  
BUCKLER  
TIMOTHY WAYNE  
BUESCHER  
GARY DOUGLAS  
BUMGARDNER  
DENNIS MICHAEL BUNN  
CARL D. BURCH  
BRIAN P. BURGHGRAVE  
PATRICK JOSEPH BURKE  
WILLIAM JAMES BUSHAW  
GEORGE K. BUSSE  
HOYT CARL BUTLER  
ROBERT MICHAEL  
CALLAHAN  
BARRY LEE CAMPBELL  
CHARLES INGALLS  
CAMPBELL, II  
WILLIAM BRUCE  
CAMPBELL  
GREGORY T. CANDY  
POLLY M. CAPANSKY  
NICHOLAS JOSEPH  
CAPRON  
ROBERT JOHN CAREW  
RICHARD PAUL CAREY  
BRANT MICHAEL CARTER  
WILLIAM EDWARD  
CASHMAN  
CHRIS HAROLD CASTNER  
JOHN FARLEY CATES, JR.  
RALPH PHILLIP  
CAVALIERI  
KEVIN M. CHEATHAM  
ALANSON TRIGG  
CHENAU, IV  
JOHN M. CHRISTMAN  
MARK A. CLARK  
WAYNE ERIC CLIBURN  
ALEX YOUNG COBBLE  
ROBERT LELAND  
COCHRAN  
DWIGHT W. COLBURN  
JOE THOMAS COLEMAN, JR.  
PHILLIP JAMES COMBEST  
MICHAEL LOWELL COOK  
ROBERT T. COOK  
GEORGE J. COON  
PHILIP PETER MELVIN  
COOPER

CYNTHIA DALE CORMAN  
JOHN MARTIN COVERICK  
TRAVIS STRIBLING CRAIG  
DAVID EMANUEL  
CRISALLI  
ROBERT GRAY CRISS  
DAVID JOHN CRONK  
KAREN THORNE DANIS  
CHARLES EDWARD  
DAUGHERTY  
JOEL THOMAS DAVES, IV  
LEE R. DAVIS  
WILLIAM DAVISON  
FRANCIS EUGENE  
DEBONS  
LOREN EDWARD DECKER, JR.  
BRIAN F. DELANEY  
BRIAN BENEDICT DEVANE  
JOHN STEPHEN DIACSUK  
FRANK TAYLOR DILLON, III  
THOMAS MICHAEL  
DLUGOLECKI  
MARK A. DOERNHOEFER  
KENNETH GEORGE  
DOMBART  
JOSE LUIS DOMINGUEZ  
ANTHONY JOHN DORSCH  
DAVID MINTER DRAKE  
TIMOTHY ROBERT DRING  
DOUGLAS BRIAN DUKE  
WILLIAM ARNOLD  
DUNAWAY  
NANCY ELLEN DYER  
DAVID PAUL EASTER  
BRUCE PHILIP EATON  
RAYMOND LEO  
ECKENRODE  
HENRY PAIRCHILD EGAN  
CHARLES RICHARD  
EISENMANN  
STEPHEN L. ELLIS  
THOMAS M. ELROD  
YOLANDA EMERY  
JAMES D. ENGELS  
FORREST DAVID ERDIN  
JOHN A. ERRIGO  
FRANKLIN ANDRICH  
ERVIN  
MARK GREGORY ESTES  
DOUGLAS LEE EWEN  
LARRY ALAN FELLOWS  
JOYCE MARIE FERRIS  
THOMAS NELSON  
FETHERSTON, II  
JAMES FRANCIS FLEMING, JR.  
JACK WILCOX FLETT  
WALTER NORWOOD  
FLIPPIN, III  
EUGENE FORD, JR.  
RICHARD J. FRANKLIN  
THOMAS JOHN  
FREDERICK  
GARY MICHAEL FREEMAN  
MICHAEL IVAN FULCHER  
WILLIAM FRANCIS  
FURDON, JR.  
LOUIS LEON FUSCO, JR.  
MILTON JAMES  
FUSSELLMAN  
WILLIAM VAN HORN  
GAMBLE  
HAROLD WAYNE GANDY  
ROBERT HARLEY GANZE  
JAMES EDWARD  
GARRISON  
JAMES ALLEN GIBSON  
JAMES JOSEPH GILL  
DAVID ROBERT  
GILLINGHAM  
MICHAEL LAWRENCE  
GILROY  
WILLIAM O. GLASS, JR.  
WILLIAM GEORGE  
GLENNEY, IV  
KAREN ANNE GLICK  
RICHARD MARIAN  
GLINIAR  
RANDALL EDWARD GOFF  
RONALD JOSEPH  
GOLDFLOHER  
TERENCE P. GORSKI  
GEORGE RALPH  
GOSWICK  
ALLEN WYNNE GRAHAM, JR.  
CHRISTOPHER PORTE  
GRAZEL  
BRADLEY KEITH  
GREENWAY  
CECELIA ANN GRILL  
CARL HARRISON  
GRUENLER  
RONALD JOSEPH  
GUERRERI  
BERNARD C. HAAS, JR.  
JOSEPH PATRICK  
HAGGERTY, III  
EVELYN HALL  
GARY N. HALL  
LARRY HALL

ERNEST SPRIGGS  
HALTON  
KEVIN DOUGLAS  
HAMMAR  
KURT FREDERICK  
HANSEN  
BRADLEY STEPHEN  
HARDI  
DAVID MURRELL  
HARDING  
DAVID THOMAS HARRELL  
PETER WEBSTER HARRIS  
RICHARD GRAYSON  
HARRIS  
JEFFERSON LAWRENCE  
HART  
ROBERT GEORGE HAST  
GARY WILLIS HATHAWAY  
CURTIS JAMES HAWKS  
MICHAEL LEON HEINRICH  
ROBERT MARK HELM  
JAMES EDWARD  
HENCKEN  
THOMAS JOSEPH  
HENNESSEY  
GARY THEODORE HENTZ  
HECTOR B. HERRERA  
KENNETH S. HIBBELER  
KATHRYN DIETZ  
HICHBORN  
GEORGE ROBERT HICKS, JR.  
KENT RICHARD  
HIGGINBOTHAM  
CARL C. HILL  
STUART CHRISTIAN  
HINRICH  
MICHAEL LEE HODGES  
CURTIS ALLAN HOFFMAN  
RICHARD REED  
HOISINGTON  
STEVEN HOLIBONICH  
FREDERICK R.  
HOLLINGER  
KENNETH ROGERS  
HOLMES  
JOHN EWELL HOPE  
HEYWARD CARITHERS  
HOSCH, III  
DEWARD JOSEPH HOUCK, JR.  
WILLIAM SMITH HOWE, III  
JOHN MARK HUBBS  
RICHARD WALTER  
HYMES, JR.  
JOHN CARL IHLENBURG  
FRANK ANTHONY  
INZIRILLO  
CHRISTOPHER LLOYD  
IVES  
WAYNE MICHAEL  
JAKUBOWSKI  
ROBERT EDWARD  
JENKINS  
LAWRENCE W. JERNIGAN, JR.  
STEVE WAYNE JOCHMANS  
EDWARD KEITH  
JOHNSTON  
CHARLES A. JONES  
CHARLES WALLIS JONES  
JON MICHAEL JONES  
MICHAEL ALBERT JONES  
ROBERT GROVE JONES  
RICHARD EUGENE KANE  
JIM KAPSALES  
ALAN PHILIP KARBOUSKY  
DAVID A. KARNESKY  
GEORGE ROBERT KAST  
ROBERT LOUIS KATES  
COLEMAN ANTHONY  
KAVANAGH  
LLOYD DENSLOW  
KEIGWIN, JR.  
JOHN DANIEL KELLEY  
ALAN MICHAEL KELLOGG  
GERALD THOMAS KELLY  
WILLIAM JESSE KEMP  
JOHN WILLIS KENNEDY, JR.  
ROBERT LOUIS KENNY  
PETER FREDERICK  
KLEIN, JR.  
WILLIAM HERBERT  
KNELLER  
RANDALL WILLIAM  
KOCHANIK  
KENT HARLAN  
KOCHSMEIER  
DANIEL JOHN KOENIG  
JOHN THEODORE  
KOHLER  
DENNIS RAY KOZACEK  
CRAIG EDWARD KRAUSS  
WAYNE KEITH KRUGER  
STEPHEN JOSEPH KUCHAR  
MICHAEL GERALD KUNZ  
DEAN BRADLEY LAHREN  
SCOTT READ LAIDLAW  
WADE HAMPTON LAIL, III  
HAROLD M. LAMB, JR.  
ALEXANDER DOANE  
LAMBERT

KARL WALTER LAMPE  
ROBERT HARRY LANG, JR.  
JOHN J. LAUDER  
ROBERT DADNUN LEARY  
MICHAEL LEBLANC  
MARK C. LEHR  
TIMOTHY JAMES  
LENAHAN  
BRUCE PHILLIP LEONARD  
JOHN ROBERT LEWIS  
MICHAEL RONALD LEWIS  
JEAN MONICA LIBUTTI  
JOHN WILLIAM  
LICHTSINN  
JOSEPH A. LIGUORI  
JAMES JOSEPH LILLIS, III  
RONALD EDWARD LIS  
THOMAS M. LITTLE  
JAMES LANE LITTRELL  
WILLIAM POYNTER  
LOEFFLER  
CURTIS ALAN LOGE  
JULIUS LAZAR  
LONGSHORE  
JAMES M. LOVE  
JAMES LESLIE LUDWIG  
DAVID PAUL LUHTA  
CHRISTOPHER HILL  
MADIGAN  
ROBERT A. MANSFIELD  
BARRY WAYNE MARTIN  
ROBERT EMILE MASOERO  
RICHARD DENNIS MASSEY  
TED E. MASTENBROOK  
DAVID LANOYETTE MAYO  
ROBERT WAYNE  
MCBRIDE  
WALTER SCOTT MCCABE  
THOMAS FRANCIS  
MCCAFFERY  
JOHN DONALD MCCAMY  
JOSEPH E. MCCARTHY, JR.  
JAMES LINCOLN  
MCCORRY  
ELIJAH L. MCDAVID, JR.  
RICHARD ALLEN MCFEE  
MARY BERNADETTE  
BALDY MCGEE  
JOSEPH CHARLES  
MCGOWAN, III  
MICHAEL JOSEPH  
MCGRAW  
DAVID T. MCHENRY  
PATRICK ROBERT MCKIM  
MARK BRYAN MCKINLEY  
PETER DAVID  
MCLOUGHLIN  
JONATHAN PATRICK  
MCMACK  
JEFFREY LEE MCNAIR  
PAUL DAVID MELTON  
LUCIEN D. MEMMINGER  
MICHAEL LEE MERCER  
EDWIN W. MERGEE  
LEE JOSEPH METCALF  
STEPHEN METCALF  
CHARLES ALAN MIHALKO  
HOWARD GEORGE  
MILLER  
MARK THOMSEN MILLER  
ROBERT LOUIS MILLER, JR.  
STEVEN LESTER MILLER  
DANIEL L. MILLMAN  
FRANK ALLEN MINICH  
RANDOLPH HIDEO MIOTA  
JAMES DENNIS MITCHELL  
MICHAEL PORTER  
MITCHELL  
ROBERT STAN MIZE  
RICKY WILLIAM MOCCIA  
RICHARD ANTHONY  
MODICA  
RANDALL JAMES MOLLET  
JAMES D. MOMAN, JR.  
CLIFTON W. MOORE, JR.  
RICHARD EUGENE MOORE  
ERIC ERNST MORTON  
KERRIE SMITH MOSER  
JOSEPH MOTISI  
LAWRENCE MICHAEL  
MUCZYNSKI  
JAMES STEPHEN MURPHY  
RAYMOND JOSEPH  
MURRAY, JR.  
SCOTT MICHAEL MURRAY  
SAMUEL M. NAGLE  
CHARLES EDWARD  
NANGLE  
RICHARD HENRY NASH, III  
JAMES ANTHONY NATTER  
TIMOTHY JOSEPH  
NAVILLE  
RANDY E. NEES  
CHARLES W. NEIGHBORS  
JOHN DONOVAN NELLIS, JR.  
RICHARD HALE NELSON  
MARK STEVEN NESS  
JOHN WILLIAM  
NEUMEISTER  
MICHAEL FRANCIS



NEVINS  
CHARLES NEWMAN  
KIP WILSON NICELY  
FREDERICK WILLIAM  
NICKEL  
JOHN NICHOLAS NOLTE  
CHARLES ANTHONY  
NUNEZ  
STEVEN MICHAEL OBRIEN  
GARY STEPHEN  
OCONOR  
KEVIN GIRARD  
ODONNELL  
FRANCIS JOHN OKEEFE  
JOHN CARL OLDFIELD  
WILLIAM F. OLIVER  
PETER NMN OLIVIERI  
DAVID LEE OLNEY  
SEAN P. ONEIL  
CHARLES ALBERT  
ORBELL, III  
JOHN C. ORR  
FREDRICK PITNEY  
ORTLOFF  
ISAIAH HUDSON OWENS,  
JR.  
CHARLES GUY PADDOCK  
MICHAEL FRANKLIN  
PALES  
JAMES ARTHUR TOLLEY  
PALMER  
CARLTON DENNIS  
PARKER  
DONALD STAFFORD  
PARKER  
GEORGE RICHARD  
PARKS, JR.  
WILLIAM HOLLAND  
PAYNE  
STEVEN CRAIG PEARSON  
MICHAEL ALDEN PECK  
EARL JOSEPH PEDERSEN  
DAVID E. PENDLETON  
WILLIAM CURT  
PERSINGER  
JAMES A. PETERSEN  
ROBERT RICHARD  
PETERSON  
HENRY PHILLIPS  
PERRY FRANCIS  
PICORIELLO  
ROBERT CLARENCE  
PIERSON, III  
DENNIS NEIL PILLINGER  
THOMAS EDWARD PINNEY  
GEORGE F. POELKER, II  
MICHAEL GENE POLAK  
BRADLEY PORLIER  
CYRIL HENRY  
PRIKAZSKY  
ORVILLE NMN PRINS  
GEORGE DANIEL  
PUDDINGTON  
JERALD RAY QUANDAH  
MICHAEL BEATY  
RABIDEAU  
CHARLES LEROY RADER  
MICHAEL PATRICK  
RAGOLE  
ROYCE BERNIE RAINES,  
JR.  
KEVIN THEODORE  
RANDICH  
RUSSELL TIMOTHY  
RATLIFF  
DOUGLAS NEIL REECE  
CHARLES ELTON RENNER  
FRANK FLETCHER  
RENNIE, IV  
WILLIAM C. REUTER, JR.  
MARY CATHERINE  
RHEDIN  
ERNEST J. RICE  
JAMES DEAN  
RICHARDSON  
PHILIP WILLIAM  
RICHARDSON  
JAMES WAKEMAN RIDER  
FRANCIS RIDGELY H.  
RIGGS  
JAMES MORRIS RIPLEY,  
JR.  
CHARLES ROGER ROBIE  
ROBERT EMMET  
ROCHFORD, JR.  
SUSAN LINCIN ROCKWELL  
JOHN FREDERICK  
ROGGE, JR.  
MICHAEL CHRISTOPHER  
ROHMAN  
STEVEN WAYNE  
ROHRSSON  
WILLIAM ASHLEY ROIG  
JAMES FRANK RUBINO  
FORREST EUGENE RUCK  
WILLIAM WALTER RUST,  
III  
STEPHEN DALE RUTTER  
NICHOLAS SABALOS, JR.  
WILLIAM KIRKLIN SAINT,  
JR.  
PHILIP DEWEY SALADEN

MARK JOSEPH SALMEN  
RICHARD JOHN SALMON  
JOHN DONALDSON  
SAMPLE  
JOHN BENJAMIN SANTINO  
FRANCIS J. SANTORO  
PAUL STEPHEN SANZO  
GEORGE CLYDE  
SATTERFIELD  
ROBERT DANIEL  
SCARBOROUGH  
CRAIG ALLAN SCHEMEL  
DOUGLAS ANTHONY  
SCHENK  
WILLIAM JOSEPH  
SCHMITT, JR.  
KENT WALTER SCHULZ  
JOHN AUGUST  
SCHUMACHER  
JOHN DAVID  
SCHUMACHER  
JIMMIE ALLEN SCHURTZ  
CRAIG CHARLES SCOTT  
WALTER COLE SCOTT  
MARK E. SEAGO  
RONALD DEAN SEIZERT  
HORACE LABON SHEALY,  
JR.  
GREGORY J. SHEBEST  
MICHAEL DAVID SHEERER  
JAMES BERNARD  
SHELLEN  
ROBERT SCOTT  
SHERLOCK  
CHARLES PATRICK  
SHUSTER  
KEITH ALEXANDER  
SIKORA  
RICHARD LEROY SIMONS  
GARY ALAN SIMONSEN  
JOHN ORVILLE  
SINGLETON, JR.  
STEVEN RICHARD SISEL  
MICHAEL EARL SKOW  
WAYNE BREWER SLATER  
MARTIN JAY SLOANE  
FREDERICK M. SMITH  
PETER GREIG SMITH  
CHRISTOPHER R.  
SMYRNITIS  
MICHAEL LODINGTON  
SOARES  
CARLTON E. SODFRHOLM,  
JR.  
BRIAN H. SOLOMON  
DANIEL GREGORY  
SOMERS  
RICHARD JAY  
SONNENSCHNEIN  
CHARLES RANDALL  
SORENSEN  
KENNETH FRANCIS  
SFAULDING  
THOMAS EDWARD  
SPEERS, JR.  
SAMUEL DAVID STAINOT  
MARVIN LEIGH STEIN  
DONJA KAY STEPHENSON  
JAMES BENNETT  
STERLING, III  
ANDREW TOMPKINS  
STICH  
KEVIN FRANCIS STONE  
BRIAN J. STOREY  
EDWARD JOSEPH  
STPIERRE  
JOHN GORDON STRAND  
THYRA LITA STRAPAC  
RICHARD EDWARD  
STRUTNER  
ALFRED EDWARD STUART  
BRUCE EDWARD  
STUTSMAN  
ANDREW MARK SULLIVAN  
DON WALTER SWAILES  
GAIL ANN SWALES  
DALE EUGENE SWANSON  
DAVID EUGENE SWEDE  
CHARLES CLEMENTS  
SWENSEN, JR.  
ERNEST EDWARD TABB  
CHARLES LEROY TAGUE  
JAMES WILLIAM TAHLER  
RUSSELL EDWARD  
TANNER  
ROBERT GEORGE  
TASTSIDES  
MICHAEL ANTHONY  
TATONE  
EDWARD JAMES TAYLOR  
JOHN MARTIN TAYLOR  
WILLIAM NIXSON  
TAYLOR, JR.  
THOMAS GERARD TESCH  
EUGENE P. THEUS  
CRAIG H. THOMAS  
JEFFREY HILTON  
THOMAS  
ROBERT BERNARD  
THOMAS  
DAVID CRAIG THOMPSON  
DANIEL BRUCE

THORNHILL  
BURT DANIEL THORP  
MARK S. THORPE  
JOHN JOSEPH TOMASELLI  
LAWRENCE GILWORTH J.  
TRAYNOR  
ROBERT GREGORY  
TREITZ  
DAVID LELAND  
TROUTMAN  
JODI ELIZABETH TRYON  
JOHN STANTIAL TURNER  
ROY EDWARD TUTTLE  
RANDY L. UNGER  
ARTHUR JEROME  
VANDERSCHAAP  
CHARLES J. VARGO  
JOSEPH ELMER VARGO,  
III  
JEFFERY GENE VETTER  
FERDINAND GUY  
VISINTAINER  
ROBERT DEAN  
VONBERNUTH  
JONATHAN ROWELL  
WADE  
RICHARD STEPHEN  
WAGNER  
KIM CHARLES WALDEN  
MICHAEL DALE WALDROP  
LEONARD PAUL WALES  
JUDITH MARY WALKER  
DAVID LEE WALSH  
THOMAS LLOYD WALTERS  
LINDA ELLEN WARGO  
DONALD CAMERON  
WARREN, JR.  
PHILLIP W. WATSON  
WILBERT JOHN WATSON  
JOHN SCOTT WEBB

## UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS (TAR)

## To be commander

KEITH FIELDING  
AMACKER  
PAUL ARTHUR ANDERSON  
RICHARD A. ANDERSON  
KEITH DEAN BAKER  
THOMAS GEORGE BAUER  
SCOTT ALLAN BEATON  
ROBERT M. BLEDSOE  
JOHN THOMAS BONDE  
JOHN LEONARD BOWES  
ROBERT F. COYLE  
III GEORGE HENDON  
CURRIE  
GREGORIO AURELIO  
DACOSTA  
MARK W. DANIELSON  
RALPH JEFFREY DEAN  
MICHAEL STEVEN  
DONAHOE  
DENNIS BROOKS  
DUMBAULD  
MICHAEL VERNON  
EDWARDS  
ROBERT WARREN FEIST  
ROBERT J. FILLER  
ALFRED DANIEL FORD  
BRUCE E. FORSHAY  
JOE LYNN FRAZIER  
MARY FRANCES GLEASON  
CRAIG CHARLES GROOM  
WALTER ALFRED  
GUSTAFSON  
LARRY ALBERT HAMEL  
DAVID ALAN HANSELL  
SCOTT J. HARPER  
DAVID JAY HARRIS  
JOHN GEORGE  
HOLZWORTH  
JOHN EDDIE HUIE, JR.  
DAVID JOHN JACOBSON  
MICHAEL LESTER  
JELINEK  
VIRGINIA DALE JOOSTEN  
MARK GREGORY KING  
PATRICK JOHN KING  
WILLIAM CHARLES  
KORTHALS  
LESLIE JUNE PETERSON  
LANG  
GUY BERNARD LEARY, III  
JOSEPH FRANCIS  
LUDWIKOWSKI  
BILLY RALPH MALONE

## ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS

## To be commander

WILLIAM KEITH  
ANAWALT  
LORAIN MARY BEYER  
WILLIAM CHARLES  
BUSKIRK  
GEORGE LEONARD CAVA  
DOUGLAS HAMLIN COE  
BYRON ELLINGTON  
COLEMAN, JR.  
GORDON ERNST WILLIAM  
CONRAD

KENT STEVEN WEISS  
ROBERT FRANCIS WEISS,  
JR.  
JEFFREY ALLAN WEST  
MARK LEE WEST  
GREGORY H.  
WESTERWICK  
RONALD WAYNE  
WETMORE  
EDWARD M. WHALON  
STEPHEN W. WHELAN, JR.  
STEPHEN FRANCIS WHITE  
MILTON BAILEY  
WHITFIELD  
JAMES CORNELIUS  
WHITSETT  
CLAYTON PEARCE WICK  
DONALD MARTIN  
WILHELM  
PHILLIP JAMES WILHELM  
ALEXANDER BARRY  
WILLIAMS  
DANIEL ROBERT  
WILLIAMS  
FRED W. WILSON  
CHARLES HARRIS  
WINSHIP, III  
HENRY LEE WISE  
JAMES T.  
WOJCIECHOWSKI  
REX ROBERT WOLFE  
ROBERT ROSWELL WOLFE  
GEORGE R. WOODWARD  
LUCY BURWELL YOUNG  
MICHAEL P. ZALESKI  
DARRYL SIMEON  
ZELENIAC  
FRANK MICHAEL  
ZIMMERMAN  
JOHN JANIS ZUDANS

WILLIAM STANLEY  
MARLOWE, JR.  
CRAIG OWEN MCDONALD  
WILLIAM KILLIAN  
MCINTIRE  
MORGAN ASHLEY  
MERRITT  
VAN EDWARD MOIR  
BARRY LEON MORGAN  
JOHN ALEXANDER  
MURPHY  
RICHARD FREDER  
NATHANSON  
HUGH AUGUSTINE OHARE  
JOSEPH ARTHUR OTTUM  
EDWIN D. OVERSTREET  
DAN RAY PARKER  
HARLEY HOWARD  
PETERSON  
JAMES RAY PRIDGEN  
DONALD BREWSTER  
RAMAGE  
JONATHAN BARKLEY RED  
DAVID BRUCE REDMAN  
PAULETTE REICHERT  
REYNALDO NMN  
RESENDEZ  
JOHN DENNIS RIDLEY  
JEFFREY LYNN SCHRAM  
MICHAEL DONNELLY  
SHEPARD  
GREGG JOHN SINGER  
RICHARD LOWELL SMITH  
RICHARD E.  
SOUTHWORTH  
ALAN MARTIN  
STEVENSON  
TIMOTHY FRANCIS  
STOESSEL  
FREDERICK ANDREW  
SYCURO  
JOHN WESLEY VAUGHT  
JOHN WALTER WATT  
JOHN D. WEBB  
EDWARD BOYD WEISS  
JOHN MADISON WERNER  
STEVEN LYNN WETZEL  
WILLIAM COLLINS  
WILKERSON  
THOMAS PURSER WOOD,  
JR.  
PATTI A. YOUNG  
SRETEN ZIVOVIC

JOHN ANDREW JELLI  
MACGINNIS  
MARTIN JOSEPH MAHON  
GLEN SHERMAN NASH  
MARINO JOHN NICCOLAI  
JOSEPH P. OHARA, III  
MICHAEL ALAN ONEAL  
LESLIE EARL OTTINGER  
JOSEPH LOUIS PAQUETTE

## AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS

## (AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING)

## To be commander

JACK RUSSELL BATES  
DAVID LEE BROWER  
JOHN HENRY COOPER  
ALLEN CARSTEN HANSEN  
DAVID HUGH LEHMAN  
ARNO ROBERT  
LIVINGSTON

ALFRED GEORGE  
PIRANIAN  
HARRY LESSIE  
TREDENNICK

## AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS

## (AVIATION MAINTENANCE)

## To be commander

TOMMY WAYNE ADAMS  
ROBERT LINCOLN GOULD  
SAMUEL DEWAIN  
HAMILTON  
KEITH VINCENT KELLY,  
JR.

RONALD JAMES KRIEL  
DONALD JOSEPH SHUTT  
JONATHAN JOEL  
STAEHLING

## SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (MERCHANT MARINE)

## To be commander

ROBERT CHARLES  
BALDWIN  
JOHN JEFFERSON  
BAUCOM  
STEVEN DALE BELL  
ALFREDO MARI BITO  
STEPHEN HENRY  
BROVARONE  
RICHARD CARLTON  
BROWN  
DAVID JOHN COLLINS  
TIMOTHY JOHN DAYTON  
CHARLES THOMAS  
ECKER, III  
MARK RICHARD ESHER  
DAVID B. FISHER  
GLENN PAUL FORGUES  
JAMES DAVID GATES

DALE RUSSELL  
HAUSERMANN, JR.  
TIMOTHY FRANCIS HAYES  
FRED MALCOLM HICKS  
ROBERT FRANCIS KELLY  
LLOYD GEORGE LECAIN,  
JR.  
PETER WARREN  
MITCHELL  
PATRICK A. MOLONEY  
RICHARD JAMES  
ROCKWOOD  
KENNETH WARD SHEETS,  
JR.  
ISMAIL SHEKEM  
PRESTON PRESENIUS  
SHELTON

## SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (CRYPTOLOGY)

## To be commander

THOMAS MICHAEL BLAIR  
MARK SANDERS  
DEARBORN  
MICHAEL DENNIS  
FRANCIS  
STANLEY JOHN  
LEVANDUSKI  
JAMES D. MARTIN, III  
WILLIAM RUFUS  
MATHWEES, III  
MARK LESLIE METCALF

ROBERT POHLMAN  
THOMAS FRANKLIN  
PUMPHREY  
DUANE VERNON RIGGE  
KENNETH WYLIE  
ROBINSON  
BRENT ELLIOT SIMMONS  
CHARLES HENRY TILTON  
WILLIAM HENRY  
VANDYKE

## SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (INTELLIGENCE)

## To be commander

MICHAEL ANTHONY  
ALFRED  
THOMAS WILCOE  
ANDERSON  
MICHAEL JOSEPH  
BARRETT  
ROBERT WAYNE BARTON  
WILLIAM GRANVILLE  
BECK  
RICKY LANE BLACKWOOD  
GREY EMERY BURKHART  
CHARLES MORGAN  
BYRNE  
DOUGLAS THORN  
CARDINAL  
COLIN MONTGOMERY  
CLARK  
LANNY DALE CLARK  
MICHAEL B. CLAUDY  
ROBERT NELSON  
CUBBERLEY  
DENNIS DOUGLAS  
DEWULF  
KEN RICHARD  
DOUGHERTY  
ROBERT KEVIN DRIVER  
THOMAS JOSEPH  
DZIEDZIC  
SHERYLL LYNN ELSTON  
MICHAEL VINCENT  
FEWELL  
RODGER LEE FIELDS  
ALAN JOHN FINK  
MICHAEL PETER FINNEY  
TERRENCE MICHAEL  
GAUTREAUX  
JIM MING GREENLEE  
EDWARD SQUIER  
HINCKLEY

STEVEN LAURENCE HULL  
RAYMOND GEORGE  
KALLMAN  
JACKSON DELBERT  
KELLEY  
THOMAS F. KOEHL  
WILLIAM JAMES LAMONT,  
JR.  
JAMES MURRAY LEVISON  
ADRIAN D. LORENTSON  
MICHAEL A. MALDOVAN  
MICHAEL JOSEPH  
MANFREDI  
ROBERT ALAN MCDONALD  
WILLIAM HALE MINNECI  
THOMAS PETER  
MITCHELL  
MARK ALBERT MORISON  
ROBIN LEE PARKS  
LEONARD NORMAND  
RIVET  
GEORGE JAMES ROARK,  
III  
FRANK S. ROOT  
PATRICK JAMES SAYNE  
EDWARD ROBERT  
SCHENDT  
JOHN RODGER  
SCHOONOVER  
JAMES ANGELO SIDONI  
STEVEN WARE SMITH  
ANNA MAE STEINBERGER  
THOMAS ORMAN SWIFT  
LEANNA FORD TERRELL  
THOMAS TURNBULL  
TRAMMELL EDWARD  
VAUGHN  
GREGG BRICKETT WHITE

## SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

*To be commander*

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| ROBERT LEE BISHOP, JR | WILLIAM ALEXANDER       |
| ROBERT J. BRUNNER     | GAY                     |
| JONATHAN WALTER       | ROBERT MICHAEL          |
| BUCHANAN              | GERMINARO               |
| BARBARA JEAN BURNS    | LON JEFFERY HUFFMAN     |
| PHILLIP STANLEY COGAN | ARTHUR SCOTT HULTS, III |
| THOMAS HOWARD         | KENNETH ALAN JARVIS     |
| DANIELS               | DAVID ANDREW JOHNSON    |
| DANIEL STUART DAYTON  | CHRISTINE ANNE          |
| GEORGE AUSTIN         | KANTROWITZ              |
| DRUMBORE              | EDWARD FRANCIS          |
| CHERYL DIANE DUFT     | KLECKA, III             |
| STEPHEN RANDALL FISCH | GARY BYRON MOREY        |

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| FREDERICK ALLAN OLSON | ROGER CLEVELAND STILL   |
| MICHAEL LEE PANDZIK   | WILLIAM THOMAS          |
| RICHARD ARNOLD        | TUCKER                  |
| PHILLIPS              | WALTER MARION URBAN, JR |
| PETER VAN RENSSELAER  | JOHN EDGAR WALLER       |
| RHEIN                 | JOSEPH BEEBE            |
| WALTER WILLIAM        | WILKINSON, JR           |
| SCHAPFER              | JOHN DODGE WYATT, III   |
| DALE EDWARD SMITH     |                         |
| MICHAEL BUCHAN        |                         |
| STAINBROOK            |                         |

## SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (OCEANOGRAPHY)

*To be commander*

|                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| RONALD ERNEST    | MARK EVANS SCHULTZ   |
| JOHNSON          | HARRY DEWAYNE SELSOR |
| JOHN WILBUR RABY |                      |

## WITHDRAWAL

Executive message received June 7, 1990, withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DEBRA RUSSELL BOWLAND, OF LOUISIANA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. VICE PAULA V. SMITH, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JUNE 8, 1989.



## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A SALUTE TO PARTICIPANTS IN  
THE JOBS FOR OHIO'S GRADU-  
ATES [JOG] PROGRAM

## HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues an exciting and very beneficial program which has proven successful in my congressional district and throughout the State of Ohio. The Jobs for Ohio's Graduates [JOG] Program operates in 14 Ohio cities. This unique school-to-work program assists high school seniors in developing valuable job skills. These skills include employment interviews, decisionmaking, public speaking, and telephone techniques. More importantly, the program instills in our youth the confidence, determination, and incentive that is necessary to enter the competitive job market.

JOG is the largest consistently applied youth employment program in the country. Recently, the Cleveland Regional Competitions for JOG were held. I am pleased to take this opportunity to commend and congratulate the schools and students who participated in the competitions. In particular, I want to congratulate Terrelle Howard, the State winner of the competition.

Mr. Speaker, it is good to know that the JOG program is enjoying tremendous success in the State of Ohio and throughout the Nation. It is a much needed and positive vehicle for our youth.

CLEVELAND REGIONAL COMPETITIONS FOR JOBS  
FOR OHIO'S GRADUATES

Cleveland Heights High School: Karen Bundy, Kathryen DeMoss, Brandon Edwards, Chavae Moon, Sean Patterson, and Lucretia Payne.

Shaw High School: Melina Exsentic, Markeisha Carmichael, Ladona Jackson, Donita Lovelace, Aaron Ross, and Bernard Wren.

Jane Addams Business Careers Center: Curtis Bloodworth, Halle Gordon, Angela Kemp, Watenna Lauderdale, Fawn Rozar, and Janeen Sanders.

Health Careers High School: Jeffrey Dean, Oscalan Dickerson, Sonja Jones, Nicholas Parries, Janent Spivey, and Sheronda Williams.

Aviation High School: Terrelle Howard, Cedric Little, Jermaine McKee, Audrey Rice, June LaShonda Stone, and Robin Thomas.

GEORGIA WINS BICENTENNIAL  
COMPETITION

## HON. BEN JONES

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. JONES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend 35 seniors and one extraordinary teacher from Clarkston High School in Clarkston, GA who recently competed in the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Rebecca Chambers is the kind of teacher who brings great honor to her profession. Besides the rigorous curriculum of advanced placement American Government, Ms. Chambers spent about 60 hours of class time teaching constitutional history and theory. The students should also be commended for spending over 100 hours outside of class reading and researching constitutional law. The students worked after school almost daily throughout March and April in preparation for the contest. Then, in what little spare time they had, they raised the money needed for the trip, almost \$23,000.

The culmination of their efforts was a few weeks ago, when the competition took place here in Washington. Forty-three State teams participated and the team from Georgia won the Southeastern Regional Award, designating them No. 1 out of the 11 Southeastern teams. The students were given 10 minutes to impress the august panel of constitutional experts, and were judged on their understanding of history, their knowledge of constitutional applications, their ability to link answers to contemporary issues, and their ability to work as a team in concert.

Clarkston's success speaks well for the Georgia Department of Education, the Clarkston community which supported their efforts, and the school administrators who cultivated interest in this competition, but above all, this achievement reflects upon the excellence of Ms. Chambers and her students. These students have shown scholarship, dedication, and perseverance that sets a shining example for our State and will serve them well in all their future endeavors.

I congratulate them for their achievement and for reflecting so well upon their school and the Fourth District of Georgia.

CONFEDERATION OF CUBAN  
UNIVERSITY PROFESSIONALS  
IN EXILE

## HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I come before you today to recognize the contributions of a group of intellectuals who have been keeping the tradition of Cuban academia alive while in exile from their native island home.

The Confederation of Cuban University Professionals was an organization which existed in the Republic of Cuba to provide assistance and guidance to those of the professionals class.

After the Cuban Revolution, the group reformed in exile in Miami, FL, not only to continue their service to those professionals which had escaped Castro's tyranny, by helping them acquire the necessary licenses to practice their profession in the United States, but also to fight for the cause of Cuban liberty.

The confederation recently initiated a new board of directors: Engineer Ernestino Abreu, president; Dr. Ramón de la Cuesta, vice president; Architect Carlos I. Bertot, secretary; Engineer José Morcate, vice Secretary; Mr. Oscar Cedeño C.P.A., treasurer; Dr. Manuel Pérez Martínez, vice treasurer; Dr. Fernando Soto, director; Dr. Rolando Espinosa, director; Dr. Roberto Rodríguez, director.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud these men and the other members of the Confederation of Cuban University Professionals in their commitment to preserving the Cuban scholarly pursuits. It is my sincere hope that one day, in the near future, the chains of communism which have oppressed the people of Cuba will soon be broken. When that day comes, it will partly be due to the heroic efforts of organizations such as the Confederation of Cuban Professionals in Exile.

TROY SHEAFFER TO BE AWARD-  
ED THE EAGLE SCOUT AWARD

## HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a young man from my congressional district who will soon be awarded the Eagle Scout Award.

Troy Sheaffer is a resident of Selinsgrove, PA. For the past 7 years Scouting has been an integral part of his life. As a Cub Scout he earned the Arrow of Light, and the God and Family Award. As a Boy Scout he attended

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

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

summer camp each of the last 4 years. He was selected to participate in Brown Sea II leadership training and was part of the group at the National Boy Scout Jamboree at Fort A.P. Hill, VA, last summer. He will also join the contingent that is going to Philmont Scout Ranch in New Mexico this year.

Troy has been inducted into the Order of the Arrow. He has received the World Conservation Award, the 50-mile canoe patch, the Mile Swim Award, and the Historical Trails Award. He has earned a total of 44 merit badges, has camped out 90 nights, and has hiked over 120 of Pennsylvania's trails.

For his Eagle project, Troy has made additions and improvements to Major Anthony Selin Park in Selinsgrove. This project consisted of: assembling and placing five wooden benches around the park; construction of a playground with swing, sliding board, and monkey bars; laying out and constructing a volleyball court and horseshoe pits; and relocating numerous trees.

In addition to all the Scouting activity, Troy is very active in his church and school. He is treasurer of the Youth Group and a member of the Youth Choir. He has just finished his freshman year at Selinsgrove High School where he earned a J.V. letter in soccer and participated in the bowling and track teams as well as the chorus and band. Despite these extracurricular activities, Troy has still managed to achieve academically—he has been on the distinguished honor roll every semester.

This young man is an example of the Scouting spirit. His respect and appreciation of the outdoors and his thoughtfulness of others is the core of this spirit. It is a relief to know that people such as he will help shape this country's future, for Scouting fosters positive values, moral strength, confidence, and ambition.

I congratulate Troy Sheaffer and wish him well.

#### EXCLUDING THE DISABLED

### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in light of the recent passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act [ADA] it is of utmost importance to keep the real costs of such Government intervention in perspective. Programs aimed at helping the disabled have frequently proven to add to the burden of the disabled persons by introducing prohibitive costs of living. It is important not to let our judgment be clouded by good intentions. The fact is, benefits of the ADA may soon be negated by the increased costs of implementation; costs that are invariably passed on to the consumer including the disabled.

I would urge my colleagues to read the following article, "Excluding the Disabled," from the April 20, 1990, Wall Street Journal to assist in future consideration of aid to the disabled:

#### EXCLUDING THE DISABLED

Before Congress passes the sweeping Americans With Disabilities Act it might consider the unintended consequences of its most recent efforts to help the disabled. Amendments to the Fair Housing Law passed in 1988 mandated that all multifamily housing units built in this country from now on must be accessible to the handicapped. Several groups representing the disabled warn that the new rules are so expensive that many disabled people will be priced out of the housing market completely.

Congress didn't worry much about costs or definitions of "accessibility." Senator Paul Simon put the cost at "pennies a month," while Senator Tom Harkin assured that the amendments included only "low-cost or no-cost features." Then reality hit.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development, given the actual task of implementing the congressional edict, proposed guidelines in January. These require that every public area be accessible to the handicapped; that kitchens, bathrooms and doorways all be designed to handle wheelchairs; and that hilly sites be regraded and ramped for better access. The guidelines would add at least four inches to doorways, increasing the size of apartments by more than 5 percent. They would also require that all bathrooms be enlarged. Up to 90 percent of hilly housing sites must be regraded and fitted with long ramps.

Jack Powell, executive director of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, says he was shocked by the proposed guidelines. His group estimates the cost of the HUD rules at \$900 million a year. He has an alternative. This past fall, a coalition of home builders and 13 disabled groups formed a task force to draft guidelines for accessibility that both sides could live with. They said, for example, that one accessible bathroom in each unit would be enough. HUD instead turned over drafting of the guidelines to a group of building inspectors.

Mr. Powell says the HUD proposals would cost twice the amount of his task force's recommendations—adding between \$1,300 and \$3,700 in costs for each walk-up apartment and from \$3,200 to \$4,300 for a high-rise unit. That comes to typical increases between 2 percent and 5 percent. Each \$1,000 costs adds \$10 a month in rent.

"That rent increase could be as big a barrier to the handicapped as a two-foot curb," says Michael Rose, a Maryland builder confined to a wheelchair. "Affordability is part of accessibility." He notes that the disabled tend to have lower incomes and are most in need of affordable housing.

But HUD officials say they are bound by Congress's vague command to make housing accessible without taking cost into account. White House officials say they will review the economic impact of the HUD regs but make no promises. Meanwhile, activists for the homeless have been strangely quiet on these new higher housing costs.

Congress and President Bush need to do some hard thinking about what benefits the disabled and what just placates the extreme activists. Just one provision in the Americans With Disabilities Act, that buses install lifts and toilets for the handicapped, will cost at least \$200 million—more than the entire industry's annual profits. Many unprofitable routes likely will be dropped.

Affordability is key to accessibility. The disabled won't be helped if physical barriers are replaced by the economic barriers of excessive regulation.

#### A TRIBUTE TO SIDNEY J. BROWN

### HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to congratulate Mr. Sidney J. Brown for his efforts on behalf of Jewish education and accomplished career in the real estate industry.

Mr. Sidney J. Brown, a prominent real estate investor and lawyer, has supported numerous philanthropic organizations. He has served as an active leader of many charitable groups and committees throughout his professional life. For many years he has also been a leading contributor to such organizations such as the American Cancer Society, the Kennedy Center, the Hebrew University, and the American Israel Public Affairs Committee. He is currently serving as honorary president of the Hebrew Academy.

Therefore, it is with great pleasure that I pay special recognition to Mr. Sidney J. Brown. His service and generosity have enabled many organizations to achieve goals that would be otherwise unattainable. May he continue to inspire the best in all that he touches.

#### A GOOD EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW

### HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, thousands of times a year, heroic acts that save lives are performed by people who are in the right place at the right time.

We do not really know how many because so often the good deeds go unreported. But each year the American Red Cross issues over 300 certificates to people who have used lifesaving techniques to rescue someone so they may live another day. Once in a great while, the Red Cross has a repeat winner. But when they heard of a man in my district even the Red Cross was pleasantly surprised.

Mr. Gary Boles is the circuit clerk in Marion County, IL. He taught school and coached sports for 17 years before taking on the form of public service he provides now at the courthouse.

Gary has been in the right place at the right time for three different people. Several years ago a woman driving by his house had her pacemaker go out and her car went off the road. Gary was outside working and saw all of this happen. He reacted instinctively, and helped resuscitate the woman and kept her from dying. Gary's father-in-law was also the beneficiary of emergency help when he choked on some food. The family called Gary, who had to come from about 3 miles away to help save his father-in-law's life. Gary gave him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, and literally brought him back to life. Most recently, a visiting businessman was eating lunch in a restaurant where Gary just happened to be. This



gentleman also choked on some food, and as fate would have it, Gary was there to perform the Heimlich maneuver, and helped keep this visitor from suffocating.

Gary is modest about these accomplishments. Although his exploits have been reported in the local media he is not interested in gaining personal attention for these good deeds.

But he hopes his experience inspires even one more person to become trained in CPR and other lifesaving techniques.

Gary remembers demonstrations in the schools, where he taught, but would not describe his training as formal, and never really thought he would have to use what he had learned. But it sure came in handy for three different people.

The American Red Cross suggests there are some groups of people who should be especially familiar with these procedures because of their jobs or living environment.

All parents, especially those with young children, anyone who cares for children or does any babysitting, and anyone who takes care of someone elderly should have some basics and skills in life-saving techniques. This is also a good idea for someone who works in a large office or comes in contact with a lot of people while at work. Employers should think about having one of every five persons trained in CPR in event of that emergency that no one wants to have happen but is impossible to predict.

The old line "Is there a doctor in the House?" works well in the movies, but in real life, we often depend on the Gary Boles of the world to see us through until professional help can arrive.

I salute Gary for his achievements, and hope his example will inspire others to learn the basics of these valuable techniques.

#### FREE TRANSIT FOR SOVIET JEWS

#### HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, the enormous goodwill at the United States-Soviet summit last week should not overshadow the disturbing comments President Gorbachev made at the final news conference at the White House. Citing intense criticism from Arab States, President Gorbachev said that further issuance of exit visas for Soviet Jews might be dependent on whether Israel prohibits the settlement of these emigrants in the occupied territories. Although there have been subsequent indications that the Soviet Government will not reduce the current rate of emigration, the fact remains that the Soviet legislation has still failed to codify any free emigration legislation—an assurance which was given to visiting Jewish leaders as far back as November 1989. If the doors to freedom can be shut at any time, for any reason, then Jews in the Soviet Union will always live under the specter of fear and persecution.

As you may recall, last March, under intense pressure from the PLO and Arab terror-

ist organizations, the Soviet Union and Hungary caved in to demands that the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel be disrupted. Moscow has never consummated its agreement with Israel to provide direct air links to Tel Aviv. And the Hungarian flag carrier, Malev, suspended direct flights between Budapest and Tel Aviv. Only recently did the Hungarian airlines agree to resume the regular flights—and charter flights continue to be on hold.

I fear that there is something more ominous occurring here. The underside of perestroika in the Soviet Union has been a resurgence of very ugly and vicious anti-Semitism. The Jews of the Soviet Union are afraid, literally, of a new wave of pogroms. And in Eastern Europe, the underside of the push for democracy and freedom has been the emergence of a strain of nationalism that at times targets the Jewish communities of these countries for ostracism.

Because of our concern that these disturbing trends may portend further difficulties for Soviet emigrants, my good friend and colleague, Mr. SMITH of Florida and I proposed an amendment to support the emerging democracies bill for fiscal year 1991 which was adopted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The amendment itself is very simple: It provides permissive authority to the President to suspend or reduce aid authorized for Eastern European countries if such countries systematically impede the free transit of Soviet Jews to Israel. Further, it calls upon the President to engage in multilateral negotiations with these countries and our other Western allies to facilitate the most expeditious passage of Soviet Jews from the U.S.S.R.

Having said this, I would also like to commend the government of Poland which is acting in exemplary fashion. Prime Minister Mazowiecki has announced that Poland will give free transit to Soviet Jews and this is precisely the example we want all countries to follow.

Finally, there should be no confusing this issue—free transit for Soviet Jews—with the question of their settlement in the occupied territories. American policy should not endorse such settlements. We can, and should, deal with this question separately, as I am sure we will. But it would be shameful not to encourage the fulfillment of something all of us have been committed to for so long—freedom for Soviet Jewry—because of a collateral issue that affects barely 1 percent of those reaching Israel. None can contest the right of Soviet Jews to live in Israel. This amendment encourages that—no more and no less.

Again, it is my sincere hope that the authority under this amendment is never used. It is permissive authority—not mandatory. But the countries of Eastern Europe have to know that democracy and freedom are not born in capitulation to blackmail and that our financial and economic support for them can be conditioned accordingly.

HERBERT C. GODFREY, JR.

#### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, on May 23, 1990, the American Association of Airport Executives and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics honored Mr. Herbert C. Godfrey, Jr. as the Jay Hollingsworth Speas Award recipient for this year. This award is presented annually to the person or persons whose work has significantly improved the compatibility of airports with the surrounding environment.

Mr. Godfrey was commended this year because of his unique contribution and leadership in the Greenbelt project at the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport. His efforts led to the reduction of aircraft noise, conservation of natural resources, promotion of community development, and the improvement of the environmental quality of the airport.

Herbert C. Godfrey, Jr. joins the distinguished ranks of the following previous Jay Hollingsworth Speas Award recipients: Representatives NORM MINETA, former chairman of the House Aviation Subcommittee; Mickey McPike of Douglas Aircraft Co.; Robert Doyle of the planning firm Peat Marwick & Main; Paul Barkley, former chairman of the board and chief executive officer of PSA; Byron Miller, former vice president of PSA; Timothy D. Ward, former director of aviation, Robert Mueller Airport, Austin, TX; and John E. Wesler, director of aviation program development for Wyle Laboratories.

#### BUSH SHOULD END DIALOG WITH PLO

#### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, today I made remarks during the portion of the day set aside for 1-minute speeches urging President Bush to end the United States' dialogue with the PLO after the most recent incident of PLO approved terrorism. On Wednesday, the Boston Herald ran a strongly worded, cogent editorial on the same point.

The Herald editorial makes this important point with justified vigor and I ask that it be printed here.

#### EMPTY THREATS TO THE PLO

The campaign promise George Bush has broken most directly is the one he broke first.

In September 1988, Bush vowed: "As for the PLO, I will insist that unless the PLO . . . abandons terrorism and changes its covenant calling for Israel's destruction, the United States will not recognize or have any discussions with that organization. I will insist . . . because it is the right thing to do."

The PLO never met those conditions. It refuses to change its covenant, which declares Israel's creation "null and void" and calls for an "armed struggle" to abolish it.

And Chairman Yasser Arafat's grudging renunciation of terrorism in December 1988 has not stopped numerous terrorist infiltrations across Israel's border.

All the same, the Bush-Baker team's first foreign-policy step was to get the U.S. "dialogue" with the PLO started. The State Department has more than once cautioned Arafat and his deputy, Abu Iyad, that a resumption of PLO terrorism would mean an end to the dialogue. But it has never made good that warning—not even after State's own report to Congress last March conceded that at least nine terrorist attacks against Israel since December 1988 "involved constituent groups of the PLO."

One such group—Abu Abbas' Palestine National Front—mounted what was intended to be a spectacularly bloody massacre on May 30, when six armed speedboats made for Israel's crowded Mediterranean beaches. They were intercepted, fortunately, in the nick of time.

The Bush-Baker dialogue, we have argued before, is worse than dishonest, it is dangerous. By greeting each new act of terrorism with an unfulfilled threat to end the dialogue, the Americans merely signal that further attacks will be winked at, too. The result is a climate more, not less, hospitable to terrorism.

Following last week's near-atrocity—two years in the planning, Abu Abbas said—the State Department is making threats again: The PLO must condemn the Abu Abbas raid and expel those responsible or the dialogue will be halted. But Arafat and Abu Iyad no longer worry about State's idle warnings. "We are not responsible, as the PLO, for this operation," Arafat said, declining to so much as criticize Abu Abbas, let alone expel him from the PLO.

Americans know Abu Abbas as the evil mastermind behind the Achille Lauro hijacking, in which the elderly Leon Klinghoffer was shot dead in his wheelchair and thrown over the side of a cruise ship. ("Maybe he was trying to swim for it," Abu Abbas cracked.) But to Arafat & Co., Abu Abbas is a comrade in arms, an honored leader of the Palestine National Council (the PLO's "parliament"), and a member of its executive committee. Why would they turn against him? He, like they, is in the terrorism trade.

Unchastened, Abu Abbas threatened last week: "This operation is the beginning." Unlike Bush and Baker, he intends to keep his promise.

#### TRIBUTE TO HOGAR CREA INTERNATIONAL OF PENNSYLVANIA

##### HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Hogar Crea International of Pennsylvania on the occasion of its First Crusade of Faith and Hope and on the celebration of its ninth anniversary.

In 1968, Juan Jose Garcia Rios, who was then living in Puerto Rico, founded Hogar Crea, a re-education center for those addicted to drugs and alcohol. Mr. Rios, a former addict, saw a need of individuals with addictions to be given a second chance: an opportunity to restructure their life. He realized that

many people become addicts because they lack a positive home environment that fosters discipline and self-respect. Juan Jose's desire to create such an environment drove him to create Hogar Crea, which in English means a center for the re-education of the addict. The literal translation of Hogar is home and Crea means to create, thus Hogar Crea International created a community-supported, nonprofit home that re-educates the addict in a therapeutic environment.

In 1976, Juan Jose organized a steering committee to open Hogar Crea's first center in the United States, in Bethlehem, PA. The Bethlehem center was opened and incorporated in 1981 and the name was changed to Hogar Crea International Inc. of Pennsylvania in April 1990 and is currently a women's center. In the Lehigh Valley, centers are currently operating in Allentown, Bethlehem, and Freemansburg. The contributions each center makes in its individual community is unmeasurable and Hogar Crea is beginning to branch outside the Lehigh Valley. Centers are currently operating in Lancaster and a steering committee is in place in Reading, with hopes of opening a facility by the end of 1990, in Jersey City, NJ and Hartford, CT. Hogar Crea operates centers in seven countries worldwide.

All of Hogar Crea's centers are directed and operated by ex-addicts and their concern for those who have a desire to change their lives, is real. Having lived the lifestyle of an addict, they understand the pressures faced by addicts and know what must be done to get back on the straight and narrow. In sharing the daily life routines of residents of Hogar Crea, the employees set an example for those hoping to break the vicious circle that is addiction. Hogar Crea graduates approximately 30 individuals per year and they enjoy a success rate of 92 percent.

Hogar Crea's First March of Faith and Hope will be the starting point to focus additional attention on the problem that exists in cities and small towns all across America. By working with officials of the cities of Allentown and Bethlehem, the State of Pennsylvania, representatives of the Government of Puerto Rico and local civic organizations, Hogar Crea will spread their message through the March of Faith and Hope—that it is possible to conquer the vise-like grip of drug dependency.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the community volunteers who donate their time to serve on Hogar Crea's steering committees as well as the core group of individuals responsible for Hogar Crea's success: Juan Jose Garcia Rios, president; Basilio Huerta, vice president; Anna Cessna, director, Bethlehem Center; Dantero Galindez, director, Allentown Center; and Stephen Thompson, director, Freemansburg Center.

I would also like to recognize Anita Amigos, the key motivator behind the steering committee at the Bethlehem Center, Martin Cotto, the executive treatment director of the U.S. centers and John Brenier, director of the Lancaster center.

I personally visited the Hogar Crea facilities in Puerto Rico where they are significant contributors to the well-being of their surrounding communities.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, please join me in congratulating Hogar Crea on the leadership in their fight against substance abuse.

#### AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990—AUXILIARY AIDS AND SERVICES

##### HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the ADA requires the provision of auxiliary aids and services in public accommodations, if providing them does not pose an undue burden on business operators.

Auxiliary aids and services can include alternate forms of written text, such as braille, large print, or readers, to assist persons with visual impairments. They can include features like telecommunications devices for the deaf [TDD's] or decoders, used by deaf TV viewers to be able to read captions available on closed-captioned TV shows, and qualified interpreters and assistive listening devices to assist persons with hearing impairments.

For example, it would be appropriate for a large hotel to maintain several TDD's and decoders for use by deaf patrons on demand. Also, it would be appropriate for museums which provide portable tape recorders for use during self-guiding tours, to add braille labels to the buttons on a portion of the tape recorders so that they would be usable by visually impaired persons.

#### CUBAN LAWYER DAY

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the eighth of June has traditionally been recognized in my native home of Cuba as Lawyer Day. It is a day in which people take time to appreciate those who have devoted their lives to the esteem profession of law.

The National College of Cuban Lawyers in Exile will hold a celebration to commemorate this day and the 50th anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba of 1940. This Constitution, was considered the most advanced and progressive document of its day. It is the hope of the Cuban Lawyers in exile that this constitution will one day reign again as the supreme law of Cuba.

This organization should be commended for its long and honorable tradition of defending the rights of the individual and seeking the betterment of society. Among the people who should be commended for organizing this event are: Dr. Carlos Marquez Sterling Guiral, Dr. Santiago C. Rey Perna, Dr. Emilio Ochoa, Sr. Primitivo Rodriguez Rodriguez. Also to be commended is Father Ramon O'Farrell who will be given the invocation of this joyous event.



Mr. Speaker, I applaud these men and the other members of the National College of Cuban Lawyers in Exile for their commitment to preserving the honorable tradition of law and for the betterment of society. We all hope that their dream of freedom and justice will again be reality in Cuba.

## CHANGE, PROGRESS, DANGER

### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of this past weekend's summit meeting between the two superpowers, I believe it is important not to lose perspective. Headlines over the weekend using adjectives such as "warmth," "understanding," and "confidence," are nice but we must not allow them to overcome our sense of good judgment. President Mikhail Gorbachev is presently in a situation in which he has been essentially forced to deal with and become a true friend of the United States. Gorbachev's predicament back home can only be described as bad and getting worse. Boris Yeltsin, Gorbachev's biggest rival, has been elected President of the Russian territory; the United States holds firm on a unified Germany joining NATO; and the state of the economy in the Soviet Union causes Gorbachev's popularity there to steadily decrease. These are just a few of the indicators that should be alerting American policy makers that Gorbachev's stability is deteriorating.

I commend President Bush and President Gorbachev on this past weekend's negotiations, but I would recommend that we not let ourselves get caught up in the euphoria. Being aware of the reality of the situation is our most important pursuit. I urge my colleagues to read the following article, "Change, Progress, Danger" from the 1990 Hillsdale Magazine. The article is especially enlightening because it is written by a gentleman with first hand knowledge and understanding of the Soviet citizen's point of view.

## CHANGE, PROGRESS, DANGER

Dr. Alexandras Shtromas, who joined Hillsdale's faculty last fall as a professor of political science, was one of the Soviet Union's leading legal scholars, until leaving the USSR in 1973. While studying law at the University of Moscow, Shtromas became acquainted with a fellow student named Mikhail Gorbachev, whom he recalls as a young "peasant" in those days, and whose career he has followed closely ever since.

Shtromas is a man with a wide range of experiences in both his profession and his personal life (as noted in the accompanying article). He was an inmate in a Nazi concentration camp, an avid Marxist advocate, and a dissident Soviet writer, active in the underground samizdat press. His varied and turbulent background gives him a unique perspective on the changes taking place in the USSR, a perspective often at odds with the optimistic accounts of Soviet progress in the Western media. Shtromas offered his views recently in an exclusive interview with Hillsdale Magazine. (Editor's Note: With the swift movement of events in the Soviet Union, the reader should bear in mind that

the comment presented here reflect developments through mid-January.)

Hillsdale Magazine: Dr. Shtromas, the past year we've seen exciting changes throughout the communist world. We've witnessed the opening of the Berlin Wall, the toppling of totalitarian regimes, and other changes which many of us thought would never happen. The Cold War seems to be over. Yet, you have said that we're now entering what may be the most dangerous period yet.

Shtromas: When resources in Soviet-dominated countries are exhausted, as they are now, the situation is volatile. The Soviet Union itself needs help. They realize that they have no way to feed their people, and the people who have lived under communist regimes have lost their illusions about what the system will do for them. The system and the bureaucrats are self-seeking, but the lies of the system won't work politically, now. I predict that the next stage of communism is force and violence against the people. There will be violence everywhere.

Are you saying we can expect to see a general repression? Will the Red Army be called out to reassert firm Communist Party control?

I think the violence will be very focused, very purposeful. They will not call out the army across the country, but rather will apply force selectively to quell disturbances and reassert authority in individual regions, as we have seen in Azerbaijan. Party leaders fear a military coup, and for good reason. The military is the best guarded prisoner of the party, and the most resentful. It is the only organization that is parallel to the party, yet, a party official is stationed with each commandant. The military would love to get rid to the party apparatus. Communism is running out of options, and the military knows it. The military is instinctively concerned about chaos, and if order breaks down, they might turn their guns of those who invited them in the first place.

Your observations about the Soviet military's attitude toward the Communist Party might be surprising to a lot of people. We tend to think of the USSR as a unified, monolithic power. Do you feel that people in the West are generally misinformed about the Soviets?

The West does not understand the communist system. Russia is not the Party, and the Party is not Russia. The Western media make Gorbachev and the system look so attractive, contrary to the facts. American television is full of trash, yet we take the words of the media at face value. The Soviet people are sick of communism. And Gorbachev is the leader of the system, not the people. We fail to make this distinction. Western commentators and politicians think the people love Gorbachev, and it's not true. The leaders in the Soviet system have no vision for Soviet society, which is totally anti-communist. The leadership works only for its own survival.

But with glasnost and perestroika, we have seen significant political changes within the Soviet Union and what would appear to be remarkable concessions of power made by the Communist Party.

The current "concessions" are mostly cosmetic, not really substantive. Gorbachev's policies now are aimed at making the system survive. If Gorbachev is successful in leading the American media into thinking that things are different now, he can finagle financial help from Western governments. So much of what we are seeing is just a good public relations image. It's important

to remember that, even in evaluating the changes taking place in other communist countries. Don't forget, for instance, that in Czechoslovakia, ten of the new 21-member ruling committee are communists. The prime minister is a communist, and communists still control the military and police.

Gorbachev has certainly built strong support in the West. Many companies, both here and in Europe, are eager to invest in the Soviet Union, and there is enormous political pressure on Western governments to provide help and encourage change inside the USSR.

We need to encourage real economic change, to offer the kind of guidance and assistance that helps get economics away from politics. But the West absolutely must not bail out communism, as it has already done many times in the century. If the West sends the economic aid the Communist Party wants, communism will just remain in place longer. The communist system is well-known for its flexibility. The historical pattern for the Soviets is to make concessions, to retreat, and then to launch a new attack. Lenin did this with the New Economic Policy in 1921, which was really capitalism. He kept the political power, and eliminated even the church, but allowed a limited amount of market economics, for a time. After Lenin's death, the attack against capitalism was mounted again under Stalin in 1929. Thus it has ever been. The communist system develops in cycles. The leaders introduce elements of liberalism, which produce some results, but the concessions do not undermine the system's infrastructure. The leaders reap the benefits of these superficial reforms, then launch another crusade against the enemies of the system. And this is the part of the cycle we are in now.

Even if the party views the changes as only a tactical retreat, it's clear that forces have been set in motion which threaten the stability of communist power in the USSR, and that threaten Gorbachev's personal position, as well.

What do you think we can expect to see on the Soviet political scene?

It is wrong to put our hopes on Gorbachev. He is lost, politically. Gorbachev is the head of the system, and if the system goes down while he is in power, he will go down with it. If, on the other hand, he uses force to stay on top, then he will fail as well, because force will fail. The only thing Gorbachev can do is prolong the system's collapse by bringing in money, so he projects the right image to the West, in order to receive the economic aid he needs to survive.

In 1977, I wrote a piece called "Strategy for Peace in a Changing World," in which I predicted the collapse of communism. One of my reasons for saying it would collapse was my experience with Soviet workers. When they can pocket a profit, they work like hell. Cab drivers, who on their own shifts hardly work at all because what they make is turned into the state, will bribe the garage that owns the cabs so they can keep the cars for a few extra hours. Then they work terribly, because they make a good profit even after paying the bribe. There is a constant strike against the state. When they receive real money for work, instead of worthless rubles, they will really work.

In the next five years we may see communism disappear as a political system. That is if it's not bailed out. We are still in search of the best communist leader available, but bailing them out will only prolong the misery of the Russian people. It is preposterous to think, as some do, that the system

will collapse from the outside in. Only when we hear that the Kremlin has given up communism will we know things have changed, from Berlin to Vladivostok, and not before. The regime can survive despite the hatred of the people. It has done so repeatedly. But communism is not organic to Russia, and it is a political system in deep trouble.

Soviet domestic problems aside, what do you think are the prospects for US-USSR relations? Is the Cold War really over?

The Soviet military has no interest in attacking the United States, because they perceive the Americans as friendly. The problems are ideological. We have been fighting with the Soviets not over natural interests, but for the future world order. Will it be for liberal democracies or for communism? As countries, we are natural friends, and this was always the case. The American people and the Russian people are natural allies, going all the way back to the Crimean War, when the Americans supported the Russians against the British and the French. How else do you think you got Alaska, Northern California, Oregon and Washington? For helping Russia during that war. The Soviet military has Islamic fundamentalism to worry about, and we both have Asia to worry about—the Japanese and the Chinese.

If a new government formed in Moscow this year, what would it have to do to be successful?

Any government that followed the current Soviet regime would have to do three things: (1) Create a civil society separate from the state. The economy and the culture must not be under political control. The state must be the servant, not the master. (2) Accommodate all the internal nationalities and nations of the USSR. They must be given independence or autonomy in exchange for respect for Soviet national interests. (3) Produce reconciliation between the USSR and the West, including America.

The most important requirement is that any government, of any complexion, would have to be free of the Communist Party. It would have to have total democratic autonomy.

#### IN SUPPORT OF THE LEVINE AMENDMENT

**HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of the Levine amendment which would extend the current export restrictions on Alaskan crude oil to crude produced in California. I do so because I believe this amendment will protect the Nation's energy security by maintaining the longstanding policy of preserving U.S. crude oil to meet domestic needs. This is vital since our dependence on foreign oil is roughly 40 percent of domestic demand and is expected to increase.

If exports of California crude are allowed, every barrel will necessarily be replaced by offsetting imports.

The threat to energy security would be particularly serious if the long-term adverse economic impact of exporting California crude oil hurt refiners to the extent that we lose refining

capacity, and must then replace exports with imports of foreign refined products. Domestic refining capacity has already declined to a level of marginal adequacy to meet domestic needs, and we simply cannot allow further capacity to be lost.

Furthermore, without a viable domestic refining industry to process crude oil in the strategic petroleum reserve, this emergency supply would be useless in the event of a foreign supply interruption. The amendment by the gentleman from California will help protect our domestic refining base to ensure that we have the capacity to produce gasoline and other necessary products. I urge its adoption.

#### THE UNITED STATES-PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION DIALOG

**HON. LARRY E. CRAIG**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, again the Palestine Liberation Organization has shown that terrorism continues to be its weapon of choice. Last week's attack by the Palestine Liberation Front, a faction of the PLO, was the most flagrant disregard to date of the terms of the United States-Palestine Liberation Organization dialog.

According to newspaper reports, the administration has demanded Arafat denounce the attack on Israel and expel Mohammed Abbas from the PLO for his leadership in the terrorist act or face suspension of the dialog. I commend the administration for taking this position. Given the terms of the dialog, and Arafat's promise to abandon terrorism, I add my support to the administration's request, and strongly urge a firm stance against terrorism.

**IRA MICHAEL HEYMAN, A SMITHSONIAN REGENT**

**HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege for me to join today with my House colleagues who serve on the Smithsonian Institution's Board of Regents to introduce a House joint resolution for the appointment of Ira Michael Heyman of California as a Smithsonian Regent.

By the way of introduction, Mr. Heyman is the chancellor of the University of California, Berkeley. He has held that post for years, and will be retiring this month as chancellor and returning to teaching at University of California, Berkeley Law School and the department of city and regional planning.

Before becoming vice chancellor of University of California, Berkeley in 1974, Mr. Heyman held a series of law school teaching posts at Berkeley, Stanford, and Yale Universities, as well as serving as a professor of city and regional planning at the University of California, Berkeley since 1966. Mr. Heyman's career before academia included a U.S. Su-

preme Court clerkship for Chief Justice Earl Warren; clerking for the chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, the Honorable Charles E. Clark; private legal practice; and serving as legislative assistant to a U.S. Senator, the Honorable Irving M. Ives. Suffice it to say, Mr. Heyman's honors, memberships and publications are too numerous to list.

In sum, Ira Michael Heyman is well suited to become a member of the Smithsonian's Board Of Regents. He will bring to the Board of Regents a wealth of hands-on experience in running a culturally, racially and ethnically diverse university with 6 museums, 10 exhibit areas, and numerous collections. In addition, his legal and political expertise will be a great asset to the Smithsonian, as will his personal experience with private development efforts and defining the evolving role for universities and museums in our rapidly changing world.

Because of his great qualifications and wealth of experience, I strongly urge my colleagues to support the joint resolution we are introducing today to name Ira Michael Heyman to the Board of Regents as a citizen regent for a 6-year term beginning on October 18, 1990.

On that date, the term of the Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., will expire and Judge Higginbotham has indicated that his judicial duties will prevent him from accepting reappointment as a Regent. While the Board of Regents will miss Judge Higginbotham's wisdom and thoughtfulness greatly, I believe that Michael Heyman will be a fitting replacement for him on the Board.

#### REFINANCING OF CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS DEBENTURES

**HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will assist some small businesses which are burdened with exorbitant interest rates on debentures guaranteed by the Small Business Administration.

The basic problem is that the affected small businesses want to refinance these loans but cannot do so due to the high prepayment penalties charged by the Government, prepayment penalties which exceed those charged by the private sector.

Certified development companies [CDC's] issue debentures, with an SBA guarantee, and use the proceeds to provide funds to small businesses for plant and equipment. Since Public Law 99-272, these debentures are now sold to private investors and are not a problem; however, those issued prior to this Public Law were guaranteed by SBA and sold to the Federal Financing Bank. Some of the debentures, issued in the early 1980's, bear interest at 13- to 15-percent rates and the small businesses would like to prepay; however, the Federal Financing Bank imposes exorbitant prepayment penalties, sometimes equal to 30 or 40 percent of the amount of the loan, and this effectively precludes prepayment.



For example, a California small business participated in the CDC Program in 1982 and borrowed \$500,000 for 25 years at an interest rate of 14.6 percent. In order to prepay that loan, the Federal Financing Bank required payment of a penalty of \$202,000 or 43 percent of the balance outstanding at the time of prepayment.

Another small business participated in the CDC Program in 1982 and borrowed \$415,000 for 20 years at 15 percent interest. The loan is now paid down to slightly more than \$370,000 and yet SBA has computed the prepayment penalty at an additional \$108,000. This amounts to a penalty of 29 percent.

A similar problem affects another SBA program, the Specialized or Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company [MESBIC] Program, under which MESBIC issues debentures, which SBA holds in-house, and uses the proceeds to provide venture capital to socially or economically disadvantaged small businesses. Some of them also have interest rates in the 15-percent range. Although SBA permits prepayment of them without monetary penalty, it too extracts a severe penalty. If a MESBIC prepays, SBA will not purchase any new debentures from the MESBIC until the expiration of the original term of the prepaid debentures.

Mr. Speaker, the net result is the same as under the CDC Program.

A New York MESBIC, for example, was funded for \$294,000 for 10 years in 1984 at an interest rate of 13.5 percent. The extra interest which will be paid by that during the next few years will be approximately \$46,000 or almost 16 percent of the amount of the loan.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that these small businesses should be able to walk away from their obligations. However, I believe that we ought to be reasonable in the amount of a penalty we are going to charge them to prepay the loan.

The private sector today purchases the financings previously held by the Federal Financing Bank through the CDC Program. The program serves the same purpose, and the debentures are still guaranteed by SBA, but the difference is that these loans or debentures are sold to private investors rather than to the Federal Financing Bank. Each of these loans or debentures carries a provision to permit prepayment, upon the payment of a reasonable penalty. That penalty, if the loan is prepaid within 1 year from the date of issuance, is the equivalent of 1 year's interest. Should it be prepaid in later years, the amount of the penalty goes down and is completely eliminated if the remaining life of the loan is less than one-half.

And, as of this year, we have similarly converted MESBIC debentures to private sector financings with a Government guarantee.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we should not extract more of a penalty from those who do business with the Government than the private sector would require. Accordingly, my bill provides that any participant in the CDC or Certified Development Company Loan Program or a participant in the MESBIC of Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company Program may prepay the debentures providing they pay a penalty for this privilege. This pen-

alty would be the equivalent of 1 year's interest payments, with a reduction being made for each year of the maturity of the loan which has already elapsed.

This would give small businesses the ability to restructure their debt servicing requirements and continue their role as job creators.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 4991

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### PREPAYING DEVELOPMENT COMPANY DEBENTURES

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 is amended by adding after section 506 the following new section:

#### "PREPAYING DEVELOPMENT COMPANY DEBENTURES

"SEC. 507. (a) For purposes of this section, the term 'issuer' means the issuer of a debenture which has been purchased by the Federal Financing Bank pursuant to section 503, and the term 'borrower' means the small business concern whose loan secures a debenture issued pursuant to such section.

"(b) The issuer of a debenture purchased by the Federal Financing Bank and guaranteed by the Small Business Administration under section 503 shall, at the election of the borrower, prepay such debenture by paying to the Federal Financing Bank prior to October 1, 1994, the unpaid principal balance and accrued interest due on the debenture at the coupon rate on the debenture: *Provided, That—*

"(1) the debenture is outstanding on the date of enactment, and neither the loan that secures the debenture nor the debenture is in default on the date of prepayment is made;

"(2) State or personal funds, including refinancing under the programs authorized by sections 504 and 505, are used to prepay the debenture;

"(3) the issuer certifies that the benefits, net of fees and expenses authorized herein, associated with prepayment of the debenture are entirely passed through to the borrower; and

"(4) the issuer pays to the Federal Financing Bank at the time of prepayment a penalty in an amount equal to the original principal amount of the debenture times the interest rate thereon times the number of years remaining to maturity divided by the number of years to maturity when originally issued, reduced by the amount of any fees paid pursuant to subsection (c): *Provided, That* the borrower shall pay the issuer the amount of the penalty plus the amount of any fees assessed pursuant to such subsection.

"(c) No fees or penalties other than those specified in this section may be imposed as a condition of such prepayment against the issuer, the borrower, or the Administration or any fund or account administered by the Administration. If a debenture is prepaid or refinanced other than through section 504, the issuer may require the borrower to pay a fee to the issuer in an amount equal to one percent of the unpaid principal balance of the debenture. If a debenture is refinanced with a guarantee pursuant to section 504, the issuer may require the borrower to pay a fee to the issuer in an amount equal to one-half of one percent of the unpaid principal balance of the debenture.

"(d) Debentures refinanced under section 504 shall be limited to \$75,000,000 per year of the amounts otherwise authorized by the Small Business Act. Refinancing shall also be subject to all of the other provisions of section 504 and 505 and the rules and regulations of the Administration promulgated thereunder, including, but not limited to, payment of authorized expenses and commissions, fees or discounts to brokers and dealers in trust certificates issued pursuant to section 505: *Provided, however, That* the issuer shall be deemed to have waived any origination fee on the new debenture to which it otherwise would have been entitled."

(b) NEW CREDIT AUTHORITY.—Any new credit authority provided for in this Act is subject to amounts provided for in advance in appropriations Acts.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for title V of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"Sec. 506. Prepaying Development Company Debentures."

#### SEC. 2. PREPAYING SPECIALIZED SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANY DEBENTURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 is amended by adding after section 322 the following new section:

#### "PREPAYING SPECIALIZED SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANY DEBENTURES

"SEC. 323. (a) Any small business investment company which is the issuer of a debenture purchased by the Administration under section 303(c) may elect to prepay the debenture by paying to the Administration prior to October 1, 1994, the unpaid principal balance and accrued interest: *Provided, That—*

"(1) the debenture is outstanding on the date of enactment and is not in default on the date the prepayment is made;

"(2) personal funds, including refinancing with proceeds of guaranteed debentures under section 303(d) of this Act, are used to prepay the debenture, except that if new guaranteed debenture proceeds are utilized, the length of time of the interest rate reduction authorized by such subsection (d) shall be reduced by the length of time the issuer received an interest rate reduction on the debenture being prepaid; and

"(3) the issuer pays to the Administration at the time of prepayment a penalty in an amount equal to the original principal amount of the debenture times the interest rate thereon times the number of years remaining to maturity divided by the number of years to maturity when originally issued.

"(c) No fees or penalties other than those specified in this section may be imposed as a condition of such prepayment against the issuer, the Administration or any fund or account administered by the Administration.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of title III of such Act is amended by adding after the item relating to section 322 the following new item:

"Sec. 323. Prepaying specialized small business investment company debentures."

#### SEC. 3. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) BORROWER'S OPTION.—The provisions of this Act are exercisable at the option of the borrower under section 1 or at the option of the small business investment company under section 2 and are in addition

to any prepayment options otherwise authorized by law.

(b) **REGULATIONS.**—within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Small Business Administration shall issue regulations to implement this Act to facilitate the prepayment of debentures pursuant to sections 1 and 2. The Small Business Administration shall ensure that such regulations—

(1) facilitate such prepayments of debentures, and the underlying loans if the debentures are prepaid pursuant to section 1;

(2) provide for full processing of each request for scheduling of prepayment under section 1 or prepayment under section 2 of this Act within 60 days after its submission to the Administration, unless the requested prepayment involves a refinancing of a debenture under section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 and the amount would exceed the annual limitation specified in section 507(d) of such Act of 1958;

(3) except as specifically and directly provided herein, impose no restriction that increases the cost to issuers or borrowers of obtaining financing for prepayment under this Act, or delays the full processing of prepayment requests, or inhibits the ability of such issuers or borrowers to prepay under this Act; and

(4) preserve any prepayment options which issuers and borrowers, as defined herein, or small business investment companies have under other provisions of law.

#### **DOLVIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL RECEIVES HONOR**

#### **HON. BEN JONES**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 7, 1990*

Mr. JONES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to commend an outstanding school in Georgia's Fourth District, Dolvin Elementary School in Alpharetta, GA. Dolvin was recently selected by the U.S. Department of Education as a blue ribbon school.

Dolvin serves about 1,140 students from kindergarten through fifth grade. The 45 teachers and the administrators have created a stimulating academic environment, in which the students thrive. The school applied for and received a \$14,000 science grant from GE/ELFUN, group funded by top management in GE who support and encourage further study of science in schools. This grant paid for student field trips, a school butterfly garden, terrariums and aquariums in each classroom, and a school sun dial. Dolvin's teachers enthusiastically used these new opportunities to demonstrate the wonder and importance of science.

Local civic and parent groups have volunteered over 5,000 hours during the last year, ensuring Dolvin's continuing success. Dolvin's students have benefited from Project Self Esteem, a program to promote positive self-concept. This program was created, written, and implemented by the local service league. The PTA, also very active at Dolvin, sponsors after school mini courses for enrichment in the arts, horseback, karate, and other subjects. These courses allow the students the opportunity to explore new activities and to discover their hidden talents.

Dolvin Elementary can teach us all some important lessons about how schools can succeed. The dedication and enthusiasm of Dolvin's talented teaching staff and administrators are the most important ingredients to success. Dolvin also draws much strength from the surrounding community, which has dedicated its time, energy, and ideas to the excellence of its neighborhood school. At Dolvin, teachers and administrators are involved in a collaborative effort to manage the school. Together, they craft the school's philosophy, design new academic and extracurricular programs, and implement those programs as a team.

Everyone involved with Dolvin has played a part in making the school the example of excellence that it is today.

#### **CLIFTON A. MOORE**

#### **HON. RON PACKARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 7, 1990*

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, on June 1, 1990, the Airport Consultants Council announced the selection of Mr. Clifton A. Moore for its first Aviation Award of Excellence. This important recognition has been created to acknowledge the contribution of the person or persons whose vision and innovation has significantly enhanced airport development in the United States.

Mr. Moore has worked with the city of Los Angeles Department of Airports for 31 years and has been that department's executive director for 22 years. During his tenure Clifton A. Moore has been a strong proponent of intermodal and long-range transportation planning. Under his leadership the city of Los Angeles acquired 17,500 acres of land near Palmdale, CA, for the development of a major international airport to serve the United States. The Palmdale Airport has now been built and may handle up to 2 million passengers per year within the next decade.

In addition to the development of Palmdale Airport, Mr. Moore has earned the respect of the State of California for effectively managing several of southern California's most important transportation assets. Perhaps most importantly Clifton A. Moore is responsible for the operation of Los Angeles International Airport, which handles in excess of 40 million passengers and 1.7 billion pounds of cargo annually. He has gained the respect of the aviation industry and nearby communities as he has worked through the many controversies inherent in managing a large urban airport.

#### **TRIBUTE TO NANCY ADAMS MOSSHAMMER NEUMAN**

#### **HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 7, 1990*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a woman who

has served her community and her country over the past several decades.

Nancy Adams Mosshammer Neuman, of Lewisburg, PA, has served the League of Women Voters in varied capacities from 1967 until today. As she steps down as president of the League of Women Voters of the United States, we may reflect upon an extensive list of accomplishments.

Nancy has been a vital part of her community, from her first days as president of the League of Women Voters of Lewisburg in 1976, through her dynamic leadership on some 20 committees in Pennsylvania. She has demonstrated her expertise and vision in a broad range of issues, most notably, of course, her activities with the judiciary. Time and again Nancy has been the choice of politicians and judges to enact justice, when necessary, on those who defend it. Her efforts in this and many areas have been invaluable to Pennsylvanians statewide.

Nancy Neumann is a dear friend, and I speak for the 17th District, the League of Women Voters, and all of Pennsylvania when I say thank you for your selfless dedication and untiring efforts throughout these many years. Your presence will be sorely missed at the league; I know I am sure to find you joyfully immersed in some new project in the near future.

#### **TRIBUTE TO ALICIA SCHOELLHAMER**

#### **HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 7, 1990*

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow that I note the passing on June 4, 1990 of Alicia Schoellhamer. She was truly a gifted and generous person, known and loved throughout her community for her tireless charitable work and her devotion to bettering the lives of those around her, especially those in greatest need.

She was born Alicia Vitolo in New York City in 1920, the eldest of six children. Particularly during the Depression years, she knew economic hardship first-hand, but also knew the strength that strong family ties and close neighbors can bring.

In the early 1940's, when World War II uprooted so many in this country as people moved about for military training or assignments, she met in New York and married Jack Schoellhamer, a life-long Californian. After the war, California became her new home.

In 1958, they moved to Los Altos, CA, where they lived until 1979. It was during these years that I came to know Alicia and her family. She was a strong voice for the values in which she most believed: education, self-betterment, fairness and compassion toward others, and involvement in the public affairs of her community.

In 1979, she and her husband, after his many years of service to the U.S. Geological Survey, retired to a small farm near Watsonville, CA. Even in retirement she devoted a large amount of her time to community and charity work, most notably to the Watsonville



Volunteer Bureau, where she was a major part of efforts to feed and house the poor and, most recently, the large number of earthquake victims in the area. All this despite the fact that she was for the past 12 years waging her own personal battle against cancer.

Mr. Speaker, I join with her family and friends, and with all those with who she has worked and all those who have benefited from her work, in expressing my deepest admiration for her strength and vision and courage. I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our condolences to the Schoellhamer family. Alicia Schoellhamer endures as a model to us all.

#### A TRIBUTE TO WAYMAN PRESLEY

#### HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I wish you could have known Wayman Presley. I'm certainly glad I did.

As my predecessor on this job, former Congressman Kenneth J. Gray said, "A giant has died." Yes, sadly, Wayman Presley has departed from this Earth, but he left behind a tremendous legacy of public service.

Anyone who spends any amount of time in southern Illinois soon learns about Wayman Presley. And since I was fortunate to meet him and get to know him on a more personal level, I consider myself among the luckier ones.

Mr. Presley was always dreaming about how to improve the quality of life in southern Illinois. But what set him apart was not just that he dreamed, but he dared to act, and carried through on his vision. That's what we'll remember about Wayman Presley. It's nice to imagine what might be done "if only"; but it's truly meaningful when imagination turns into reality and you succeed at completing the task at hand.

His philosophy on life; "Row your boat away from shore into the exciting unknown; too many people spend their entire lives near the safe, well-known but unexciting and crowded shoreline." In his distinguished career as a tour operator, Wayman Presley took thousands on that boat with him. And here closer to home, he helped provide a boatload of inspiration for thousands more.

If you couldn't like Wayman Presley, I don't see how you could like anyone. Of course, not everyone always agreed with him, but people who have the courage of their convictions are not always agreed with. But you had to like him, many loved him, admired him, and certainly now, miss him a great deal. I know I do.

But great men leave behind a legacy on which we can build, and from which we can draw wisdom and inspiration when those qualities are running in short supply. We are able to do that with Wayman Presley.

His family has lovingly prepared an obituary on the occasion of Mr. Presley's passing. I am proud and honored to enter it here in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to help contribute to the lasting legacy he left for my area of southern Illinois, and the entire Nation.

WAYMAN PRESLEY DIES: BUILT BALD KNOB CROSS OF PEACE, JULY 15, 1896-MAY 19, 1990

Wayman Presley, southern Illinois humanitarian, humorist, business man and builder of the Cross of Peace died today in Carbondale, Illinois. He was 93.

Wayman Presley was honored by Ralph Edwards on the national network television show, "This Is Your Life," for the successful achievement of a boyhood dream: The Bald Knob Cross at Alto Pass, Illinois. The 111-foot cross was built on land he bought with an \$11,000 loan that he promptly persuaded 110 people to donate \$100 a piece to repay.

To raise money for construction of the \$250,000.00 project, he raised pigs, giving piglets to Illinois farmers who in turn fattened and sold them and donated the proceeds to the Bald Knob Cross Construction Fund. This landmark has become a much loved site for non-denominational religious services and is visited annually by travelers from all over the world.

The State of Illinois first Man of the Year, listed in "Who's Who in America" and recipient of numerous honors and commendations was the son of a sharecropper. Born in a log cabin in Union County, near Makanda, Illinois, he called this location his "most favorite spot on earth." Makanda, he was fond of saying, "is located right behind the Presley Tours Office." Years of travel did not change his feelings.

Wayman Presley realized the opportunities available in providing people with interesting, safe and comfortable ways to travel. Thus Presley—one part showman, one part genius, one part world traveler and one part family man—combined his talents into Presley Tours. He built a family-operated travel operation with the opportunity to entertain, teach, fill a need and make a living for himself and for his family. His children and grandchildren still operate Presley Tours in the tradition established by Presley.

An animated and creative talker, Presley's talent was the vital catalyst in his life and in his business. "Waymanisms" and anecdotes have become a Southern Illinois/Presley Tour trademark. At the request of friends and clients he incorporated these stories into "The Adventures of a Traveling Country Boy." This book brought the Presley warmth and humor to all parts of the world.

Presley won early honors in school as an expert "cipherer"—adding large columns of figures quickly. He earned a teachers certificate from Southern Illinois Normal University (now Southern Illinois University-Carbondale).

After teaching for a year and following service in World War I in the Air Corps as an airplane rigger (on loan to the Royal Air Force), he returned to work as a salesman, restaurant counterman and a railway postal clerk.

Presley married Tressie Rowan in 1922, and as their children began to arrive, along with the need for additional income, he became an independent trucker selling produce to wholesalers as far away as St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee.

At the height of the depression, Presley accepted a job as postmaster in Makanda. Gradually consolidating four mail routes into one, he became the area's only mail carrier on what was described as the most rugged mail route in Illinois. He retired from the Postal Service at the age of 62 to devote more time to his tour business.

Wayman Presley is survived by his wife Tressie Rowan Presley, his sons Robert and Donald, and daughter Myrna, and a sister

Dartha Mae Davis. A son, Clyde, died in 1978; five grandchildren and nine great grandchildren also survive. Funeral services will be conducted in Cobden, Illinois at the Lutz & Rendleman Funeral Home.

#### NEW OFFICERS FOR LADIES AUXILIARY OF VFW POST 10212

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 9, the Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 10212 in Miami, FL, will conduct their installation ceremony for their newly elected officers. The ceremony will be held at the AMI Kendall Medical Regional Center Auditorium located at 11750 S.W. 40th Street at 2:30 p.m.

Those who will be inducted Saturday include Iris Martory as president, Caridad Beruvides as senior vice president, Josefina Cue as junior vice president, Miriam Molleda as treasurer, and Elda Torriente as secretary. Also being installed are Elcira Morales as chaplain, Linda Vazquez as conductress, Luisa Porras as guard, and Mercy Frases as patriotic instructor. The trustees of the ladies auxiliary are Agnes Gongora, Mercy Martinez, and Herminia Batille.

The Ladies Auxiliary of VFW Post 10212 has a long history of charitable work for veterans and the community. Their list of achievements is extensive and includes distributing Easter gifts for patients at the local Veterans' Administration hospital and hosting garage sales for future projects. They also provided assistance in the organization of a Memorial Day Parade which was held on May 28 in West Miami.

It is a pleasure to recognize these fine women who contribute so much of their time to the improvement of our community. By educating citizens and initiating public spirit, they represent the true colors of America.

#### GORBACHEV MUST KEEP EMIGRATION PROMISES

#### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry sent a cogent, well-reasoned and accurate telegram to President Gorbachev about his very disappointing remarks about Jewish emigration.

His threat to cut off Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union is a sad retreat from his own professed principles, and it should have been vigorously challenged by President Bush.

President Gorbachev must understand the negative implications of his remarks on emigration for United States-Soviet relations, and the telegram from the National Conference on Soviet Jewry makes this point well.

I ask that the telegram be printed here so that the Soviet leadership will understand that

it speaks for a large majority of the Members of Congress in its sentiments on this issue.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY,  
New York, NY.  
His Excellency MIKHAIL SETGEYEVICH GORBACHEV,  
*President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Consulate General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, San Francisco, CA.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As you prepare to depart from the United States, we extend best wishes for a safe trip home.

The National Conference on Soviet Jewry welcomed your visit to the United States as an opportunity to advance the cause of world peace and to provide for discussions of a wide array of issues, including those relating to Soviet Jewry. We have also welcomed the recent practices of the Soviet Government which have permitted increased Jewish emigration and greater opportunities for the development of Jewish religious and communal life. It is against this backdrop that the National Conference is prepared to support a Presidential recommendation of a waiver of the Jackson-Vanik amendment if the President has assurances of Soviet policy regarding Jewish emigration in four priority areas: a) Sustained high levels of emigration; b) Resolution of long-term refusenik cases; c) Resolution of strict limitation on "State Secrecy" as a ground for denial of emigration applications; and d) Resolution of the Poor Relative question.

The National Conference believes that you have it in your power and authority to ensure that Soviet practices and policies will permit the President to conclude that the time is ripe to recommend a Jackson-Vanik waiver, and we encourage you to work to these ends following your return to the U.S.S.R.

Mr. President, we are deeply concerned over the warnings, contained in your June 3 press conference, that Jewish emigration from the U.S.S.R. could be restricted if Israel does not provide a guarantee that Soviet Jews would not be resettled in the territories. Should the Soviet Government take such action, it would be in violation of its international commitments, including those flowing from the CSCE process, which makes the right to emigrate from one's country a basic human right. It would also represent an unacceptable bowing to outside pressure and is a false issue since only a minuscule number of Soviet Jews are settling in the territories of their own volition, and not as part of policies or practices of the Israel Government. Such action, if taken, would be cause for the National Conference, representing 47 national Jewish agencies and 300 Jewish communities around the country, to reconsider its stance on a Jackson-Vanik waiver and would clearly complicate prospects for congressional consideration of a Presidential recommendation of a Jackson-Vanik waiver. We trust that the Soviet authorities will avoid any hasty decisions and will weigh this issue carefully before acting.

Sincerely,

SHOSHANA S. CARDIN,  
Chairman.  
MARTIN A. WENICK,  
Executive Director.

## H.R. 4424, THE LANGUAGE OF GOVERNMENT ACT

HON. LARRY E. CRAIG

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, Winston Churchill once said, "The gift of a common tongue is a priceless inheritance and it may well some day become the foundation of a common citizenship." Not only is it a priceless gift, but the most fundamental basis for a democratic government. The pillars of American society, our freedoms, rights and the opportunities available in this Nation, revolve around the free flow of ideas. Communication Mr. Speaker, our common language, brings together the many nationalities that have arrived on our shores—it is "The foundation of a common citizenship."

Most Americans consider English the official language of the United States, but this is not the case. We recognize it by custom, but not by law. A number of States have passed legislation designating English as the official language of their State. However, this has yet to be done at the national level.

That is why I am here today in support of H.R. 4424, the Language of Government Act, introduced by my colleague Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, the goal of the bill may be simple, but it is also very important. It would establish the English language as the official language of the United States. The legislation creates "an affirmative obligation to preserve, protect, and enhance the role of English as the official language."

## TELLING THE TRUTH

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in an age of rising medical costs, many people have placed blame upon physicians for these soaring costs. In his article, "Telling the Truth," Timothy Norbeck sheds light on the true causes of increasing medical costs and suggests that U.S. physicians should no longer be used as a scapegoat. Medicare costs have far exceeded any original expectations, but this should not seem all that surprising considering our aging society, increasing access to facilities, expensive modern technology, inflation, and "a population with a penchant for self-abusive lifestyles." When looking for answers to why health care costs have increased, we must realize that the age group over 85 years old is the fastest growing segment in our society. Moreover, they are a segment which is estimated to increase by over 66 percent in the next 11 years. We also must consider that the American self-abusive lifestyle has taken its toll. A recent report estimates that approximately "80 percent of illnesses can be linked to smoking, alcohol consumption, illicit drug use, poor diet, obesity, and sexual promiscuity." I urge my fellow colleagues to give these

factors the credence they deserve before they place sole blame upon physicians.

[From Private Practise, Feb. 1990]

## TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT RISING HEALTH-CARE COSTS

(by Timothy B. Norbeck)

Bureaucrats, businessmen and the media continue to blame physicians for the rising cost of medical care in the United States. It's time for somebody to tell the American people the truth.

Those of us who labor with and for physicians constantly are reminded of a quote from German poet and writer Johann Wolfgang von Goethe: "The truth requires constant repetition, because error is being preached about us all the time."

Rising health-care costs are a fact of life for all Americans, but they especially concern the corporate and governmental third-party payers who foot the bill for much of our medical care. Politicians, bureaucrats and businessmen—in their unending search for scapegoats—denigrate our health-care system in general and physicians in particular.

But the facts point elsewhere: to an aging society, increased access to care, costly new technology, inflation, and a population with a penchant for self-abusive lifestyles.

Congress created Medicare in 1965 in an effort to provide the elderly with universal access to health-care services. As with all governmental programs, actual expenses far exceeded original estimates. In 1966, federal soothsayers predicted that the program would cost \$8.8 billion by 1990. The actual figure will be in the neighborhood of \$95 billion.

The fact is, if the elderly have access to an effective health-care program, they will live longer and, hence, will need more medical care as they grow older and frailer. As a result, the cost of such a program will continue to rise. But rather than acknowledge this reality, some public servants prefer to blame physicians for the runaway cost of Medicare. Unfortunately, as Eugene McCarthy once suggested, "Anything repeated three times in Washington becomes fact."

Doctors are not to blame for Medicare's financial problems. Indeed, the rate of growth in expenditures for physicians' services has declined substantially in the past few years; Part B spending increased by only 5.4 percent from 1987 to 1988.

Of course, the overall cost of the Medicare program is escalating. Approximately 500,000 new enrollees are added every year, and the percentage of those who seek care rose 28 percent in the past 10 years. The total number of visits to physicians by patients over 65 increased 17 percent from 1983 to 1987. In addition, the 85-and-over population has expanded by almost a million in the past nine years. This is not bad news—indeed, it is a tribute to the quality of the medical care received by U.S. senior citizens.

When asked recently by a newsman what life was like in her day, a pert octogenarian snapped, "My dear boy, this is my day." And well it is; thanks to quality medical care and new technology, the 85-and-over group is the fastest-growing segment of our population—it is expected to expand from today's 2.9 million to 5 million in just 11 years. It is not surprising that the elderly account for approximately 36 percent of this nation's health-care costs despite comprising only 12 percent of the population. These numbers will continue to grow even if inflation



doesn't. Four-generation families, once the exception, now are the norm.

Nevertheless, captious critics continue to lambaste America's medical-care system because the U.S. "ranks 16th in the world in life expectancy and 17th in infant mortality." But it should come as no surprise that a huge, heterogeneous nation would rank so low in these categories. Indeed, U.S. infant-mortality rates are more a reflection of reporting mechanisms, teen pregnancies, intractable poverty, and drug and alcohol abuse than they are of the quality of our health-care system.

These same critics claim that U.S. health care is not superior to that in other countries. If this is true, perhaps they can explain why patients travel to the United States from all over the world to receive prompt, high-quality medical care.

It is true that life expectancy in the United States is below that in some other countries. However, this cannot be blamed on our health-care system; much of the fault lies with our affluent, self-abusive lifestyle. There is something to the Japanese proverb that "good medicine always has a bitter taste." Maybe that's why the stoic Japanese lead the world in longevity.

#### AN EARLY START

Our tendency toward self-abuse starts at an early age. For example, the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports reported that in its tests of children ages 5 through 8, 40 percent already showed risk of heart disease, while among 400 teenagers, only 36 percent passed a basic fitness test in the National Children and Youth Fitness Study. A Chrysler Fund/Amateur Athletic Union Physical Fitness program director concluded that American children are becoming more sedentary. Meanwhile, the Centers for Disease Control noted that the proportion of adults ages 18 through 65 participating in vigorous 20-minute exercise three times a week should be 60 percent; the actual figure is a paltry 8 percent.

According to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, six of the 10 leading causes of death in the United States are linked to diet. The committee concluded, "Americans are risking their health by eating too much fat, sugar, cholesterol and salt, and not enough fruit, vegetables and grain products."

Robert Blank, author of "rationing Medicine," says that approximately 80 percent of illnesses can be linked to smoking, alcohol consumption, illicit drug use, poor diet, obesity or sexual promiscuity. "Furthermore, 4 percent of the people in the United States account for 55 percent of all hospital costs," he adds. But government has paid little heed to the wise adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." In fact, less than 1 percent of our national health-care bill goes for health education and promotion.

Paying more attention to prevention can have a huge effect on health-care costs. For instance, worried about the skyrocketing cost of premature births, Sunbeam Corp. established a mandatory prenatal course that slashed the average cost per baby by nearly 90 percent. The Quaker Oats Co. cut its employees' hospital costs by 58 percent with health education and a fitness program. Johnson & Johnson reported that after 25 percent of its employees stopped smoking, hospital costs plummeted 35 percent and absenteeism was reduced by 20 percent.

It is obvious that American business can save far more money on health care by following the examples of these companies

than by questioning the judgment of physicians. For instance, the Kimberly-Clark Corp., which has a wellness program that includes fitness facilities and confidential counseling for substance abusers, also has employee health costs that are about half the national average in the paper industry. "Cure people's ills," goes an old Chinese saying, "and make them healthy for a day; teach them to stay well, and make them healthy for a lifetime."

Despite our sloppy personal habits and self-destructive lifestyles, Americans have a fierce desire to live as long as possible—the cost be damned. In a recent Louis Harris poll, 71 percent of the respondents opposed letting insurers set financial limits on life-saving medical treatments. And a survey of intensive-care unit patients in a Chicago hospital showed that a surprising number—some 70 percent—were willing to undergo intensive-care treatment again, regardless of the cost, to live for even just another month. Only 8 percent were unwilling to undergo such life-prolonging care.

This lust for life translates into a further strain on our health-care funding resources. Perhaps that partially explains why 25 percent to 35 percent of Medicare's funds are spent on 5 percent to 6 percent of enrollees who will die within a year. Indeed, it was reported recently in *Business Week* that on average, 85 percent of an individual's health-care expenses occur in the last two years of life. Physicians have little control over such expenses. Clearly, the American people want more money—not less—spent on their health care.

How good is that expensive technology that bureaucrats are so quick to criticize? Good enough to make productive taxpayers out of people who, a decade ago, would have been only names on tombstones. An extreme example is the New Jersey woman who received seven artificial joints: two shoulders, two hips, two knees and an ankle. Thanks to modern medicine, this real-life bionic woman danced at her daughters wedding. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, 556,000 shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, knee, foot, toe and finger joints were replaced in the United States in 1987. Though the cost certainly was well worth it to the recipients of these operations and their families, it probably was unacceptable to the government and corporate rationers of medical care.

#### DOCTORS ON THE DEFENSIVE

Today, more than 80 percent of newborn babies weighing from 1.2 to 2.2 pounds survive; just 15 years ago, 70 percent of them died. But despite modern technology and physicians who are better trained and more highly skilled than ever before, malpractice suits continue to proliferate. Indeed, defensive medicine—a necessity to ward off such suits—adds \$30 billion a year to the U.S. health-care tab. Part of this problem stems from the attitude that medicine should be able to accomplish anything. According to philosopher Leonard Peikoff, today's standard, in effect, demands of doctors omniscience and omnipotence, not simply responsible care.

As Robert Samuelson noted, "High-technology medicine is both the glory and the curse of our health-care system." Perhaps this paradox can be explained in the words of George Bernard Shaw: "We have not lost faith, but have transferred it from God to the medical profession." Flattering though that may be, physicians—unlike God—are not immune to prosecution.

Once referred to as the "flowers of our civilization" by Robert Louis Stevenson, physicians now fit Ambrose Bierce's description: "one upon whom we set our hopes when ill, and our dogs when well." Abuse is being heaped upon physicians by the media, government, business and unions. The third parties who finance our health-care system are unimpressed that their money is buying better access, better health and longer life. Their agendas begin and end at their own bottom lines.

There is no question that health-care costs are higher than they should be, and that they will continue to rise. But why blame doctors for this problem? Inflation has affected health care just as it has affected every other commodity. A 1986 dollar was worth only 22 cents when compared with its 1950 counterpart. If nothing else had changed, health-care costs would have quintupled due to inflation alone.

Another reason for rising health-care costs is that, for some people, access has become too easy. Former White House adviser William Roper, MD, maintains that most employer health plans encourage excessive use of medical services by providing first-dollar coverage. This insulates employees from the full impact of rising costs and destroys any incentive to use services economically.

Physicians' fees, a favorite target of physicians' critics, increased only 5 percent in 1989 and, for the seventh time in 10 years, won't even keep pace with the cost of living. According to *Medical Economics*, median practice net income was up just 1.2 percent in 1988, while inflation rose 4.4 percent. And it should be noted that physicians' services account for about 20 percent of all health-care expenditures, a proportion that has remained unchanged since 1950.

What else would anyone expect in America but rapidly rising health-care costs, with 3 million desperate drug abusers at large on our streets, 18 million alcohol abusers loose on our highways, 55 million tobacco abusers causing 1,000 costly, painful deaths every day, and nearly 1 million new cases of venereal disease adding to our society's existing burden every year? But that's not all. Waiting in the wings are growing crises involving long-term care, homelessness, Alzheimer's disease, and the uninsured and underinsured working poor, not to mention the burgeoning tragedy of a million or more men, women and children infected with the AIDS virus.

According to a study carried out by the Northwestern National Life Insurance Co., residents of Utah are healthier than those in any other state. They are ranked the lowest in overall disease, and they have the lowest incidence of cancer and the second lowest incidence of coronary heart disease and mortality. Utah residents also have the lowest prevalence of tobacco and alcohol consumption, and they rank second in physical exercise.

For too long, public officials have avoided offending voters with the simple truth: Our destructive lifestyles are one of the biggest problems with our health-care system. It is easier to ignore the truth and blame physicians and hospitals for rising health-care costs.

#### THE COURAGE TO TELL THE TRUTH

Who will be courageous enough to say that we must either spend more for the damage already done or pay the piper by rationing the quantity and reducing the quality of health care? Who will acknowledge

that the public's desire for more—not less—health-care is a legitimate goal for an affluent, generous and peace-loving people?

Who will tell the truth to the American people, that our health-care system is a huge, wholesome, vibrant sector of our economy, employing 8.5 million compassionate Americans at every skill level and in every city, town and hamlet?

It is true that our health-care costs are approaching 12 percent of our GNP, but these expenses are worth every dollar. That's why it's so important that our health-care system be protected from those in government and business who would gut our hospitals and medical centers and undermine the relationship between doctors and patients. What other sector of the economy is more deserving of public and private support than our health-care system?

## AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990

### HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, on May 22, the House passed the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990. Title I of the bill protects people with disabilities from employment discrimination on the basis of their disability. There is already a growing recognition among many in the business community as to the contributions that qualified people with disabilities can make to the performance of their enterprises.

The Human Resources Center, a nonprofit organization providing job training and placement services to people with disabilities, is located in Albertson, NY, not far from my congressional district in New York City. As a part of the outstanding work that it has done benefiting both people with disabilities and businesses, the Human Resources Center has recruited a membership of 130 businesses and labor organizations nationwide to participate in its industry-labor council, which I am submitting for inclusion in the RECORD. I think this list provides some sense for my colleagues in the Congress and the public at large of the large and growing degree of interest and sophistication on the part of many in the business community on the value of hiring qualified people with disabilities.

The Human Resources Center is the recipient of a Federal grant under the Projects With Industry Program [PWI] authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The Subcommittee on Select Education, which I chair, has responsibility for that piece of legislation on the House side. Each PWI recipient designates a business advisory council [BAC] which, in conjunction with the grant recipient, implements the project to place and/or train people with disabilities in jobs and develop a network of other businesses interested in hiring people with disabilities. It is this dynamic partnership between the grant recipient and the business advisory council that is in large part responsible for the consistently outstanding evaluations the PWI Program has received from the Department of Education's Rehabilitation Services Administration. Business interest in and ownership of the program is high; busi-

nesses have a real role to play and derive a clear benefit. I am also submitting for the RECORD a list of the members of the business advisory council for the Human Resources Center. I want to congratulate Dave Engel of Bertan Associates and the members of the council for their forward thinking and positive actions in turning to this untapped source of qualified job applicants, the many people with disabilities in the New York City area who are only now beginning to have the opportunities to show what they can do in the work force. Their understanding of how to both meet the special needs of people with disabilities as well as recruit qualified new employees for their firms provides businesses who want to do likewise an invaluable source of expertise, information about available services, and point of contact from within the business community.

I want also to congratulate Edwin W. Martin, Ph.D., president and CEO of the Human Resources Center, Mr. Michael Pascucci, chairman of the Board, Roberta Housman, vice president, and the entire staff of the center. You are leaders in your field, and your exceptional efforts in planting seeds in this newly plowed American soil will offer a rich harvest to those who choose to learn from your example.

#### INDUSTRY-LABOR COUNCIL ON EMPLOYMENT AND DISABILITY MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

Our Nation's leading corporations and labor unions are expressing their commitment to improving employment opportunities and the quality of life for persons with disabilities through membership in the Industry-Labor Council.

AFL-CIO.  
AT&T Company.  
Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.  
Aetna Life & Casualty.  
Alabama Power Company.  
Aluminum Company of America [ALCOA].  
Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union.  
Amex Inc.  
Amerada Hess Corporation.  
American Airlines, Inc.  
American Electric Power Service Corporation.  
American Express Company.  
American General Life Insurance Company.  
AMOCO Corporation.  
Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.  
Apple Computer, Inc.  
ARCO.  
Automatic Data Processing, Inc.  
BASF Corporation.  
Backer Spielvogel Bates, Inc.  
Baker Hughes Inc.  
Becton Dickinson & Company.  
Bell Atlantic Corporation.  
Booz, Allen & Hamilton Inc.  
Bristol-Myers Squibb Company.  
CIBA-GEIGY Corporation.  
CIGNA Corporation.  
Caterpillar Inc.  
Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.  
Cincinnati Bell Telephone Company.  
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company.  
CITICORP.  
CITICORP TTI.  
Colgate Palmolive Company.  
Combustion Engineering Inc.  
Commonwealth Edison Company.  
Communications Workers of America.

Consolidated Freightways, Inc.  
Continental Corporation.  
Deere & Company.  
The Dime Savings Bank of New York.  
DOW Chemical USA.  
Dresser Industries, Inc.  
Eastman Kodak Company.  
Eaton Corporation.  
Engelhard Corporation.  
Eveready Battery Company.  
EXXON Company USA.  
Federal Express Corporation.  
FERMI National Accelerator Laboratory.  
First Card Services, Inc.  
Ford Motor Company.  
General Electric Company.  
General Motors Corporation.  
The B.F. Goodrich Company.  
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.  
Grumman Corporation.  
H.J. Heinz Company.  
Hoechst Celanese Corporation.  
Holiday Corporation.  
Honeywell Inc.  
IBM Corporation.  
ILC Data Device Corporation.  
International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.  
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.  
International Union of Operating Engineers.  
Johnson & Johnson.  
KGF Corporation.  
Keebler Company.  
Kellogg Company.  
LTV Steel Company.  
Lockheed Corporation.  
Long Island Lighting Company.  
McDonnell Douglas Corporation.  
MERCK & Co., Inc.  
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.  
Mobil Corporation.  
Monsanto Company.  
Morton International.  
NCR Corporation.  
Nabisco Brands Inc.  
NALCO Chemical Company.  
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company.  
New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.  
New York City Central Labor Council.  
New York Life Insurance Company.  
New York Telephone Company.  
North American Philips Corporation.  
Northeast Utilities.  
Northern States Power Company.  
Northern Telecom Inc.  
Northrop Corporation.  
NYNEX Corporation.  
Occidental Petroleum Corporation.  
Oscar Mayer Foods Corporation.  
PMI Food Equipment Group.  
Perkin-Elmer Corporation.  
Pfizer Inc.  
Philip Morris, Inc.  
Polaroid Corporation.  
Port Authority of New York & New Jersey.  
Potomac Electric Power Company.  
The Prudential Insurance Company of America.  
Quaker Oats Company.  
RKO General, Inc.  
Republic National Bank of New York.  
Roadway Services, Inc.  
Ryder System, Inc.  
Sears, Roebuck & Co.  
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., Inc.  
Sundstrand Corporation.  
TRW Inc.  
Texaco Inc.  
Time, Inc.  
The Travelers Companies.



Trump Taj Mahal.  
Unisys Corporation.  
Unun Life Insurance Company.  
United Airlines, Inc.  
United Auto Workers Union.  
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America.  
United Telecommunications, Inc.  
Unocal Corporation.  
Warner-Lambert Company.  
Westinghouse Electric Corporation.  
Xerox Corporation

#### INDUSTRY-LABOR COUNCIL ON EMPLOYMENT AND DISABILITY

Listed below are those corporations joining the Industry-Labor Council since January 27, 1990.

Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro, NC.  
Citibank Delaware, New Castle, DE.  
GenCorp, Fairlawn, OH.  
Reliance Federal Savings Bank, Garden City, NY.  
Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN.  
Thiokol Corporation, Ogden, UT.  
Trans World Airlines, Inc., Kansas City, MO.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL, HUMAN RESOURCES CENTER, PROJECTS WITH INDUSTRY STEERING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Dave Engel, Bertan Associates.  
Mario Panzarella, Grumman Data Systems.  
Charles Watkins, Norden Systems.  
Mary Simpson, Algorex.  
John Maxwell, PWI/HRC.  
Roberta Housman, Human Resources Center.  
Francine Tishman, Human Resources Center.  
Nick Mukherjee, Human Resources Center.

#### Participating Companies

A.U.L. Company.  
Administrators for the Professionals  
Aetna Life & Casualty.  
Algorex Corporation.  
Amerada Hess Corporation.  
American Express.  
American Software Development.  
American Technical Ceramics.  
Amprobe Instruments.  
Arkwin Industries.  
AT&T.  
Automatic Data Processing.  
Axel Electronics.  
Bankers Trust Company.  
Bayside Federal Bank.  
BBDO, New York.  
Bertan Associates.  
Bethpage Federal Credit Union.  
Booths Memorial Medical Center.  
Brookhaven National Laboratory.  
Brooklyn Union Gas.  
Cablevision.  
Canon USA, Inc.  
Chase Manhattan Bank.  
Chemical Bank.  
Cigna Insurance Company.  
Citicorp.  
CMP Publications.  
Commission for the Blind and Visually Handicapped.  
Con Edison.  
Coopers & Lybrand.  
Databit, Inc.  
Del Laboratories.  
Design Strategies Corporation.  
Designatronics.  
Dime Savings Bank of New York.

Doubleday & Co.  
Dreyfus Corporation.  
Dynasen Electronics.  
Eastern States Bankcard Association.  
Eaton, All Division.  
EDO Corporation.  
Elroy Enterprises.  
Empire Blue Cross/Blue Shield.  
Entenmann's Bakery.  
European American Bank.  
Federal Aviation Administration.  
First Card Services.  
Friendly's Ice Cream.  
General Instruments.  
Grumman Data Systems.  
Hartman Systems.  
Hayt, Hayt & Landau.  
Hazeltine.  
Henry Schein, Inc.  
Hewlett-Packard.  
Hoffman Industrial Products.  
IBM Corporation.  
ILC Data Device Corp.  
INHILCO, Inc.  
Internal Revenue Service.  
ISI Systems.  
Key Bank of Long Island.  
Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.  
LILCO.  
Lockhead Data Communications.  
Long Island Savings Bank.  
Lumex, Inc.  
Lundy Electronics.  
M/A-COM Microwave Power Devices, Inc.  
MAI Basic Four.  
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.  
Marine Midland Bank.  
Marriott Corporation.  
McGraw Hill Inc.  
Mercy Hospital.  
Merrill Lynch.  
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.  
Micronics Technology.  
Morgan Guaranty Trust.  
Multiwire.  
Nassau County Parks.  
N.W. Ayer Company.  
National Westminster Bank.  
NEC America.  
Newsday.  
New York Passport Office.  
Norden Systems.  
Norton Associates, Inc.  
North Hills Electronics.  
NYNEX.  
New York State Vocational and Educational Services for Individuals With Disabilities.  
Oxford Resources.  
Paine Webber.  
Panasonic Corporation.  
Paragon Securities.  
Parker Hannifin Corporation.  
Philip Morris.  
Pickering & Company.  
Pickwick Motor Inn.  
P.M.I. Motion Technologies.  
Port Authority New York & New Jersey.  
Porta Systems Corp.  
Prudential Property & Casualty Insurance Co.  
Queens County Savings Bank.  
Regional Education Center for Economic Development.  
Reliance Federal Savings & Loan.  
Republic National Bank of New York.  
Sandata, Inc.  
Shea & Gould.  
Spectrum Health Care Solutions.  
Tektronix.  
The Depository Trust Co.  
Thompson Industries.  
Time-Life.  
Trac-Line Software.

Travelers Insurance Co.  
U.S. Custom Services.  
U.S. Department of Education.  
U.S. Office of Personnel.  
U.S. Post Office.  
Ultras.  
Underwriters Laboratories.  
United Parcel Service.  
Unysis Corporation.  
Ventarama Skylight Corporation.  
Viacom Cablevision.  
Wilhelm Technical Training and Consulting.  
Winthrop University Hospital.

#### THE BELLEVUE LIONS CLUB

#### HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Bellevue, MI, Lions Club on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. The Bellevue Lions Club has been an active service organization since June 18, 1940.

Throughout its long history, the club has contributed generously to a multitude of community projects that have been greatly admired by all the community's residents. It has developed a very special relationship with the Bellevue community schools which has culminated in several thousand dollars worth of scholarships each year to area students.

Mr. Speaker, the Bellevue Lions have answered the call of those in need many times throughout their 50-year history. I know my colleagues will want to join me in expressing gratitude to the Bellevue Lions Club for its many years of dedicated community service.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE BETHLEHEM CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Bethlehem, PA chapter of the American Business Women's Association [ABWA] on the occasion of their 25th anniversary.

The ABWA's mission statement is simple: To bring together businesswomen of diverse backgrounds and provide opportunities to help themselves and others grow personally and professionally through leadership, education, networking support and national recognition. The Bethlehem chapter has carried out its goals admirably. Started in 1965 with approximately 46 members, the chapter has grown to over 400 members and is continuing to grow in membership and in its impact in the Lehigh Valley's business community. The professionalism they encourage and the excitement they generate is felt both in the work place and the home.

I congratulate chapter President Dorothea G. Klotz on her success and I thank the mem-

bers of the Bethlehem chapter for their commitment to developing an agenda, team building and developing decisionmaking skills. Dorothea has guided the organization to its present statute as a viable organization within the business community and she has ensured the future viability of the local chapter.

I also wish to recognize Walter F. Williams, chairman, president and chief executive officer of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. Walt has been selected to receive the Bethlehem chapter of ABWA's Boss of the Year Award. Walt started with Bethlehem Steel after graduating from the University of Delaware in 1951. He moved through the ranks of the corporation as a management trainee in the fabricated steel construction division, went on to become a project engineer and construction supervisor and then was promoted to assistant vice president. Walt then moved on to become president, chief operating officer, chief executive officer ultimately, was elected chairman in 1986.

Walt's contributions to the community as an active local officer of the Boy Scouts of America is a testament to his understanding as a corporate leader of the importance of community service. His contribution to the city of Bethlehem does not stop at the Bethlehem Steel gate: his understanding of the needs of his employees is enhanced by his volunteer service in the community.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, please join me in congratulating the members of the Bethlehem chapter of the American Business Women's Association on their 25th anniversary and Walt Williams on his selection as boss of the year.

# PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS USHERS IN A NEW ERA IN UNITED STATES-GREEK RELATIONS

**HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I want to extend a warm welcome to the new Prime Minister of Greece, His Excellency Constantine Mitsotakis. I was honored to have a private meeting with the Prime Minister and congratulate him on his recent election victory. His commitment to rebuilding United States-Greek relations is a breath of fresh air. I firmly believe that his visit to the United States marks the beginning of a new and cooperative partnership between Athens and Washington.

His visit to the White House is a historic occasion. The last time a Greek leader came to Washington was 27 years ago. I regret to say that the longstanding ties that linked our two great nations were weakened in recent years. Unfortunately, the previous government resorted to anti-American rhetoric, boycotted NATO exercises, ignored United States requests for expanded cooperation in antiterrorism efforts, prolonged United States-Greek discussions on a defense agreement, and allowed socialist economics to seriously weaken the Greek economy.

I am pleased that the Prime Minister will deal with the United States as an old friend

that respects Greece and values a close relationship between our two democracies. Disagreements among friends should be aired privately, not in the headlines of morning newspapers. I understand that the new Greek Government intends to participate fully in NATO activities and cooperate fully in combating terrorism. The Prime Minister will soon make a determination about the case of accused Palestinian terrorist Mohammed Rashid, whose extradition to the United States was approved by the Greek Supreme Court. The United States Government wants him to stand trial for an explosion aboard a Pan Am airliner over Hawaii in 1982 that killed a Japanese teenager and wounded many others. Terrorists must be treated as international criminals and punished to the fullest extent of the law.

The Prime Minister knows the tragedy of terrorist violence. He lost his son-in-law in an attack reportedly staged by "Revolutionary Organization 17 November," a Greek domestic terrorist group. Pavlos Bakoyannis, age 35 and a member of the Greek Parliament, was gunned down in Athens 9 months ago by members of November 17, the same organization that killed CIA Athens station chief Richard Welch in 1975. My heart goes out to the Mitsotakis family for their terrible loss and to the families of other victims of mindless terrorism.

The Prime Minister's government also recently concluded talks on the United States-Greek Defense Cooperation Agreement and initiated that important document, which permits United States air and naval bases to continue to operate for 8 more years in that country. Two United States bases in Greece, Hellenikon and Nea Makri, will soon be closed.

As the wave of free market economics sweeps through Eastern Europe and beyond, the new Greek Government is also turning its back on the failed promises of socialist economics that produced a crisis in that country. The Prime Minister has already introduced major economic policy changes that are designed to rehabilitate that country's lagging economy. I am confident that his new economic plan will succeed, and I wish him luck as he leads his nation into the united Europe of 1992 in the midst of a rapidly changing world.

The Prime Minister deserves our admiration for his recent decision to extend de jure recognition of the State of Israel. He is also committed to bringing about a resolution of the longstanding Cyprus problem, a dispute that has troubled me since the 1974 Turkish invasion and illegal occupation of the northern half of Cyprus by 35,000 soldiers. We all know that the key to peace on Cyprus is in Ankara. It is time for the administration to put the Cyprus problem on the front burner and tell Turkish officials that they must no longer remain indifferent to that tragic problem. As a first step, Turkey should remove half of its well-armed troops from that island.

I wish Prime Minister Mitsotakis godspeed as he improves Greece's image around the world, rebuilds his relationship with America, and addresses pressing issues at home. It is time to start a new page in America's relationship with the cradle of democracy.

## THE COALITION AGAINST DRUGS: A NEW LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY

**HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a valuable strategy formulated by the Coalition Against Drugs. It will be of assistance to each of us as we work with the tough crisis that is confronting our Nation in the problems associated with substance abuse.

### FROM THE COALITION AGAINST DRUGS: A NEW LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY

In order to win the battle against drug addiction and drug-based crime, we must recognize that the programs of the past and present, focused mainly on interdiction and punishment, have failed. This failure is grim, expensive, and total; as the expenditures increase, the disaster continues to widen and worsen. To a significant degree, this failure is a betrayal of the trust placed in the leaders of government to solve our most serious and immediate domestic problem.

From dialogues among hundreds of citizens, both lay and expert, comes a new approach, based on understanding of the problem and on many successful experiences in our communities. This new strategy will require legislation to implement it and to fully fund it, at the federal, state, and local levels.

We are convinced that effective elimination of drug addiction and the problems spawned by it, must be based on radical reduction of demand. This requires addressing two very different needs: (1) lifelong rehabilitation of existing addicts, and (2) prevention of the creation of new addicts. These needs require a major dedication of resources to programs of treatment and education.

### PREVENTION REQUIRES A NEW APPROACH TO EDUCATION AGAINST DRUG USE

We must recognize that the most crucial single point in the life of every addict and his family is the first use of a drug. After that, the odds against rehabilitation are large. Our primary focus must therefore be on preventing each non-addict from reaching the point of first use.

Legislation at the state and local levels must mandate the development of graphic curricula (using materials and experiences of successful local projects) to provide a program of instruction and discussion for all public schools. This should be a permanent program for grades kindergarten through twelve, to provide all students, with strong psychological and factual armament against the myths and seductions of drug use. It should be scheduled within the regular school day, daily in all schools meeting an established criterion for high risk (for example, within one mile of a known drug market), and at least weekly in all other schools. Systematic training, with frequent updating, must be provided to all teachers in these programs.

In addition, programs must be developed—for inclusion in elementary, junior high, and high school curricula—that address values, self-esteem, academic preparation, and meaningful legitimate careers, with these



resources being devoted mainly to high-risk youth.

We must also bring an end to government promotion of an environment that induces drug use by the young. It is urgent that federal and state income tax laws be amended to limit the deductibility of business expenses for companies selling substances the sale of which to minors is prohibited; the cost of advertising to a general audience which includes minors should not be a deductible business expense. Zoning laws, mainly in the province of state legislatures, should be changed to prohibit the use of billboards to advertise substances the sale of which to minors is prohibited.

#### REHABILITATION REQUESTS A NEW APPROACH TO TREATMENT OF ADDICTS

Drug addiction is a contagious disease. Effective treatment requires recognition of the epidemic, and a comprehensive, well-managed approach to eradicating it. The era of voluntary rehabilitation is over. The only method with a convincing record of success is residential comprehensive treatment for a period of about a year. These successfully rehabilitation regimens characteristically include medical treatment, and psychological, educational, occupational, personal management, and spiritual counseling. They remove the addict from the locus of his addiction, preferably at a centralized facility where needed resources can best be mobilized.

Legislation at the federal and state levels is needed to implement a five-part strategy for ending drug-based crime:

(1) A basic "1 + 5" formula which will apply to most convictions: For every conviction of a non-violent crime where the convict tested positive for drugs, the basic prescription should be one year in a secure rehabilitation center, followed by five years of supervised probation, with the court having authority to vary this for individual cases.

(2) For every conviction of a violent crime where the convict tested positive for drugs, the mandatory prescription should be one year in a secure rehabilitation center, followed by a return to court for sentencing. This sentence should generally include, as a minimum, five years of supervised probation.

(3) Courts should be encouraged to allow arrested individuals who test positive for drugs, considering the nature of the crime and the availability of resources, to undergo rehabilitation prior to trial. The individual would be housed at a secure rehabilitation center for a maximum period of one year, and then return to court for trial. Such persons could return to court at any earlier time for trial.

(4) Every individual who is addicted to drugs must have the right (contingent on availability) to enter a fee-free residential treatment center and remain for as long as the professional staff considers appropriate. (As facilities are developed, this right should be extended to individuals currently imprisoned.) Every individual who is not addicted but has a drug problem must have a right to fee-free nonresidential counseling and treatment.

(5) There should be no drugs in the prisons of America. Procedures must be mandated to end the free flow of drugs into prisons. Prisoners can and must be made drug-free by physically preventing the carrying of drugs into prisons and by isolating prisoners who test positive for drugs.

These steps will quickly begin to counteract the spread of drug use and the crime associated with it. In addition, the costs of new facilities and new programs will be sub-

stantially counterbalanced, not only by the decrease in prison population corresponding to placements of convicts in secure treatment centers, but also by the radical reduction in recidivism as the level of addition in the population is reduced. In addition, resources will be saved that are now being wasted on ineffective treatment modes. Further, the paralytic clogging of criminal courts will be immediately relieved by the adoption of these procedures.

We urge Congress, the Executive, and state and local leaders, to move quickly, that our people may be freed from the scourge that is on us.

#### OUR INFANT-MORTALITY RATE IS NOT AS BAD AS IT SEEMS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, many critics of the U.S. medical system have cited the infant-mortality rate in comparison to other industrialized countries as an indication that we should move toward socialized medicine. Dr. Harry Schwartz argues that we should reconsider our normal evaluation of this statistic in light of other more fruitful comparisons. A more practical comparison can be made with the Soviet Union, which, similar to the United States, "occupies nearly half a continent and has a diverse population of more than 250 million." Furthermore, more emphasis must be placed on the positive strides the medical profession has made in bringing down the infant mortality rate by over 66 percent in the last 23 years. I urge my colleagues to read and consider Dr. Schwartz' article, "Our Infant-Mortality Rate Is Not as Bad as It Seems."

[From Private Practice, October 1989]

#### OUR INFANT-MORTALITY RATE IS NOT AS BAD AS IT SEEMS

(By Harry Schwartz, Ph.D.)

Infant-mortality rates in the United States are not nearly as bad as some people would have us believe. In fact, we're much better off than the only country to which a useful comparison can be made.

Infant-mortality rates have been used innumerable times to smear the U.S. medical-care system. You know the argument: The United States is 18th—or 20th or 25th, depending on the source—in the world infant-mortality sweepstakes, proving to some that we should establish a system of socialized medicine or at least that American medicine needs a radical overhaul.

This argument always has struck me as one of the weakest in the intellectual armory of doctor bashers. Most of the nations glorified as doing better than us in infant mortality—Finland, Sweden, Norway and Holland, for example—have small homogeneous populations. How can you compare them with the United States, which occupies nearly half a continent and has a diverse population of more than 250 million?

Those who champion this argument against American medicine usually ignore the fact that U.S. infant-mortality rates have declined rapidly during the past generation. In 1965, 26 infants died for every 1,000 born in this country; by last year, the rate had been reduced to about 9.9 deaths

per 1,000. A two-thirds decline in 23 years seems like an admirable record to me.

However, what bothers me most about this unwarranted attack on American medicine is that our infant-mortality rate is rarely compared with that of the Soviet Union, which, like the United States, is highly industrialized, occupies a vast land area and has a large and diverse population. Of course, the enemies of American medicine scrupulously avoid comparison on infant mortality between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Anyone who wants to compare American medicine with the Soviet Union's brand of socialized medicine should read an article that appeared in the Aug. 14 edition of *The New York Times*.

The piece was written by a *Times* correspondent who visited the Kara-Kalpak autonomous republic in Uzbekistan in Soviet Central Asia, the area with the unenviable distinction of having the highest infant-mortality rate in the Soviet Union last year: 60.1 deaths per 1,000 live births. This is almost three times higher than in the District of Columbia, which has the worst infant-mortality rate in the United States.

According to the *Times*, as a whole, Soviet Central Asia had the country's worst infant-mortality rate last year: 53.3 deaths per 1,000 births in Turkmenistan; 48.9 in Tadzhikistan; 43.3 in Uzbekistan; 36.8 in Kirghizia; and 29.2 in Kazakhstan. Since these areas also have the highest birth rates in the Soviet Union, their predominantly Moslem populations are growing rapidly in relation to the entire Soviet population.

In the Caucasus, on the western side of the Caspian Sea, the infant-mortality rates range from a high of 26.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in Azerbaidzhan, which has a predominantly Moslem population, to Armenia's 25.3 and Georgia's 21.9.

The lowest infant-mortality rates among Soviet republics are to be found in the Baltic States, which are among the most Western parts of the country both in location and culture. They also have been part of the Soviet Union for the shortest period of time, having been incorporated into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1945. In the Baltic States, the lowest infant-mortality rate is found in Latvia with 11 deaths per 1,000 births, followed by Lithuania with 11.5 and Estonia with 12.4. However, the Baltic States also have the lowest birth rates among Soviet republics.

The point is that even Soviet republics with relatively low infant-mortality problems have rates significantly higher than the United States average of 9.9 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Those who use the so-called disgraceful infant-mortality rate in this country as an argument for socialized medicine should study what socialized medicine has brought to the Soviet people.

#### THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1990

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, last January, I led a 13-member delegation to Central Europe to witness firsthand the democratic revolution

occurring there, and to assess how America could best help. All of us came back recognizing that Central Europe represents both a moral imperative and economic opportunity for the United States at this moment in history.

The political revolutions of 1989 are now being institutionalized through parliamentary and local elections during 1990. But as dramatic and heartwarming as political events continue to be, economic reality continues to be sobering: the hardest part is yet to come.

As we know, Poland is already embarked on a courageous course to decentralize its economy and bring market forces to bear as quickly as possible. But social costs in terms of unemployment and substantially reduced purchasing power is already apparent, and the pain—at least over the short term—will be considerable.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia are taking a more cautious approach; but still the transformation is remarkable. And the success—or failure—of all these efforts may ultimately determine the scope and speed of the Soviet Union's economic restructuring.

Needless to say, the stakes are enormous—not only for the people of Central Europe, but also for the political and economic stability of the world.

For that reason, the Bush administration and the Congress have been working together over the past year to assist this process: Most favored-nation status has been conferred; trade restrictions have been moderated; Ex-im Bank and OPIC guarantees have been extended. And the Peace Corps is on the way. Of course, much, much more needs to be done. The House will soon consider the SEED II bill to expand assistance programs authorized last year, and I have introduced a Central European outreach initiative to promote increased U.S. trade to the region.

But today, as chairman of the Committee on Small Business, I am introducing legislation which is specifically targeted at building an enterprise culture in Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

In meetings with dozens of political, academic, labor, and business leaders from these countries, one message was loud and clear—Central Europe's greatest need is for information and practical training in how a market economy functions. This basic economic infrastructure must accompany—if not precede—whatever trade and finance assistance may be forthcoming from industrialized countries.

After more than four decades of a centralized command economy which relied mostly on heavy industry, there is almost no experience in how to manage a decentralized, entrepreneurial system. The desire and will of the Polish, Hungarian, and Czechoslovakian people to become entrepreneurs is overwhelming; and the United States is best positioned to provide this specialized expertise.

When members of my delegation spoke to these people, it was not Japanese or German discipline and efficiency which was their model for a better life—it was the American entrepreneur, with the freedom to succeed—or risk failure—based on their own initiative. While our country is not now well positioned to provide private finance or public funds for major projects, we can still lead the way in helping to develop an enterprise economy.

Therefore, I am pleased to introduce legislation which would amend the Small Business Act and help to establish a series of enterprise development centers in Central Europe. These centers would draw upon the expertise and experience of similar programs developed in the United States through Small Business Development Centers [SBDC].

The SBDC Program was established by legislation enacted in 1980 to provide management and technical assistance to existing or potential small business owners in all 50 States. It is designed to utilize the expertise and talent of local universities and other educational institutions; and relies extensively upon the private sector to determine small business needs and to ensure that they are met. And over the past decade it has provided direct assistance to more than 650,000 American small business owners.

I believe that a similar network of centers to help provide basic information and hands-on technical assistance to emerging entrepreneurs would greatly complement the programs authorized by SEED I and SEED II.

My legislation would also establish an American Entrepreneurial Corps. This group would consist of volunteers who are expert in their field and who are willing to contribute their time to train entrepreneurs one-on-one in Central Europe.

I believe that this effort would be fully consistent with President Bush's call for greater private sector involvement in these countries—particularly from the Polish-American, the Hungarian-American, and Czechoslovakian-American communities throughout the United States.

Americans are interested in helping the courageous people of Central Europe to put the Communist nightmare of political repression and economic deprivation behind them. The American Entrepreneurial Corps would provide a framework for this volunteer spirit.

Mr. Speaker, the full text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Central European Enterprise Development Act of 1990".*

SEC. 2. The Small Business Act is amended by adding the following new section:

"SEC. 24. (a) There is hereby established a Central European Small Business Enterprise Development Commission (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Commission'). The Commission shall be comprised of three members: the Administrator of the Small Business Administration or the Administrator's representative, a representative of the Association of American Universities, and a representative of the Association of Small Business Development Centers.

"(b) The Commission shall develop in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary (hereinafter in this section referred to as 'designated Central European countries') a self-sustaining system at in-country educational institutions to provide small business owners the education and information they need to learn the principles and develop the management skills to start and sustain their businesses. In carrying out this program, the Commission shall—

"(1) determine the needs of small businesses in the designated Central European

countries for management and technical assistance, including but not limited to, marketing, finance, business planning and development, international trade, technology transfer and health and environmental management;

"(2) evaluate the appropriateness and suitability of programs now existing at educational institutions in the United States which have been funded by the Small Business Administration as Small Business Development Centers which might be replicated in order to meet the needs of each of the designated Central European countries;

"(3) identify and assess the capability of at least two educational institutions in each such country to develop a Small Business Development Center type program to provide the assistance necessary to fill the needs determined pursuant to paragraph (1); and

"(4) formulate and arrange for the establishment of a three-year management and technical assistance demonstration program in the designated Central European countries.

"(c) The Commission shall have the following powers and duties—

"(1) to contract with one entity as a general contractor to study and make conclusions and recommendations on the items enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b);

"(2) to approve, disapprove or adopt in modified form the recommendations submitted to it pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b);

"(3) to contract with the same or a different entity to implement the program specified in paragraph (4) of such subsection; and

"(4) to form a separate corporate entity called the 'American Enterprise Corps' (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Corps').

"(A) The functions of the Corps shall be to—

"(i) recruit volunteers with substantial business expertise who are willing to contribute their services to provide a wide range of management and technical counseling to individual small businesses in the designated Central European countries;

"(ii) accept gifts of monies and other property to form a revolving fund;

"(iii) sponsor entrepreneurs from the designated Central European countries and pay their expenses for receiving training in the United States; and

"(iv) provide reimbursement to Corps' members for their actual expenses, including travel.

"(B) The Corps shall be composed of five members to be selected by the appropriate appointing officials within 90 days of the effective date of this Act as follows:

"(i) one member shall be appointed by the President of the United States;

"(ii) one member shall be appointed by the majority leader and one member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate; and

"(iii) one member shall be appointed by the Speaker and one member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

"(C) Appointments shall be made from individuals who are specifically qualified to serve on the Corps by virtue of their education, training, and experience, particularly in the area of international trade, who have done business in or with at least one of the designated Central European countries.



"(D) Each member shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing official and shall serve without pay for such service. Members shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in carrying out their functions in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Federal Government are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

"(E) Three Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Meetings shall be at the call of the Chairperson who shall be elected by the members of the Corps.

"(F) The Corps shall not have any authority to appoint staff, but upon request of the Chairperson, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such department or agency to the Corps to assist in carrying out the Corps' functions under this section without regard to section 3341 of title 5 of the United States Code. The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall provide to the Corps, on a reimbursable basis, such administrative support services as the Corps may request.

"(d) In order to be eligible to participate, the educational institution in each designated Central European country shall—

"(1) agree to provide partial financial support for the program either directly or indirectly, during the second and third years of the demonstration program; and

"(2) agree to obtain private sector involvement in the delivery of assistance under the program.

"(e) Members of the Commission shall serve without pay, except they shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in carrying out their functions in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Federal Government are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

"(f) Two Commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Meetings shall be at the call of the Chairperson who shall be elected by the Members of the Commission.

"(g) The Commission shall not have any authority to appoint staff, but upon request of the Chairperson, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such department or agency to the Commission to assist in carrying out the Commission's functions under this section without regard to section 3341 of title 5 of the United States Code. The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, such administrative support services as the Commission may request.

"(h) Except as otherwise prohibited by law, the Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out its duties under this section. Upon the request of the Chairperson, the head of such department or agency promptly shall furnish such information to the Commission.

"(i) The Commission shall contract to complete the activities specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b) of this section by July 1, 1991, and shall contract for the performance of the activities specified in paragraph (4) of subsection (b), with commencement by September 1, 1991.

"(j) The Commission shall report to Congress not later than July 1, 1991, and annu-

ally thereafter, on the progress in carrying out the provisions of this section.

"(k) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Small Business Administration the sum of \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1991, 1992 and 1993 to carry out the provisions of this Act. The Commission may transfer to the Corps not to exceed \$1,000,000 per year to provide for the expenses of the Corps in carrying out its function as provided in subsection (c)(4) of this section. Such sums shall be disbursed by the Small Business Administration as requested by the Commission."

Sec. 3. Any authority to enter contracts or other spending authority provided for in this Act is subject to amounts provided for in advance in appropriations Acts.

## LIFE INSURANCE FOR THE LIVING

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, the current health care system makes it very difficult for many people to pay for needed medical care. The Pepper Commission report released in February revealed that there are no easy solutions to solving the financial problems associated with health care.

In view of this, I have asked the Congressional Research Service [CRS] to study the idea of providing predeath payment to policyholders that meet certain health-related conditions. I believe that this is a reasonable approach to helping individuals relieve some of the financial burdens they encounter when medically ill. I would ask that a summary of the CRS report "Life Insurance for the Living" be submitted to the RECORD for my colleagues' review.

### [MEMORANDUM]

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE,  
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
Washington, DC, May 16, 1990.

To: The Honorable William J. Coyne, Attention: Coleman Conroy.

From: Jean Rosales, Economic Analyst, Economics Division.

Subject: Summary of Information on Accelerated Benefits Riders on Life Insurance Policies.

You requested a two-page memorandum providing information on and a brief analysis of the pros and cons of accelerated benefits life insurance policies, with a discussion of treatment of such policies under the U.S. Tax Code.

### LIFE INSURANCE FOR THE LIVING<sup>1</sup>

Among the newest products offered by life insurance firms in the United States are products called, variously, "life insurance for the living," "living benefits," or "accelerated benefits." Like traditional insurance policies, accelerated benefits policies pay beneficiaries on the death of the insured. These policies, however, also provide for a pre-death payment to the policyholder if he

or she meets certain health-related conditions.

There are two basic types of accelerated benefits policies: the "lump-sum distribution" type and the "long-term care" type. Under the first, the "lump sum distribution" type, the policyholder receives some percentage of the death benefit associated with the policy once he/she has met some qualifying condition. The most commonly included qualifying condition in lump-sum distribution accelerated benefits policies is the "dread diseases" trigger. If the policyholder is diagnosed as suffering from one of more of the diseases specified in the policy, he/she receives a lump sum distribution. The most commonly specified dread diseases are heart attack, stroke, cancer, and renal failure. Other diseases that have been specified less often include Alzheimer's disease, blindness, organ transplants, surgery performed as a result of coronary artery disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, AIDS, and AIDS-related conditions. Another condition that is often included as the trigger of a lump-sum distribution is diagnosis that the policyholder is facing imminent death or has contracted a terminal illness.

Under the other general type of accelerated benefits policy, the "long-term care" type, the insurer pays a fixed monthly sum for the expenses of a policyholder requiring nursing or other assistance because of a health problem. Most long-term care accelerated benefits policies cover care in a skilled nursing or intermediate care facility, with some insurers also covering stays in custodial care facilities. A small number of insurers also cover home convalescent or adult day care. Under most policies, the benefits begin when the policyholder can submit proof that he/she is confined to a facility covered by the policy and that the care has been certified by a physician as medically necessary.

Accelerated benefits policies offer the advantage of allowing a shift of financial goals, such as from protecting a family's income during the parents' earning years to protecting assets from catastrophic health or long-term care costs, that could make whole-life insurance policies more attractive. They may also provide more incentive (and more funds) for more reliance on private rather than government provision of such care. Many State regulators, however, are uneasy over the implied combination of life and health insurance, both because of the difficulties facing the underwriters and the possible problems for consumers. Some insurance companies are also hesitant about the underwriting difficulties, including inexperience, the possibility of induced demand for the insured care, and the effects of inflation.

The tax treatment of distributions of accelerated benefits is seen by the industry and by policymakers as an important consideration. Insurance has traditionally held a number of significant advantages under the income tax laws. Investment income credited to a life insurance policy is generally not taxed to either the insurance company or the policyholder. Benefits paid because of the death of the insured are usually not taxed. Medical benefits paid by accident and health insurance policies are also tax-free, and other benefits and distributions may be.

Because accelerated benefits are a relatively new phenomenon, their tax treatment is to some degree uncertain. Several bills have been introduced to assure tax benefits for such policies, and industry spokesmen

<sup>1</sup> This material is drawn from U.S. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Division, *Life Insurance for the Living*, by Jean K. Rosales and Jack Taylor. Washington, 1990. (CRS Report No. 90-141 E)

have called tax relief necessary. If accelerated benefits policies are seen as a part of the solution to long-term and catastrophic care problems, there seems no public policy reason for making the results so dependent on the terms of the contract. A category of tax-free distributions particularly designed to allow the use of life insurance inside build-up to pay long-term and catastrophic care expenses would further this goal (and might even be relatively costless to the Federal Government, since most of the benefits would probably have been paid out as tax-free death benefits anyway).

On the other hand, life and health insurance are already heavily favored under the tax code as savings vehicles. Other financial intermediaries now consider themselves at a competitive disadvantage and would surely question the decision to encourage yet more saving in the form of insurance. It is difficult to think of a public reason why saving for future long-term care needs should be tax-free only if done through an insurance company.

Policy makers might be concerned over the decision to enhance the tax treatment of distributions if there are no limitations on the use of such funds. The promotional material distributed by certain insurers recently suggests that the policyholder could use the early distribution to pay for a trip to visit relatives around the country or for a long-desired trip around the world while the policyholder is still able to travel. Other companies have suggested that accelerated benefits policies could be used to provide partners in a company with the cash to buy out the share of a partner who suffers a dread disease. It is possible that Congress or the IRS might want to consider whether accelerated benefits that have no restrictions on their use are in keeping with Congress' intent when exempting life insurance benefit distributions from income taxes.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE ENTERPRISE ZONE JOBS CREATION ACT OF 1990

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my colleagues, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GUARINI, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. COYNE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SUNDQUIST, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut in introducing H.R. 4993, the Enterprise Zone Jobs-Creation Act of 1990. This bill represents the administration's enterprise zone proposal, drafted under the direction of our distinguished former colleague, Jack Kemp, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Although this bill differs from H.R. 6, the enterprise zone legislation I introduced earlier this Congress, a bill cosponsored by over 200 Members, we are introducing this bill today because as the administration's statement about enterprise zones it represents an important step forward in the effort to see the concept become a reality.

I believe that we are all convinced that the Tax Code can when properly drafted be a

useful tool in encouraging important economic and social goals. Sometimes these tax provisions encourage useful investment that drives the engine of our economy. Other times it encourages the provision of services for those less fortunate. Enterprise zones is a program that would both encourage useful investment and bring opportunity to those who have heretofore been outside the economic mainstream in both urban and rural areas. We know this because when implemented at the State level enterprise zones have proven even without additional Federal incentives that economic incentives and regulatory relief can spawn new life into some of the most stagnant areas of the Nation.

What enterprise zones do is to create opportunity. Opportunity for entrepreneurship, creative capitalism, and individual initiative. They are a weapon against the war on poverty and the failure to produce the opportunity for those mired in rural and urban poverty. What is most inviting about this effort is that it is done with a minimum of bureaucracy and a maximum of individual initiative and choice.

But, the choice is now ours. We must set as priority the creation of opportunity. Opportunity through tax incentives to bring out of poverty and despair and into the economic mainstream both rural and urban communities. Enterprise zones have proven they can bring good jobs, real wages, and economic opportunity to some of the most distressed areas with a minimum of government interference and a maximum of individual initiative. It is this dignity brought to those affected by the zone that is perhaps the most important impact that this program can have by the choice we make.

This legislation will depend on the development of small business to achieve its goals. Small businesses are the cornerstone of our economy. They generate two-thirds of all new jobs in the private sector. They also offer the greatest opportunity for someone to control his own destiny. The legislation is designed to enable a small business to raise sufficient capital to get off the ground and running and to lower the cost of operating the business.

I know that the inner city is replete with small businessmen and women often operating in a thriving underground economy. We ought to tap the talent of these people for a productive effort that will one day cement them to the mainstream of our economy.

I say that it is time that we opened the door for those who seek a way out of poverty and a path to economic independence. We can provide the type of tax incentives that will create opportunity merely for taking the initiative. Enterprise zones legislation can do so. I am proud of H.R. 6 and I am proud today to introduce this bill that the President and his very worthy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development have given their full support.

I hope that as the economic summit proceeds that there will be an understanding that Enterprise Zones should become a part of any package that we are asked to develop and endorse. I believe that even in this time of tight budgets, it will be an investment that will soon pay its way over many times.

#### A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM "RED" RECTOR

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to William "Red" Rector who passed away on May 31, 1990, at his home in Knoxville, TN.

Many people around the world knew Red through his music. He performed with most of the greatest bluegrass musicians. He even toured Europe every year.

However, I was fortunate enough to have known Red Rector all my life. He was a close personal friend and one of the finest men I have ever known.

Mr. Speaker, Red Rector will be dearly missed by his family, his neighbors, and fans around the world. I share their grief in his passing.

I ask that the commemorative editorials which appeared in the Knoxville Journal and the Knoxville News-Sentinel be printed in the RECORD.

[From the Knoxville Journal]

"RED" NEVER WORE OUT HIS WELCOME AT HOME

It's hard to be a hometown hero.

The Bible says prophets are without honor at home.

Thomas Wolfe said you can't go there again.

Robert Frost said it's where you go when nobody else will have you.

William Eugene "Red" Rector, however, was an exception to the rule.

He came home every summer from his annual European tour and made the transition from celebrity abroad to neighbor down the street as easily as slipping into a comfortable old pair of shoes.

He was a good-natured, friendly man who blushed at the slightest compliment and never demanded and rarely received special privileges or attention back home, no matter how much he was honored abroad. When privileges came, he seemed a little embarrassed, even slightly amused.

Many of his North Knoxville neighbors likely didn't realize Rector was one of the world's premiere bluegrass musicians, that his quicksilver hands had earned him the reputation as the world's fastest mandolin player—indeed, in the minds of many, the world's best mandolin player.

How many ways can you say he was the best?

Rector's old friend and boss Cas Walker remembers when he hit town in 1947, a carrot-topped, lightning-fingered 16-year-old who already had a wife and a national reputation as a musician.

"He was just a young fellow when I first met him, not over 16. It was kind of a joke about him getting married so early. And he started playing when he was 9 years old, back in Asheville."

Rector had been recruited by Charlie Monroe, brother to bluegrass king Bill Monroe, to come to Knoxville to play on Lowell Blanchard's Midday Merry-Go-Round.

With partner Fred Smith, he became half of the comedy duo, Red and Fred, and hired on with Walker's Farm and Home Hour a



few years later. Rector remained with the show even after he and Smith no longer performed together. He stayed until Walker went off the air in the early 80's.

"You just couldn't find one better than Red Rector," Walker said. "He was the best there was. Everybody felt the same way about it. He was just strictly a number one man—didn't smoke, drink, take no pill or nothing. He could do anything. He actually was the best."

The 88-year-old Walker, who has spent much of the last decade in nursing homes, says Rector always took the time to stay in touch.

"He come to see me better than any of them," Walker said.

Rector could play anything with strings and all kinds of music.

He worked as a side man for musicians as diverse as Chet Atkins and Vassar Clements, Stephane Grapelli and Django Reinhardt.

In an industry cheapened by flavor-of-the-month players who call themselves artists and whose greatest talents lie in self-promotion, Rector relied on his mandolin to do his talking.

And he went on with the business of making a living for his family.

"He never made the big money," Walker said. "But he was a good business man. And wasn't only a good man himself, he had a good family. His boys are all about 6 foot tall."

Rector, who turned 60 last December, died Thursday while cutting the grass at his home on Fairway Drive.

His friends and country music colleagues turned out for his funeral this weekend, and the sad mountain songs he loved filled the air when they put him into the ground.

He will be missed by music lovers around the world, and by his family and friends at home, where he never wore out his welcome.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel]

#### A MASTER MUSICIAN PASSES

News of a death in North Knoxville this past week has touched off a wave of mourning that saddens music lovers in Knoxville and around the world.

William "Red" Rector, 60 suffered a heart attack while he mowed the lawn of his home on Fairway Drive. By the time family and passerby got him to St. Mary's Medical Center, he was dead.

Rector, an internationally known bluegrass musician, was considered one of the finest mandolin players in the world.

A North Carolina native, Rector began playing guitar at age nine in Asheville. At 13, he switched to mandolin and within the year was heard on a British Broadcasting Company program that include folk legends Woody Guthrie and Burl Ives.

Teamed with Fred Smith as Red and Fred, Rector came to Knoxville to perform on WNOX radio's Mid-Day Merry-Go-Round and the Cas Walker Farm and Home Hour on both radio and television.

He played with most of the bluegrass greats, with Dolly Parton and with country stars as a sideman.

His fame grew throughout his career, which took him regularly on tours across the United States and to Europe.

For the people who met him, Rector's music was not his only positive quality. He was known as much for his good nature as for his musical talent.

Rector "always seemed to be happy, jolly, . . . I admired him because he was honest," said Bill Carlisle, a fellow veteran of the

Mid-Day Merry-Go-Round and a Grand Ole Opry player.

At a performance, it was hard to believe Rector could coax the kind of sounds he did from mandolin strings. His stubby fingers seemed to roll across the fretboard, rather than playing specific chords.

When he played, Rector smiled warmly, acting like there was nothing to making the sweet music pouring from his instrument.

The heart attack that silenced Rector's mandolin has left music a little poorer, but his career as a music-maker has already enriched the world more than it can measure.

#### INDIAN DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT ZONE ACT OF 1990—ATTRACTING NEW BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIVE AMERICANS

#### HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Indian Development Investment Zone Act of 1990, legislation that will provide economic opportunities for native Americans who continue to suffer from a critical shortage of jobs in their communities.

Plagued by the same or greater economic troubles affecting many folks in rural America, native Americans struggle to find even an inkling of the prosperity and growth that most of the country has enjoyed over the past decade.

Many Indian reservations have been decimated by a combination of high unemployment rates reaching well over 50 percent and equally troubling poverty rates. There are people willing to work, but can't, simply because no jobs are available in or near their communities. Many people are forced to leave their homes to look for work in metropolitan areas. And that only compounds the problems of urban America.

I believe that the legislation that I've introduced will help to turn things around for our native Americans by fostering new business development on Indian reservations. Challenging and profitable new employment in distressed Indian communities should help to revive a reservation's local economy and provide tribal members with an opportunity to work near their homes.

My bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate development zones in certain impoverished Indian communities. Once development zones are designated, the employment-related tax incentives found in my bill are designed to attract new businesses and to retain old ones located within the designated development areas. The incentives include:

An employment tax credit of 10 percent for increased spending on qualifying wages.

An investment tax credit of 10 percent for certain depreciable real property used in a trade or business within a development investment zone.

Credit for wages paid to economically disadvantaged individuals working in development zones.

These targeted incentives for areas of high unemployment and poverty will stimulate

the kind of economic growth so desperately needed to improve the quality of life for native Americans. They will also help to shift Federal involvement from welfare to workfare.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the Indian Development Investment Zone Act of 1990, to assist tribes and tribal members to build a self-sufficient future.

#### SUMMARY OF THE ACT

##### DESIGNATION PROVISIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT ZONES

Areas must be nominated by a tribal government for designation as an Indian development investment zone.

Final authority to designate nominated areas as development zones lies with the Secretary of the Interior.

Designations are based on the degree of poverty, unemployment and general distress.

Areas must be within the jurisdiction of tribal government and determined by the Interior to be an Indian area.

State and local governments must submit an inventory of the historic properties within a designated development zone.

The area must be located wholly within the jurisdiction of a tribal government.

Tribal commitments are also required, including reduced tax rates, streamlined governmental requirements, local services and technical assistance.

##### FEDERAL INCOME TAX INCENTIVES

Credit of 10% for qualified increased employment expenditures.

Credit of 10% for new development investment zone construction property.

Credit for wages paid to economically-disadvantaged individuals located in Indian development zones.

##### OTHER PROVISIONS

The Foreign Trade Board shall consider any application to establish a foreign trade zone within a development zone on a priority basis.

Waiver or modification of Interior rules are permitted in certain circumstances in order to further job creation, community development and economic revitalization objectives of the zones.

#### A TRIBUTE TO TYSON WILLSON, JR. OF CARPINTERIA SCHOOL DISTRICT

#### HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the outstanding and dedicated career of Tyson Willson, Jr., the principal of Carpinteria Junior High, who is retiring after a 35-year career in education, and who is admired as someone who motivated young people as a teacher, counselor, and principal.

Tyson will be honored for his service and impact on the community in the areas of education and civic service. He served his country during the Korean conflict and is now a retired Colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve. He graduated from University of California, Santa Barbara, where he received a B.A. before pursuing his M.A. in school administration at California Polytechnic State University at San Luis

Obispo. He began his service in the Carpinteria Unified School District as a teacher and counselor and graduated to become principal of Carpinteria Junior High. His educational career has been outstanding and he played a important role in the lives of the faculty, co-workers, parents, the community, and especially the students.

We also pay tribute to Tyson for other reasons—he and his wife, Betty are the parents of two grown sons, Scott and Tyler. He also lent his considerable talents to a wide variety of civic organizations. He chaired the committee to raise funds for the Boys' Club Gymnasium and serves on the board of directors. He is a past president and 10-year member of the Carpinteria/Summerland Fire Board. As a 28-year-member of the Carpinteria Lions Club, he has been president and frequently serves on the Lions Student Speaker Committee. In 1983, for his commitment and impact on educational and civic activities, he was named "Carpinterian of the Year." As an educator, he is dedicated to providing the best education system to foster the needs of our young people and ultimately, our needs as a nation.

It is a great privilege for me to express my admiration and respect for the leadership of Tyson Willson, Jr. He has enhanced, enriched, and improved the quality of education for each student. He is admired as someone who always takes the time to talk and spend time with everyone and who can find a way to solve even the most difficult of problems. I commend him for his achievements and good works and wish Tyson and his wife, Betty all the best in the future.

## THE EXPORT FACILITATION ACT

### HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, I voted for H.R. 4653, the Export Facilitation Act. The bill eases current restrictions on exports to our allies in Western Europe, the emerging democracies in Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union. I strongly support this bill not only because it will facilitate democracy and economic reforms in Eastern Europe but also because it will greatly benefit Oklahoma's high-technology companies. To address legitimate national security concerns, the bill is carefully crafted to ensure that the most sensitive technological advances are not freely exported.

The Export Facilitation Act will enable Oklahoma's high-technology firms, which employ thousands of people, to expand their export opportunities. Telecommunications firms will most likely benefit the most from this legislation. The Oklahoma Department of Commerce has identified telecommunications as a key industry and is working to expand the role of this industry in Oklahoma's economy. Under the new law, Oklahoma companies should be able to take advantage of the emerging democracies in Eastern Europe's desperate need for technology such as adequate telephone systems.

The world has changed. Eastern European countries have embraced democracy and free

market economics. It is time for our high-technology export control laws to reflect this new reality.

I opposed the amendment offered by my colleague from California, Mr. LEVINE, which would prohibit the export of California crude oil. Certainly I can appreciate his concern that exporting California crude, as the Department of Commerce has recommended, might necessitate the United States importing a like amount. I understand his concern that such action might appear at odds with an overall policy designed to reduce United States reliance on foreign crude and products. Nevertheless, there may be legitimate reasons for approving some exports of California crude which have not been fully explored here today.

Moreover, I am not convinced the restriction imposed by the Levine amendment should be undertaken in a vacuum. The Department of Energy is now in the process of crafting a proposed national energy strategy, which is due out in just a few months. The issue of exporting U.S. crude oil or natural gas is only one of many that must be considered in the overall context of a national energy strategy. For instance, issues such as U.S. production and exports, the sources of our foreign supplies, OCS leasing, the state of our energy infrastructure, and evolving domestic and international energy markets are all integral to any long-term energy strategy. I feel strongly that a sound policy must consider these and many other energy-related issues in concert—not as isolated questions as the Levine amendment would do.

For the same reason, I would strongly urge the administration not to act hastily on any export authorization for California crude oil. Instead, I believe they should await the Department's long-term strategy to see how the export issue is addressed in that proposal, and to have the benefit of public and congressional reaction to it.

## WHOSE TERROR TEAMS, MR. ARAFAT

### HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it has been over a week since the terrorist attack against Israeli civilians vacationing on the beaches of the Mediterranean—an attack planned by Abu Abbas, a member of the PLO Executive Committee. We can thank God that no innocent people were killed in this latest attack, but the potential for loss of life was extraordinary.

And what have we heard from Yasir Arafat? Back in December 1988 we heard that he renounced all forms of terrorism. But after a West Bank citizen forced a bus off a cliff killing 16 people, Arafat proclaimed this terrorist as a martyr. And after terrorists attacked an Israeli tour bus on the way to Cairo killing nine, we heard the PLO blame Shamir.

So now where is Arafat?

Where is his renunciation?

Arafat has said "That the institution and official forces" of the PLO were not involved. But Abu Abbas is on the executive committee.

Khaled Hassan, another executive committee member for Fatah, Arafat's faction, has criticized the raid because it ignored Israeli radar capabilities.

Abu Iyad, Arafat's No. 2 man said "For our people now, they consider Abu Abbas a national hero."

Some renunciation.

Where is the condemnation?

Where is the expulsion of Abu Abbas that would disassociate Arafat from terrorism?

Where is the credibility of Arafat's words?

It appears the same place that U.S.-PLO dialog is—nowhere.

As Arafat shifts the diplomatic focus of the PLO to Iraq, the country that has threatened to use chemical warfare against half of Israel, I urge the President to disengage from this dangerous dialog. Iraq's Hussein has put out the welcome mat and Yasir Arafat is knocking at his door.

Additionally, I would like to enclose the following editorial from the New York Times which excellently summarizes the present situation in the Middle East.

## WHOSE TERROR TEAMS, MR. ARAFAT?

It was not just another random raid by Arab zealots. The Palestinian terror teams intercepted by Israeli forces as they tried to land on civilian beaches Wednesday was part of a carefully planned, elaborately equipped attack. That blunt fact forces Yasir Arafat to make a fundamental choice: Take strong action against the responsible terrorist faction of his Palestine Liberation Organization or forfeit direct dialogue with the United States, thus his best chance to advance the Palestinian cause.

Although Mr. Arafat denies involvement in the raid, the Bush Administration has told Mr. Arafat that he must condemn Abul Abbas, who claims credit for dispatching the hit team, and expel him from the P.L.O. Executive Council. President Bush can do no less. The U.S. is pledged to cancel direct contacts with the P.L.O. if Mr. Arafat cannot keep his vow of December 1988 to forgo sponsorship of an association with terrorism.

The credibility of three parties is at stake. Mr. Bush has resisted recent Israeli charges that the P.L.O. remains in the terrorist business, arguing that the evidence is ambiguous. Now, unless Mr. Arafat completely disassociates himself from Abul Abbas, there can be no ambiguity. The President cannot let Mr. Arafat off the hook, and retain the confidence of Americans and Israelis who want Mr. Bush to press for peace talks.

Arab credibility is also on the line. The Abul Abbas spokesmen say the hit team was launched to avenge the killing of seven Palestinians on May 20 by an Israeli. But the killer was not an instrument of the Israeli Government. He is a deranged man whose act is condemned by all Israelis. For moderate Arab leaders to equate the two events is to damage their reputations and credibility.

These leaders have just lost the chance to do good by endorsing the Baghdad communiqué of the Arab summit meeting just ended. That communiqué unfairly blames Washington for failing to press Israel toward negotiations with Palestinians. It also crudely and wrongly condemns Israel's right to receive Jews from the Soviet Union.

If the moderates truly wished to advance the Palestinian cause, they would restrict their criticism to Israel's settling of immi-



grants in the occupied territories. Moderate Arabs will not help the cause by condoning terrorism in any fashion, or by standing silent. They can help by keeping all parties focused on the need for negotiations.

Here is where Israeli credibility is being tested as well. As soon as a new Israeli government is formed, Mr. Bush will have every reason to push it hard to deal with the realities of Palestinian nationalism and Palestinian rights.

But before anyone else's credibility can be tested, Yasir Arafat has to define himself by the way he responds to the terrorist raid. If he wants Palestinians to have a place at the negotiating table and a place in their own sun, he will have to choose the olive branch, and not the gun.

## NATIONAL SAFE BOATING WEEK

### HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this is National Safe Boating Week. Congress designated this period to remind our citizens of the importance of safe boating practices, and to highlight the significance of recreational boating to our villages and towns.

With the summer months upon us, our thoughts turn to enjoying the great outdoors. For many Americans, boating is the preferred recreational activity. That is emphasized by the fact that the number of recreational boaters continues to increase every year. Boating fosters an appreciation for the delicacy of the aquatic environment. It reminds us that clean rivers, lakes, and coastal waters are valuable resources that we must protect for future generations of Americans.

For all the beauty of the water, we must learn to respect it as well. Perhaps the main goal of this week is to encourage all boaters to take certain precautions while enjoying boating. Every boater should be educated in safe operation of his vessel, the proper use of safety equipment, and administration of first aid techniques.

The Federal Government plays an extremely important role in the promotion of safe boating. The Federal Boating Program, funded through the Wallop-Breaux trust fund, has provided millions of dollars to the States for the support of boater education programs. The Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Auxiliary have provided life-saving assistance to an enormous number of boaters. Additionally, the selfless efforts of State boating officials, volunteers, and members of power squadrons, help assure that boating is a safe, fun-filled activity, rather than a life-threatening endeavor.

We can take pride in the fact that even as the number of recreational boaters increases each year, the number of yearly boating fatalities has continued to decrease. While all of the partners in safe boating must maintain and enhance our cooperation, boaters must remember that they are the ones who really make the difference. They must strive to make their sport safer this year than ever before.

While the safety of lives is uppermost in our minds this week, we cannot forget the signifi-

cance of the recreational boating industry to our coastal towns. Boating supports thousands of businesses, from major boat manufacturers to marina operators to the local bait shop. A vast number of our communities thrive on the economic activity generated by boaters.

During this National Safe Boating Week, I am pleased to recognize boating for its recreational and economic significance. I hope that my colleagues will join me in encouraging our boating constituents to take advantage of the many training programs and to take those extra precautions—to take a minute and save a life.

## SWEET TASTE OF VICTORY IN MURPHYSBORO, IL

### HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I know the Texans and Carolinians around here believe they have good barbecue. And of course, my friend from the Memphis area lay claim to barbecue that's this side of wonderful.

But for real barbecue you are going to have to come to Murphysboro, IL, because that's where the trophies are from the Memphis in May barbecue cookoff.

The Apple City barbecue team not only won the overall grand prize but also claimed first place in the rib division. Quite an accomplishment considering the competition. But despite the reputation that other areas hold, southern Illinois has more than its fair share of fine barbecue, and from Cairo to Murphysboro to Vandalia you can find homemade favorites and secret recipes to make your mouth water.

I'm proud to congratulate the Apple City team, and wish them continued success with their concoction. I am already looking forward to the annual apple Festival in Murphysboro so I can taste this champion blend.

The team members are Mary Ann and Don Stanton, Sue and Mike Mills, Jim and Jean Tweedy, Pat and Aliene Burke, Mary Jane and Bob Williams, and Dale Pierson.

I will enter an article that appeared in the Southern Illinoisan newspaper when the team's victory was announced so you can get the full "flavor" of this accomplishment.

**BEST BARBECUE IN THE WORLD: MURPHYSBORO TEAM OF COOKS CAN RIGHTFULLY CLAIM THAT TITLE NOW**

(By Phil Brinkman)

Victory as sweet as Southern Illinois apples came to the traveling barbecue team from Murphysboro as they won overall grand prize and first place in ribs during the international Memphis in May barbecue cookoff Saturday.

"We couldn't believe it!" Jean Tweedy hollered into a pay phone from Memphis Saturday night after her team won with its apple-juice based barbecue sauce.

Tweedy is a member of the now world-famous Apple City Barbecue of Murphysboro. Besides Tweedy, the team consists of her husband, Jim, Mike and Susie Mills, Pat and Aliene Burke, Don and Mary Ann Stanton and Dale Pierson.

The cookoff, which drew an estimated 300,000 people, is called the "biggest barbecue championship in the world," according to the Guinness World Book of Records.

The A-City team swept aside 179 contenders from throughout the U.S., France, England, Ireland and the Soviet Union to become this year's grand champions. The award carried with it a \$5,000 prize.

About 100 supporters, including the ubiquitous Captain Applesauce himself, came by bus and car to cheer the team since their arrival at the riverside festival in Memphis on Wednesday. The cookoff was Saturday.

Though other teams cooked shoulders or whole hogs, Tweedy's team stuck to their specialty: ribs. Using a sauce made with apple juice and cooking the ribs over apple wood, the team beat out 53 other entries in the rib category before going on to win the grand prize.

"They (the judges) said they couldn't remember when anybody who entered in ribs won it, instead of whole hog," Tweedy said.

The teams scored points for appearance, taste and flavor. The apples, of course, came from Southern Illinois.

"It has a very faint apple flavor, but I wouldn't say it tastes applely," Tweedy said.

The team did not score in the only other contest they entered, the Anything But contest (that is, anything but pork); the judges apparently were not inspired by the group's eggrolls, eggdrop soup and shrimp.

Residents of Murphysboro will remember the crew as the one that started the annual barbecue championship in Murphysboro, which will be held this year in September for the third time.

The team is due back in town this afternoon around 1 p.m., and a "big to-do" is scheduled for 3 at the 17th Street Bar and Grill, owned by team member Mike Mills.

Like any cooking team, Tweedy hedged a little when asked what her secret ingredient was.

"We do use apple juice," she said But the real secret, she said, was "dedication and hard work."

## TRIBUTE TO THE BANK OF GUAM

### HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, in a time when banks are in trouble throughout our country, I rise to applaud the spectacular growth and success of the Bank of Guam, a locally chartered bank in Guam whose economic development has paralleled the political development of our island.

As you know, for so many years the people on Guam were not even able to elect their own Governor. Likewise, for so many years, the financial needs of the community in Guam were served only by branches of large banks headquartered in other parts of the country. We all know how frustrating it can be to deal with such branches. Certain decisions can't be made without the concurrence of superiors in other offices; managing personnel are transferred in and out, so they never really get to know the community; and only a small part of the spectrum of needs within the community are adequately served.

In 1972, Americans on Guam were finally allowed to exercise a basic right granted other Americans and for which the War of Independence was fought in 1776—the right of self-governance. For the first time, these Americans in the periphery of the republic were granted the basic right to elect their own Governor from among their community.

Just 1 year later, in 1973, two Guamanians founded the Bank of Guam in the spirit of entrepreneurship that has always propelled this nation forward. With just \$1.5 million in capital and a mobile home as an office, Jesus Leon Guerrero and Jose Untalan started the first and still the only locally chartered bank on Guam. Messrs. Guerrero and Untalan acted to make available to the residents of Guam the same sort of banking opportunities enjoyed by other American communities. Their goal was uncomplicated: To establish a local bank that was sensitive and responsive to the needs of all the people of Guam. If this goal sounds familiar, it is because it is based upon the principle of community banking embedded in the foundation of banking history in America.

Americans on Guam responded to both developments with equal fervor. The election of the Governor of Guam has become the focus of ardent campaigning and a voter participation rate above 75 percent. Far from taking for granted their long-delayed right to vote, these proud Guamanians have exercised their right and actively encouraged others to do the same.

Likewise, the Bank of Guam has grown and expanded far beyond the expectations of many people back in 1973. From a mere \$1.5 million capitalization and a staff of 13 employees, this local bank has grown by over 20 percent every year, so that they now have resources close to \$500 million and a work force of over 500 employees. The bank moved quickly into a permanent headquarters building, but soon outgrew that. Just this year, the bank opened its new headquarters building, a 10-story jewel which commands a stunning view of the capital city of Agaña.

The Bank of Guam has extended its reach beyond Agaña, providing services throughout Guam and its neighboring islands. Its branches and automated teller machines serve residents throughout Guam and its mobile branch facility brings banking to those in Guam who cannot come to the bank. Elsewhere, the Bank of Guam has brought modern banking services to the residents of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Saipan, Tinian, and Rota. The bank has also established branches in the nearby and newly independent island nations of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia as well as the Republic of Palau.

Seventeen years old, this bank has grown from a brave dream facing banking behemoths to a powerful competitor in its own right. It has grown from a project to serve the needs of the community to a vibrant organization that serves the local and international banking needs of its customers. Its growth rate for resources will place it among the billion dollar institutions within the near future.

Much of the reason for this American success story in Guam is the drive and business acumen of Mr. Jesus S. Leon Guerrero, its

president and chairman of the board since the founding of the bank. Through the years, Mr. Guerrero has carefully guided the bank through troublesome growing pains experienced by all corporations as well as the roller-coaster fluctuation of the local economy. All the while, he has kept the faith of the community in the Bank of Guam, allowing the bank to grow without forgetting to serve the needs of the community.

Mr. Guerrero's dynamic leadership has also provided opportunities for leadership for so many other residents of Guam. By working at one of the many branches of the Bank of Guam and rising through the ranks, many local residents have assumed managing positions in the bank or have developed business skills that they now use to benefit other business in the community. With Mr. Guerrero at the helm, the community has reaped benefits far exceeding the original investment in the bank.

It is significant that the Bank of Guam is the nearest American banking institution in Asia. With Hong Kong preparing to revert to mainland control and with the countries of Asia and the Pacific enjoying unparalleled economic growth, the Bank of Guam is poised in an ideal position to become one of the premiere banking institutions of the central and western Pacific.

But the Bank of Guam is more than a marvelous success story. It is a symbol of the "new Guam." This will be a Guam at once politically autonomous and economically self-sufficient. The success of the Bank of Guam represents the dedication and determination of a people who, despite all odds, have brought about this remarkable transformation.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate and salute Mr. Jesus Leon Guerrero and the Bank of Guam for their commitment and dedication to the people of Guam, and for their commitment and dedication to the people of Guam, and for their earnest and successful development of a modern and local bank that has contributed to the steady economic growth of Guam. The Bank of Guam is more than a Guam success story. It is an American success story and it is so because of the vision, dedication, and commitment of outstanding leaders such as Jesus Leon Guerrero who started as a bank clerk and ended up being the chairman of the board.

#### INTRODUCING A HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION COMMEMORATING THE WEEK OF NELSON MANDELA'S UNITED STATES VISIT AS "SOUTH AFRICAN FREEDOM WEEK"

**HON. CHARLES A. HAYES**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on February 11, the World watched Nelson Mandela walk out of 27 years of captivity as a political prisoner. He is now back among his people with his dignity intact, and his resolve stronger than ever to see an end to the inhuman

system of apartheid. He is not a bitter man for his incarceration. He is not seeking revenge and although he is now free from the prison walls that held him for those 27 years, he is by no means a free man. Until the bondage of apartheid is erased from South African society, Nelson Mandela and his 28 million brothers and sisters who make up the black majority in that country, will never enjoy true freedom.

The examples Nelson Mandela has set, both by his actions before being jailed, and now, after being released, are a testament to his unyielding commitment to freedom and democracy—values which Americans have cherished since the founding of this country over 200 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, these are indeed remarkable times. Democratic reforms are taking place in Eastern Europe almost on a daily basis. Arms control treaties are being put forth, not only by our country, but also by our cold war opponent, the U.S.S.R. Now we have a South African President opening opportunities for positive change in his country. We also have an African National Congress leader, expressing kind words for a South African President. These are indeed remarkable times, Mr. Speaker.

It is my hope that this Congress, the Representative body of the World's most progressive Democracy, will take time to officially recognize one of the World's foremost freedom fighters, Nelson Mandela. Just as we have welcomed freedom fighters in the past, including most recently Lech Walesa, it is only fitting that we do the same for one who champions the dreams and aspirations of 28 million of his brothers and sisters who long for true democracy.

In celebration of Mr. Mandela's visit, I am today introducing a resolution designating the week of his visit as "South African Freedom Week". It is my hope that all of my colleagues will join me in this salute to a true champion of democracy.

#### A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO REV. JEEN SHOUNG PARK

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a most respected spiritual and community leader in the South Bay area. Rev. Jeen Shoung Park will be honored by the Long Beach District of the United States Methodist Church [UMC] on June 10, 1990, for his many years of service to the Christian cause. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my deepest appreciation for his many years of commitment and service to the South Bay community.

Since coming to the United States from Korea in 1955, Rev. Park has dedicated his life to spreading fellowship and goodwill. Shortly after coming to the United States, he attended Marion College in Marion, IN, and Christian Theological Seminary, a Disciple of Christ Seminary in Indianapolis. He was ordained a minister in the Disciples of Christ Church in 1962. After his ordination, he



served Christian churches in Iowa for 16 years, from 1962 to 1978. Later, after spending close to 4 years organizing the San Diego Korean United Methodist Church, he was appointed to his pastorate in Los Angeles. He has spent the past 5 years serving as superintendent of the Long Beach District of the UMC.

Reverend Park's work, and his message, have blessed thousands of lives in Long Beach and the surrounding area. In particular, he has dedicated himself to bridging the gap between the American and Korean societies through his Christian fellowship. His Korean heritage, characterized by hard work and determination, is reflected in his statement, "I think that the Koreans in this country should make some very good contributions to the American society. Koreans are a very religious people, a very productive people, and we need to make outstanding contributions to this country." I say to my colleagues today, Rev. Park has remained true to his words. There are few in the South Bay area that have given as much to the community as he has.

In addition, to his unending selflessness to God and the community, he is also the proud father of two daughters, Michelle and Christy, by his lovely wife Song Ja. It is not just Reverend Park to whom I pay tribute, it is to his entire family. It is my true feeling that behind every successful man, is a loving and supportive family. Therefore, in honor of Rev. Jeon Shoung Park, Song Ja, Michelle and Christy, my wife Lee, joins me in extending our heartfelt thanks and congratulations. We wish the Park family all the best in the years to come.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION IS THE PATH TO BETTER LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENT

##### HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend to our colleagues an interesting article which appeared in Monday's Los Angeles Times. The distinguished chairman of the Public Works and Transportation Committee. The gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] addressed the graduation at California State University at Long Beach. His observations are especially important in light of his over four decades in elective office. While he wasn't around at the turn of the century, he has witnessed many of the changes to which he eloquently refers.

[From the Los Angeles (CA) Times, June 4, 1990]

COMMENCEMENT 1990—CAL STATE LONG BEACH

Cal State Long Beach held its 41st commencement with nine separate ceremonies on campus over a three-day period beginning last Wednesday. Degrees were conferred on 6,496 graduates, with 5,521 receiving bachelor's and 975 receiving master's degrees.

The Graduate Center for Public Policy and Administration held its commencement on Friday with U.S. Rep. Glenn M. Anderson (D-Harbor City) (UCLA, 1936), as its speaker. From his prepared text:

"Early in this century, only about 5 percent of our young people enrolled in institutions of higher education, and these were overwhelmingly of one race and one gender. Today about half of the generation between 18 and 25 are enrolled in colleges or universities. The majority of these are women—once largely excluded. A very substantial number are from minority groups. And whatever its shortcomings, and despite its critics, education, particularly higher education, remains the path to a better life and high achievement, particularly for those who are struggling to emerge from poverty and prejudice."

#### CATCHING THE CROOKS, SAVING TAXPAYER MONEY

##### HON. STEPHEN L. NEAL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. NEAL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the American public is outraged that crooks, con men, and hot money artists have stolen tens, maybe hundreds of billions of dollars from our savings and loan associations—largely because of a failure of supervision—and have been allowed to get away with it.

The public is almost equally outraged that most of these crooks are not being brought to justice. So am I. The Justice Department has been excruciatingly slow in pursuing and prosecuting most of these cases. Each day they dawdle, we lost opportunities for successful prosecutions and for actions that might recover at least some of the money that has been stolen or squandered. For the American taxpayer, this is adding insult to injury.

At last report, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had taken no action on more than 21,000 referrals and complaints alleging financial institution criminal misconduct, even though at least 234 of these cases are said to involve losses of \$1 million or more.

Furthermore, the FBI has taken only minimal action on about 2,500 open investigations that it has placed in inactive status because of inadequate staff resources.

Hundreds of billions of dollars are at stake, and the taxpayers deserve to see action taken now.

Congress ordered plainly in the S&L bill last year that the crooks be pursued and prosecuted, and that money be recovered when possible. But under our Constitution, Congress has no authority to enforce the law. This is an important point. Congress is not allowed to hire even one person to enforce a law. We have to depend on the Justice Department for that. And it's quite clear that the job is not getting done.

Mr. Speaker, we know that the FBI and the Justice Department need more personnel and resources to work through this backlog. That's why Congress, in passing the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 [FIRREA] authorized \$75 million for each of fiscal years 1990 through 1992 for S&L civil and criminal law enforcement.

To our astonishment, at budget time, the Attorney General requested only \$50 million of the \$75 million authorized.

Based on internal surveys of 59 FBI divisions and 93 U.S. attorneys offices in March 1989, the Justice Department knew that \$50 million would only supply half of the resources needed to pursue these financial institution cases. But the Department withheld this information from Congress and sought only \$50 million. This has been documented by the Government Operations Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer, and Monetary Affairs, chaired by Congressman DOUG BARNARD. The subcommittee staff has done outstanding work on this issue.

The Attorney General approved only 47 percent of the additional agents the FBI said it needed for financial institution fraud cases. He approved only 51 percent of the additional U.S. attorneys requested for this task. For fiscal 1991, he has proposed no increase in the number of criminal division attorneys or assistant U.S. attorneys and has asked for only minimal increases in FBI personnel for these matters.

A number of U.S. attorney's offices have received no new personnel to assist in prosecuting numerous cases involving losses of \$100,000 or more.

For some reason, the Justice Department has not made a full commitment to this urgent task.

Mr. Speaker, this situation cannot continue. The American people must see some action taken to catch the crooks and to recover whatever funds can be retrieved.

Therefore, I am today introducing bipartisan legislation to require that the Justice Department speed up the investigation and prosecution of S&L crime and misconduct. Our bill would:

Require the Attorney General to take appropriate action to investigate and/or prosecute at least half of the pending 21,000 S&L misconduct referrals and more than 2,500 open investigations by the end of 1990—and all of these by the end of 1991;

Require the Attorney General to take appropriate action to recover, or obtain restitution for, amounts lost by S&L's as a result of fraud or embezzlement;

Require the Attorney General to appear quarterly before the House and Senate Banking Committees to report on the number and status of investigations, the number and disposition of prosecutions and civil actions, and the progress made in recovering these lost funds.

We are determined to see that these investigations and prosecutions are pursued vigorously until all S&L criminals are brought to justice.

We cannot afford to let these cases drag on month after month, year after year. The S&L cleanup requires an immediate, large-scale mobilization of law enforcement. If the Justice Department does not act soon, we may never be able to obtain prosecutions, convictions, and recovery of funds in many of these cases. The taxpayers deserve action now.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this will be a thoroughly bipartisan effort. I am seeking the House leadership's support for this bill, and I hope that we can put it on a fast track to passage.

# IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF OUR SENIOR CITIZENS

## HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues read these two editorials that appeared in the Washington Post and the Wall Street Journal earlier this week. I feel it is time to release our senior citizens from the unfair earnings cap placed on them because they want to work after the age of 65. It is time that we brought H.R. 2460, the Older Americans' Freedom to Work Act to the floor for a vote and show our senior citizens that we care.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 4, 1990]

### STALKING ROSTY

The last time House Ways and Means Chairman Dan Rostenkowski tried to block a tax cut for the elderly—the catastrophic health-care tax repeal—a group of seniors besieged him inside his car in Chicago until he fled in his car.

Now, Rosty's committee has become the main obstacle to the repeal of one of the most unfair laws in the U.S. tax code, the earnings limit for Social Security recipients. Illinois Republican Dennis Hastert has 226 cosponsors for his bill to repeal this tax on people over age 65. A House majority is only 218. Yet Rosty, abetted by subcommittee Chairman Andy Jacobs of Indiana, won't even let the legislation come to the House floor for debate. Maybe Congress should consult the Supreme Soviet for a lesson in democracy.

The earnings limit amounts to a surtax on the working elderly. For every \$3 earned by a retiree over a certain limit, he or she loses \$1 in Social Security benefits. The limit in 1990 is \$9,360 for seniors between age 65 and 69; it's \$6,840 for seniors age 62 to 66 (who lose \$1 in benefits for every \$2 earned above the limit). The special tax expires at age 70.

This means in practice that retirees face an outrageously high marginal tax rate. A man in the 15% federal tax bracket who works at McDonald's can face a marginal rate of 55%. Since the earnings-limit tax also cuts his wife's Social Security benefits (even if she doesn't work), the marginal rate for the couple can reach 105%. And this doesn't count state and local taxes. The couple ends up paying the government for the privilege of working. As that Soviet emigre comedian likes to say, what a country!

It gets worse. The tax applies only to "earned" income, the sort that comes from working for a wage or salary. If income derives from interest or dividends, no Social Security benefit is lost. So the rich elderly can have a lower marginal tax rate than the average working stiff. Democrats used to care about such matters of "equity," but nowadays they'd rather be the tax collectors for the welfare state.

Rosty and his comrades are petrified that repeal might "cost" the Treasury revenue. In the static computer models of the Congressional Budget Office, repeal would "cost" \$3.6 billion in the first year, and \$26.2 billion over five years. This assumes repeal wouldn't change anyone's behavior. Former Treasury economists Aldona and Gary Robbins, who do consider behavior,

have estimated that enough seniors would happily work more and that the federal government would gain revenue. Not surprisingly, labor-participation rates among the elderly are the lowest right around the income levels worst hit by the earnings-limit tax.

The earnings limit is an artifact of the Depression area, when the U.S. wanted seniors to retire so scarce jobs would open for younger people. But many parts of the U.S. now have a labor shortage. The skills and experience of the elderly are one of our most underutilized assets, and will become even more valuable as the Baby Boom generation retires. The punitive taxation of the earnings limit sends the message to seniors that their country doesn't want them to work, or that they are fools if they do. It's time for another run at Dan Rostenkowski's limousine.

[From the Washington Post, June 4, 1990]

### UP AGAINST THE EARNINGS CAP: SOCIAL SECURITY TEST SEEN HAVING LITTLE IMPACT ON WORK DECISIONS

(By Spencer Rich)

For years many older workers and some organizations of the elderly have rallied against limits on how much a Social Security beneficiary can earn from a job without a reduction in benefits.

Critics contend that the ceiling on earnings, which is actually a test of whether a person is retired and should receive retirement benefits, unfairly forces workers to retire when they prefer to keep working and need the money. The critics claim that millions of workers are ready, willing and able to continue fulltime work if the earnings limit is lifted.

"Because of the earnings test, seniors are being forced out of the work force and into the rocking chair," Rep. J. Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) said recently. "All because of a Depression-era fossil no one has the courage to change."

Now, however, the latest issue of the Social Security Bulletin looks at all the studies and experiments to date and concludes that the notion of many millions of Americans waiting to work is a fantasy.

"Virtually all this research indicates that . . . eliminating the test would have a minor impact on the work activity of older Americans," writes Michael V. Leonasio of the division of economic research of the Social Security Administration.

Under the law, a worker age 65 through 69 can earn \$9,360 a year from a job without losing benefits. For earnings above that, benefits are cut \$1 for each \$3 earned. For persons 62 through 64, the limit is lower, and there is no limit once a person reaches his or her 70th birthday. Income such as dividends and interest is not counted as part of earnings. About 750,000 affected people now earn more than the current limits.

Leonasio said various studies suggest that factors other than the earnings test are far more important in a person's decision about whether to retire.

These include whether the person has a liberal private pension and fairly high Social Security benefits, his or her health and physical capacity to continue working, job opportunities at a given moment, and whether it is necessary to stay home to care for an ill spouse.

And there are ways to mitigate the law's impact. For example, if a person chooses to work past 65, he or she can delay receipt of benefits and get a special permanent increase in benefits when they begin.

Moreover, if a beneficiary works and loses some benefits as a result, part of them may be recouped later because the added years of work may improve the basic earnings history on which subsequent benefits are recomputed.

"In sum, arguments that the retirement test substantially deters work by older persons are unsupported by credible evidence," Leonasio said.

The new report could influence an existing congressional dispute over the earnings limit. Senate Minority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) and other Republican congressional leaders earlier this year held a news conference to press for repeal of the earnings limit, which would cost \$25 billion over the next five years.

In the Senate, a more modest provision has been approved, based on a proposal by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.), to raise the 65-69 earnings limit this year to \$10,560.

In the House, a Ways and Means subcommittee has endorsed a smaller increase, to \$10,200 next year.

Although Social Security Commissioner Gwendolyn S. King favors some liberalization of the earnings test, she said, "Any responsible change in the earnings test must recognize the seriousness of the current budget deficit and be structured in such a manner as to be revenue neutral and not jeopardize the long-term financial solvency of the Social Security program."

## ENGLISH, THE TIE THAT BINDS

### HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, the United States is proud of its melting-pot society. Cultural diversity and ethnic pride continue in this land of tolerance and democracy. We are a tapestry of multicolored threads that stretch from coast to coast. Each thread is important to the whole and should never be unraveled.

But we begin to wear away at those threads when we try to deny our commonality. First among the ties that bind the tapestry together is our Constitution and Declaration of Independence, with the resultant law of the land. And second, is our common language, English.

Science fiction envisions a time when we will communicate without language, mind to mind. But until that future vision becomes reality, it is imperative that we be able to communicate in any area of this Nation, at any time, with anyone.

Listening to the recent summit talks between Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and President Bush, I was struck by how difficult it is to listen to a speech when it must be interpreted. The flow is broken and the ideas seem disjointed because of the delivery.

Mr. Speaker, we welcome the flow of immigrants who have helped to make this country great. But they cannot participate fully in what this country has to offer unless they can communicate effectively.

A recent article in the San Diego Union honored a group of soldiers from World War II. These soldiers were the Navajo talkers who



spoke in a code that could not be broken by the enemy. We owe them a debt impossible to repay. Their ability to retain their native tongue helped us stymie the enemy. But their further value came in the fact that they could also speak English fluently.

By the same token, I feel that as a nation so involved in the world, Americans should learn to speak a foreign language.

I have added my name to H.R. 4424 to make English the official language of our country. I believe it is a necessary piece of legislation and I believe others in this Nation have come to that realization, most recently the State of Alabama.

#### BLIND WORKERS EMPOWERMENT ACT

#### HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to amend a certain feature of our Social Security System—a feature that serves the ironic function of denying disability benefits to blind individuals who choose to work beyond a given, and quite modest level of income. I speak of the so-called cliff effect: That loss of all Social Security benefits—and possibly of Medicare coverage as well—for blind beneficiaries who earn even \$1 above the amount of exempt earnings, presently capped at \$9,360.

It should never be the intention of any benefits system to undermine, or as in this case, to utterly stifle the impetus or the ability of any of our citizens to work. The blind community in particular has consistently distinguished itself for the enormous and varied contributions it makes professionally. Blind individuals overcome a number of daunting challenges, both physical and social, to remain productive members of our work force. This fact alone compels us to ensure Social Security provisions that do nothing to compound the enormity of these challenges.

Specifically, my bill, the Blind Workers Empowerment Act exempts blind workers from the substantial gainful activity [SGA] criterion—that standard designating a level of income, which if exceeded, results in a complete loss of one's Social Security benefits. There are currently approximately 90,000 blind people on the Social Security disability insurance rolls, the majority of whom are over 50 years of age. As is the case with older workers aged 65 to 69—who suffer a similar, but less drastic reduction in benefits on income earned above a certain level, many of these blind persons are willing and able to work, to pay taxes, and to provide their experience and talents to employers. We should not permit the Social Security to perpetuate this economic barrier to productivity and employment.

Removing the earning limitations for blind individuals also makes a good deal of economic sense for the U.S. Treasury. For those who can return to the labor market, their earnings will benefit the economy through increased taxes paid and payments made to the Social Security and Medicare trust funds,

through reduced transfer payments from entitlement programs, and through the general advantages of an increased worker participation. Additionally, the Social Security Administration will save by the elimination of administrative costs presently required to maintain an elaborate system needed to track the earnings of a blind worker, reach agreements on expenses necessary for work, and make the determinations of substantial gainful activity.

Mr. Speaker, this bill enjoys the unanimous support of the disability community. Among those groups who have lent their endorsement to my measure are: The National Industries for the Blind, the American Federation for the Blind, and the California Council of the Blind. It is my hope that many of my colleagues will join with this coalition in encouraging all citizens to participate fully in the professional life of our country.

#### SUPPORT THE SENIOR NUTRITION PROGRAM

#### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Senior Citizen Nutrition Program that seniors across the country rely on for more than 150 million meals a year.

I think all of my colleagues would agree there are few programs as effective as the Congregate Meals Program in our effort to secure a decent retirement for seniors. In my district, the Macomb County Senior Nutrition Program currently serves 1,700 seniors. However, two sites will be shut down if State and Federal funding shortfalls continue.

Seniors are threatened with hunger and isolation as underfunded nutrition sites are forced to close. We've got to begin today to restore support for this program and the seniors it serves. I am appalled that President Bush continues to propose to underfund the Senior Nutrition Program. We must support a substantial increase in funding if we want this program to continue nationwide.

Sites are threatened because Federal funding has failed to keep pace with inflation and the increasing demand for senior nutrition services. Meal providers have less money but must serve more people.

For several years, meal costs have risen dramatically. In 1989, meal prices rose by 2 cents to as much as 75 cents per meal. For average projects that serve 170,000 total meals, this meal cost increase alone represented over \$15,000 per project.

Even now, seniors are waiting to get into nutrition centers. There are 2,000 people on Kentucky waiting lists, 4,000 on Michigan lists, and 16,000 on Maryland lists. In three States alone, that is 22,000 hungry seniors. Without new funding, the program will never be expanded to feed these seniors.

The Senior Nutrition Program allows senior citizens to meet regularly with friends to enjoy a freshly prepared meal which is both nutritious and satisfying. For some seniors, this is their only meal of the day. For others, it is their only time away from home. For all of

them, it is important to their financial and physical well-being.

In 1965, Congress made a special commitment to senior citizens when it passed the Older Americans Act. Since then the act has grown to encompass many services for seniors, none more important than its nutrition programs. I urge my colleagues to join me in seeking an increase in funding for the Senior Nutrition Program.

#### EFFECT OF CLEAN AIR LEGISLATION ON RURAL AMERICA

#### HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, when finally approved, will be a long overdue step toward ensuring that all Americans breathe clean air. As a member of the Group of Nine, I have worked for several years to help break the legislative impasse over new clean air legislation. I am extremely pleased that the House has approved a strong, sensible new air pollution control bill.

For the first time, Congress will approve controls on emissions of sulfur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen for the purpose of reducing acid rain. And, the bill approved by the House will rehabilitate the largely ineffective program of air toxic emission control that has been on the books since 1970.

Despite the heavy focus of previous legislation on controlling smog problems in urban areas, the need for this new, more prescriptive legislation is clear, 101 cities that have failed to attain the national ambient air quality standard [NAAQS] for ozone, and 44 cities continue to be in nonattainment status for carbon monoxide.

While I strongly support effective legislation to deal with smog problems in our cities, I must point out that many other areas of the country are already in compliance with the NAAQS.

I am concerned that the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] will implement a number of the policy directives in the clean air act amendments through uniform, national rules. A uniform national approach will ease administration and enforcement but would also impose substantial and unnecessary costs on rural areas that are in attainment with air quality standards. While uniform standards may be an easy way out for regulators, I submit that the attendant costs placed on rural citizens would be too high.

During the process of writing the House bill, I worked to establish as a clear policy objective the differentiation of regulatory approaches between attainment and nonattainment regions of the country. To the maximum extent practicable, the EPA Administrator should regulate in attainment areas only when there is a significant air quality benefit. Such a policy would simply minimize unnecessary new regulatory costs on rural areas and other areas already in attainment.

I am pleased that the House-passed bill does include an important and unprecedented

first step in that direction. The Administrator would be required to distinguish between attainment and nonattainment areas in establishing a maximum gasoline Reid vapor pressure during the high ozone season. In the rule that would be required by H.R. 3030, the Administrator could not set gasoline RVP below 9 pounds per square inch. in attainment areas. Compared with the 7.8-pound-per-square-inch standard that would be promulgated without this language for Kansas and other Southern States, the 9-pound per-square-inch standard will mean millions of dollars in savings for farmers, rural residents, and others living in attainment areas.

It is unfortunate that we were unable to agree on how to accomplish the broader objective. I hope that the Administrator will take this first step as a strong signal that solutions are to be sought that minimize unnecessary regulation on citizens that are not part of the problem.

I think I speak for all rural Americans in saying that we want every American to be able to enjoy clean air and that we are prepared to do our part where we can make a difference. Certainly this legislation has many provisions that will require rural America to make major investments to improve air quality. But let's make sure that the costs imposed on rural citizens are absolutely necessary to improve air quality.

My district, as is the case with all rural districts, is faced with a number of major challenges: A slowly recovering agricultural economy, a badly deteriorated infrastructure, and a lack of vital human services, including medical care. I don't want to see scarce resources misdirected away from these vital challenges through environmental regulations that do little or nothing to help improve environmental quality.

I would like to thank Chairman DINGELL, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. SHARP, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. WHITTAKER, and other distinguished colleagues representing rural areas on both sides of the aisle who worked with me on this issue.

I would also like to express my appreciation for the efforts of a number of agricultural organizations that worked hard to raise this issue and joined me in searching for a reasonable solution—the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Grange, the National Farmers Union, the National Milk Producers Federation, Farmland Industries, Inc., Genex, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., National Cooperative Refinery Association, Riceland Foods, Inc., Missouri Farmers Association [MFA] Oil Co., Southern States Cooperative, Inc., Growmark, Inc., Countrymark, Inc., and Agway, Inc.

I personally intend to continue to work with these organizations during the implementation of this legislation to encourage the EPA Administrator to be sensitive to need to differentiate between attainment and nonattainment areas whenever possible. A great deal is at stake for rural America.

## PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPER WINS PULITZER

**HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I am calling to your attention the second of 10 editorials written by Tom Hylton of the Pottstown Mercury in Pottstown, PA.

These editorials on the subject of farmland preservation won this year's Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing, and I commend them to my colleagues.

### DENSELY POPULATED ENGLAND PRESERVES ITS COUNTRYSIDE—WE SHOULD TOO

Pictured below is the English city of Bath, founded by the Romans about 45 A.D., a few years after the death of Christ.

The city was already ancient in the days of King Arthur, and more than 1,000 years old when Richard the Lion Hearted returned from the Crusades.

Bath looks much the same today as it did when Richard Brinsley Sheridan made it the setting for his 1775 play, *The Rivals*, and Jane Austen devoted 19 chapters of her novel, *Northanger Abbey*, to it in 1818.

But the English have not only preserved the buildings. They have preserved the countryside around it. Bath has more people living in it—80,000—than Reading, Pennsylvania, yet the city is completely surrounded by open fields.

As soon as the city ends, the countryside begins. Most of England is like that.

That's because the English, as well as other Europeans, have learned to preserve and protect their most irreplaceable resource—their land.

England is more than twice as densely populated as Pennsylvania.

If the English allowed developers to gobble up woods and farmland for unplanned development as we do in Pennsylvania, their farms would have disappeared decades ago.

But the English have managed their land so wisely that Americans take vacations to their small island to enjoy unspoiled countryside.

As the world's leading exporter of food, the United States would love to see the English turn their country into another Delaware County—with wall-to-wall congestion—and buy their food from us.

But the Europeans, who went through a terrible famine after World War II, rightly believe that food security is a vital part of national security.

They also know that once a farm is turned into a housing development, it can never be replaced.

Despite a growing population, the English have preserved their rural society through determined and conscientious planning.

Shouldn't we be doing the same?

The sale of prime farmland to developers may produce huge profits for landowners and foster a booming economy, but at a dreadful price.

We are squandering our most precious resource—forsaking our heritage, ruining our environment, and crippling our biggest industry, which is agriculture—by allowing the developers to pave over the farms.

The English have shown that it is possible to accommodate growth without destroying the countryside.

It is a lesson we must learn soon—or it will be too late.

## UNITED STATES-SOVIET CHEMICAL WEAPONS AGREEMENT

**HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER**  
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, at their recent Washington summit, President Bush and President Gorbachev signed a historical pact to eliminate their current stocks of chemical weapons and end all new production. This agreement represents an achievement of major proportions for President Bush who has championed chemical nonproliferation for over a decade. It also leads the way to real progress at the Geneva negotiations where over 40 nations try to agree on a multilateral chemical weapons nonproliferation accord. Such an accord would include a ban on the production and usage of chemical weapons.

One of the leaders in the Congress on the issue of chemical nonproliferation and the U.S. chemical weapons program is DANTE FASCELL, the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Over the years, Mr. FASCELL has shown great foresight and wisdom as he has attempted to craft our chemical weapons program in a way that would not stifle the prospects for a nonproliferation agreement. He also played a pivotal role in preventing the United States from proceeding with full-scale production of new binary chemical weapons that suffer from intractable technical difficulties and flawed logic and would not serve our national security interests.

Following the initiation of the agreement last week, Chairman FASCELL issued an excellent statement that I commend to all of the Members of the House.

### SUPERPOWER AGREEMENT ENHANCES GLOBAL CHEMICAL DISARMAMENT

(By Representative DANTE B. FASCELL, June 1, 1990)

President Bush and President Gorbachev have just made a momentous decision on chemical arms control and disarmament. At the Washington Summit, they signed an agreement not only to begin destruction of their chemical weapons but also to immediately stop the production of these indiscriminate weapons.

This affirmation of long-standing bipartisan congressional efforts to stop chemical weapons production and use eliminates the inconsistencies and contradictions that plagued the Reagan administration's policy on chemical weapons. For the first time, Congress has effectively stopped the production and deployment of a major weapons system. Secretary of State Baker should be commended for obtaining a concurrent Soviet position at the Moscow ministerial last month.

Secretary Baker has accurately described the U.S. Soviet chemical weapons ban as "a trailblazing agreement." It gives the superpowers a unified stance on the critical issues of destruction and nonproduction. By establishing an unambiguous leadership role for both the United States and the Soviet Union at the multilateral chemical talks in



Geneva, it significantly enhances the likelihood of convincing other states to support a worldwide ban on the production and usage of chemical weapons.

This is an unprecedented and unique arms control agreement. It is unprecedented because it provides for U.S.-Soviet cooperation in destroying their respective chemical weapons stocks. It is unique because both superpowers agree to immediately stopping chemical weapons production thereby providing the best hope for a negotiated global ban.

As the superpowers lay down their chemical gauntlet together, they are challenging all countries to do the same. No more carping and sniping at the superpowers. No more grumbling about past U.S. hypocrisy of wanting to produce new binary chemical weapons while simultaneously expecting others to forswear these weapons. The moment of truth has come when all nations must exert their political will and courage necessary to ban these inhumane weapons once and for all. Anything less is simply not acceptable.

It has been a long hard eight-year struggle for the House of Representatives to finally convince the executive branch of the foreign policy logic, arms control rationale, and good common sense of its position opposing the production of new binary chemical weapons.

It was simply foolish to spend billions on new chemical weapons that were:

Technically flawed and consistently failed DOD's own testing standards as documented by GAO; rejected by our European allies; demonstrated to have no practical military value; and morally repugnant to civilized mankind.

Contrary to persistent Pentagon contentions that binary chemical weapons would somehow add to U.S. security, the only thing they added to was the Federal deficit! Consequently, congressional action effectively stopped a new generation of chemical weapons from being produced and deployed.

This congressional action combined this week with a summit signature of a U.S.-Soviet agreement to halt chemical weapons production and to begin destruction stakes out a new credibility and leadership for the United States on this issue.

When Presidents Bush and Gorbachev laid down the chemical weapons gauntlet at the Washington Summit and signed a chemical arms control agreement, it was an historic arms control achievement. It will signal the greatest hope for the beginning of the end for chemical weapons.

This arms control achievement is a great confidence-building measure—both between the two superpowers and between the superpowers and the rest of the world. It represents a concrete example of superpower cooperation at its best. It represents a turning point because, now, other nations have no excuse for not joining the superpowers in ridding the world of all chemical weapons by the beginning of the 21st century.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MSGR. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER

#### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the

inspiring service of Msgr. Thomas Francis Meagher of Upland, CA. Monsignor Meagher will be honored in the coming days upon his retirement after 50 years of dedicated service to the church.

Monsignor Meagher was born during the early war years on June 20, 1915, the oldest of 11 children. Some years later, he was destined to begin his service as a priest in Manchester, England, as the guns of war thundered and German bombs were dropped upon the cities of England. The Irish priests ordained for San Diego Diocese and other dioceses in the United States were unable to secure transportation and thus Father Tom volunteered as an assistant and chaplain to Ancoats Hospital where he attended the casualties of Hitler's bombing raids. Because they were in short supply and desperately needed, he later became an Army chaplain.

Following the war years, Father Meagher began his U.S. ministry in San Antonio, TX. He then joined the San Diego Diocese for which he was ordained on June 9, 1940. Father Meagher enjoyed a temporary stay at St. George's in Ontario under the pastorship of Father Casey who hailed from the same seminary, St. Patrick's, Thurles. His first pastorate was Jacumba, the poorest and least endowed parish in the diocese. He then spent 2 years in Lake Elsinore before going to Rialto where he pastored before a loving congregation for 10 years. Seeking an environment conducive to contemplative rest and study, Father Meagher migrated to the Indian Mission of Yuma, AZ. He then moved to Sunny-mead where he spent 10 years before being assigned to St. Anthony's in Upland. He began his service there on June 1, 1982.

Monsignor Meagher has often been overheard declaring, "I have had a great life, serving in many extensions of church ministry. I have found wonderful people wherever I have gone. The priesthood is the world's greatest calling, rendered outstandingly wonderful by being privileged to work for people, delightful and wonderful."

Mr. Speaker, I know the people of St. Anthony's and many others whose lives he has touched share in wishing Monsignor Meagher well in the coming years. I ask that you and my colleagues join me today in recognizing this wonderful, giving man who has truly blessed so many people. It is fitting that the House of Representatives pay tribute to him today.

#### JAMES M. COUGHLIN HIGH SCHOOL CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize James M. Coughlin High School of Wilkes-Barre, PA, on its 100th anniversary.

During its 100 years of existence, Coughlin High School has experienced a number of changes. Incorporated in 1890, the school originally occupied the third floor of a building on the corner of Washington and Union

Streets in Wilkes-Barre, PA. It was known as Union Street High School.

In order to accommodate the demands of an expanding student enrollment, a new building was added in 1896. The students used an enclosed bridge to pass from one building to the other. Construction on a larger building to house the entire school began in 1909. In 1911, the school settled into its new facility.

In 1925, the school was dedicated in memory of James M. Coughlin who has served as superintendent of schools in Wilkes-Barre from 1890 to 1918. The school continued to grow and 30 years later, in 1954, the school was renovated and an annex constructed.

Over the past 100 years, Coughlin High School has granted diplomas to 28,000 students with the first class consisting of 10 graduates. Distinguished graduates of Coughlin High School include Adm. Harold R. Stark, class of 1898, commander of U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters and Dorothy Andrews Kabis, U.S. Treasurer.

Currently, Coughlin High School's student body is comprised of students from the following seven municipalities: Bear Creek Township, Buck Township, Laffin Borough, Laurel Run Borough, Plains Township, Wilkes-Barre Township, and the city of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate the principal of James M. Coughlin High School, Mr. W.T. Schwab, its faculty, and students on this happy occasion. I hope that Coughlin High School has continued success in educating the young men and women of northeastern Pennsylvania to be the future leaders of the region and the Nation.

#### FRANCIS STEIN, AN OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY LEADER

#### HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to call to the attention of our colleagues an outstanding citizen who has been a leader to many and a great leader to the young men in his community.

Francis Stein is native of Washingtonville, NY. He continues to reside in the town of Blooming Grove, NY and is principal of an elementary school in Rockland County. He is married, has six children, and also three grandchildren.

As a boy, he walked the scouting trail through to the rank of Eagle Scout. An educator for more than 35 years, he returned to Boy Scouting 7 years ago as an adult leader and as Scout Master of Troop 416 for the past 3 years.

As a leader of boys he has taught values and commitment and inspired many boys to extend their efforts to advance and to succeed. His ability to relate with all types of boys is evident in the accomplishments of the boys whose lives he has touched. He has led the way for 20 Eagle Scouts, 4 of whom will receive their Eagle Awards in June 1990.

As an adult leader, Francis Stein became a member of the O.A., earned the Scout Mas-

ter's Key and was named Scout Master of the Year for the Minisink District in 1989. He earned the adult religious award for his faith. The values he has taught the boys of Washingtonville, as well as the adults who have worked with him, can be best summed up in the phrase that Troop 416 has adopted as its motto: "Share the Spirit."

Mr. Stein will be honored on Sunday, June 10, for his exceptional work in Scouting and the community.

Mr. Speaker, it is with distinct pleasure that I salute the achievements of Mr. Francis Stein and offer my best wishes to him in the future.

## A SALUTE TO SONIA THOMPSON

### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sonia Thompson, a very special woman who has devoted more than a decade of service to the preservation of our environment.

Her commitment and efforts have directly benefited all of us who have enjoyed the peace and solitude of the Santa Monica Mountains. Sonia served on the Comprehensive Planning Commission that defined the borders of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area in 1978. Later she became the first deputy director and budget officer of the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, which was established by the California Legislature in 1980 to acquire land and operate programs for park, recreation, and conservation purposes in the mountains.

Sonia also has been vitally instrumental in developing many of the conservancy's programs, procedures, and acquisitions. Her efforts to work with special groups such as hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers have made their input part of the cooperative park-planning process.

Sonia Thompson has been a true and loyal friend of the Santa Monica Mountains. Because of Sonia's years of dedication, the Santa Monicas today provide thousands of acres of open space and natural beauty just minutes away from the homes and businesses of millions of residents of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. In addition, Sonia has led the fight to secure funding for the Recreational Transit Program, which enables up to 25,000 people a year to enjoy the mountains.

Mr. Speaker, Sonia Thompson is an inspiration to us all. I'm certain my colleagues join me in saluting her tireless commitment to the preservation of our mountain resources, which will be treasured and enjoyed by generations to come.

## CONGRATULATIONS TO ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL

### HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate St. Joseph's Elementary School in Astoria, which was recently honored by the U.S. Department of Education with the Blue Ribbon Schools Award. This award is the top prize in the nationwide elementary school recognition program. St. Joseph's is the only school in New York City and one of only 221 schools nationwide to be so honored for academic excellence and community involvement.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of St. Joseph's graduating class of 1946, I have long been aware of the invaluable contributions that St. Joseph's makes to the Astoria community. At a time when many Americans are concerned about the quality of our Nation's educational system, it is imperative that we recognize and learn from schools like St. Joseph's which are succeeding in today's educational environment. I believe the shining record of St. Joseph's Elementary School should serve as a model for educators across the United States. In that regard, I would like to commend the New York Daily News article entitled, "Grade E for Excellent" which describes St. Joseph's formula for success to my colleagues attention and ask that it be included in the RECORD immediately following my remarks.

[From the New York Daily News, June 6, 1990]

## GRADE IS 'E' FOR EXCELLENT—ST. JOSEPH'S OF ASTORIA WINS HONORS

(By John Garcia)

St. Joseph's School in Astoria is a little Catholic institution having a big effect on its community.

Besides teaching at a level of excellence recently praised by the U.S. Department of Education, St. Joseph's offers counseling to students and parents and recreation for everyone during its 14 daily hours of operation.

The end of the school day doesn't mean students leave the building at 28-46 44th St. for very long. Within 30 minutes after school lets out, many have returned—for ballet classes, student club meetings and other after-school activities.

In the afternoon, parents are trained to use computers so that they can work on reading and writing with their children. Classes are taught on parenting and parents are helped with job-hunting.

## ON TARGET

"This is exactly what (Schools Chancellor Joseph) Fernandez is talking about when he mentions community-based education," said Herbert Stupp, the U.S. Department of Education's regional representative in the city.

Sister Virginia Anne, the principal of St. Joseph's, even has a network of "informants" who tell her what street corners the children should avoid because of drug sales there.

One visiting educator, who recommended the school be honored with a national Blue Ribbon Schools Award, said that St. Joseph's, "wrote the book on schools and community involvement."

"It makes sense that a community helps make a school what it is and vice versa," Sister Anne said. "We've been serving this community for over 100 years (108 to be exact) and we know what these people need."

St. Joseph's is the only school in New York City to win the Blue Ribbon Schools Award, the top prize in the nationwide Elementary School Recognition Program. New York State schools accounted for 18 of the 221 schools chosen around the country.

Schools chosen for national Blue Ribbons must meet achievement criteria in math and reading. St. Joseph's was rated by independent auditors from outside the city on parent and community support (very high rating), teacher environment and leadership.

But this year, special attention was given to geography education. This is where St. Joseph's might have had an unfair advantage.

Nestled quietly among houses built during the early part of the century, St. Joseph's has always served as the community center for a continuous stream of immigrants settling in Astoria. At the beginning of the century, they were mostly Italians and Irish. Now there are large numbers of Dominicans, Colombians and Koreans.

"We started out helping immigrants and we're still doing it," Sister Anne said.

Almost 30 nationalities are represented in St. Joseph's 531-member student body, though Italians still make up a large part (49%) of the school's registration. Many feel that it is this richness of cultures that has helped forge the school's complete educational system.

## RACIAL DIVERSITY

"We celebrate racial diversity here and that helps the teachers, parents, and students inter-relate," Sister Anne said. Any tour of the school includes a stop at each class' "Family of the Week," which includes a picture and a few words on that family's customs and culture.

"Everyone in that class prays for that family," Sister Anne says proudly.

The school, which offers kindergarten through eighth grade, emphasizes two premises in its approach to teaching geography: people come from around the world and the world is a creation of God encompassing the people of God.

Masses at St. Joseph's Church located several blocks away at 26-46 44th St. are said in English, Spanish, and Italian.

## OTHER AREAS

The system of community-based education seems to attract interest outside the little tight side streets of Astoria. Though a neighborhood school, St. Joseph's attracts students from throughout Queens, Brooklyn, Manhattan and Long Island.

Within one week of the announcement that the school had won a Blue Ribbon, word spread that the parents had made the right choice.

"This is your basic, neighborhood school, so people have a lot of pride around here," said alumna Mary Ann Stanko, whose three children also benefit from the school's education. "It seems that people are not concerned just about their kids, but about other kids in the school."



# COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MILTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

## HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Milton Police Department, of Milton, MA, which will be celebrating its 100th anniversary on Sunday, June 10.

For the past 100 years, the members of the Milton Police Department have worked to protect the citizens of their community. These brave men and women daily risk their lives to insure that the people of Milton can live without fear, free from the threat of danger or violence.

The Milton Police Department will celebrate this special day with an open house at the Milton Police Station. Other area police departments will join the Milton Fire Department, ambulance companies and the Norfolk County Sheriffs Department in paying tribute to their colleagues.

The open house will feature demonstrations by the Department's K-9 and mounted units. Members of the Department will conduct fingerprinting of young children to improve identification of lost children. There will also be a number of displays, including a police helicopter, motorcycles, a police robot, and a number of antique police vehicles. In addition, the new Milton Police museum will be completed for the Open House, and the Department's history book "Pride in Blue" will be available.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that my colleagues join me in honoring the members of the Milton Police Department, and I urge the people of Milton to visit the open house and pay tribute to these brave men and women.

## ABSENCE ON AMTRAK VETO OVERRIDE

## HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, the vote to override the Presidential veto of H.R. 2364, the Amtrak Reauthorization Improvement Act of 1989, is to occur on June 7, 1990. This legislation has passed the House twice overwhelmingly and it is my hope that a veto override will prevail.

Unfortunately, I have had to request a leave of absence for this date in order to attend funeral services for Commissioner Edward Tilghman of Baltimore, MD. Commissioner Tilghman recently succumbed to a long-time illness and will be severely missed by the entire Baltimore community.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to go on record in favor of a veto override of the Amtrak Reauthorization Improvement Act of 1989.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### A SALUTE TO JOSEPH PENKALA

## HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Joseph Penkala, of Warren, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Warren Public High School, in Warren, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by Warren Public High School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Joseph has clearly met these criteria by his participation on the student council throughout high school, as a representative in 9th and 10th grade and as president in 11th and 12th grade. In 10th, 11th, and 12th grades he competed on the math team and was selected as a Voice of Democracy Winner and a member of the National Honor Society. Other academic achievements include being a finalist in the Gardner Medal Contest in his sophomore and junior years, winning second place at the State level in the American Legion Oratorical Contest in his sophomore year, and being the recipient of the U.R.I. Book Award in his junior year. Along with all of these awards and responsibilities, Joseph volunteers for the American Heart Association and Catholic Charities Drive and is a member of the Community Drug Abuse Education Committee and the school department Equal Opportunity Task Force. He plans to attend West Point in the fall.

Joseph is truly one of Rhode Island's brightest students. I commend him for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

### A SALUTE TO DR. H. FRANK COLLINS

## HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Dr. H. Frank Collins, senior pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in Bellflower, CA, for his 7 years of spiritual leadership and community activity. Dr. Collins, the youngest of 12 children was born in a farming district of northwestern Alabama. In pursuit of an education, he attended schools in Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois. Dr. Collins holds doctorate degrees from Bob Jones University, California Graduate School of Theology, and Pacific Coast Baptist Bible College.

In July 1951, Dr. Collins was ordained, and pastored churches in Franklin, IN and Greenville, SC. He served as assistant to the president of Baptist Bible College of Springfield, MO, until he answered the call to be the pastor of Calvary Baptist Church of Bellflower, CA in June 1963. This congregation, under his guidance grew from less than 500 members to its present followers of approximately 3,000, and supports 52 missionaries world-

wide. In addition to its missionary work, Calvary Baptist also supports three educational institutions, two of which honor Dr. Collins by naming dormitories—Collins Hall—as a testament to his good work and caring for his fellow men and women.

Prior to his ministry, Dr. Collins, a professional musician, enjoyed a career on radio and television, and continued in the media as a speaker on radio and television for a program "Meet In Time at Calvary", on Channel 9 in Los Angeles and heard on several radio stations in the Los Angeles area for over 15 years.

Dr. Collins married the former Bernice Scott of Indiana in 1946. She was a professional singer with the CBS Network and radio station WHAS of Louisville, KY. Of this happy union, two children, Sandra Gale Lapham of Bellflower, CA and David Scott Collins of Lubbock, TX were born.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege and honor to ask you and my colleagues to join with me and my constituents in the 31st Congressional District of California, in acclaiming Dr. Collins, a leader in the community, a role model for us all, and an inspiration to the congregation at Calvary Baptist Church.

### SALUTING THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT AWARDEES OF THE "THANKS TO TEACHERS" PROGRAM

## HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate three teachers from the Fourth Congressional District of California, which I represent, who are being honored as part of the National Thanks to Teachers Program, a program to honor our Nation's outstanding teachers. I was pleased to attend the Sacramento area kickoff for this program last February and would like to offer my best wishes on their selection as outstanding teachers.

One recipient, Jayne Marlink, is an English teacher at Highlands High School, in North Highlands, CA, with 13 years of teaching experience. She holds a B.A. in English and an M.A. in education/English language development from California State University, Sacramento.

A mentor teacher in writing and chair of the English department from 1986 to the present, Jayne is also producer of Writers in the Spotlight. She has also been honored with the Sacramento County Office of Education Exemplary Program Award in 1986 and supervised publishing of Multilingual Voices 1985, 1986, and 1987, which received honors by the National Council of Teachers of English. Among her professional activities are the National Writing Project Area 3 Writing Project.

A second winner from the Fourth Congressional District is Susan E. Laskey, a literature and history teacher for the eighth grade at Andrew Carnegie Middle School in Orangevale, CA. A 20-year teaching veteran, Susan holds a B.A. in social science from California State University, Sacramento.

Susan Laskey was one of 30 participants slated for the First Educator's Institute, sponsored by the Library of Congress in 1989, and through her initiative, the Library of Congress selected Carnegie to pilot the American Memory Project. Among her numerous other accomplishments, Susan is Model Technology School curriculum coordinator, mentor teacher, and was selected constitutional mentor by the Center for Law Related Education.

The third awardee from the Fourth Congressional District is Jim Carvalho, a fourth and fifth grade teacher at Orangevale Open School, in Orangevale, CA. A graduate of St. Patrick's College, Mountain View with a B.A. in philosophy and an M.A. in early childhood from San Jose State University, Jim has 11 years of teaching experience.

Again, I wish to offer my congratulations to these three outstanding teachers. Each deserves our acknowledgement and appreciation for the job they do in teaching our children and should be proud of this award.

### ISRAELI CIVILIANS ATTACKED BY PLO GUERRILLAS

**HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 7, 1990*

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, on May 30, Israeli troops intercepted a Palestine Liberation Front attack on Israeli civilians. Two speed boats, filled with 16 guerrillas were launched from a ship which had sailed from Libya. Fortunately, they were detected and intercepted by Israeli forces. For over 2 years, this administration has justified its dialog with the Palestine Liberation Organization based partly on the principle that the PLO had disavowed the use of terrorism against Israel.

To claim, as Yasser Arafat has, that it is the result which determines whether an act is terrorist or not is absurd. There is no shadow of doubt that Abu Abbas, the notorious mastermind of the Achille Lauro hijacking that resulted in the heinous murder of Leon Klinghoffer, meant for innocent Israelis to be murdered by his operation.

Mr. Speaker, the PLO has been speaking with a forked tongue. While they try to sell to the United States in English that they have really changed, they continue to advocate violence against Israel and Arabic. The PLO wrongly thinks they need to convince the United States they are sincere. If the PLO hopes to play any constructive role in bringing peace to the Middle East, they must convince Israel and not the United States administration or the United States Congress they are willing to be constructive. The time has come for the administration to look hypocrisy in the face and to cease making a mockery of our foreign policy.

### TRIBUTE TO NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

**HON. BILL GREEN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 7, 1990*

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to one of New York's finest institutions, New York University [NYU], an outstanding school part of which is located in my congressional district. This past Tuesday, June 5, the university inaugurated the pending construction of its new biomolecular medical research building in a special groundbreaking ceremony.

That building is NYU's largest financial commitment and is expected to bring in eminent research scientists to utilize what will be a state-of-the-art laboratory facility.

I ask my esteemed colleagues to join me in offering sincere congratulations to New York University. With the addition of the new biomolecular medical research building, I have every expectation that NYU will build on its past achievements and will continue to be a leader in the field of science and medicine.

### THE REAL VICTIMS OF THE S&L SCANDAL

**HON. BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 7, 1990*

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, one of the true wonders of the S&L scandal is how difficult it has been for people to separate the good guys from the bad. To me, this should be the easiest part. It has always seemed to me that the crooks responsible for the bailout; the embezzlers, swindlers, over-appraisers, and speculators, are the bad guys. On the other hand, I think it is pretty clear that the victims of this whole mess—the good guys—are the depositors.

Common sense would dictate, then, that in our efforts to address the thrift crisis we should seek to punish the swindlers while protecting the depositors.

If we look around us today, however, it is pretty clear that something has gone awry in our attempts to do this.

The Resolution Trust Corporation, the giant quasi-governmental agency designed to oversee the bailout, has hired hundreds of questionable former thrift industry employees to help with this task. In other words, the wolves are back watching the chicken coop.

And while the bad guys are being given well-paying desk jobs, what is being done for the victims of this crisis? Not much. The administration seems to be of the mind that insuring deposits is as much as it needs to do for taxpayers and depositors. While insuring deposits has at least prevented the bank runs that characterized the crippling financial insolvencies of the Great Depression, I believe that taxpayers deserve more.

After all, whether or not they had money in a S&L, taxpayers will be hit with a \$2,000 per

person bill for the cost of the bailout. The administration seems to have no qualms about collecting money to pay for the losses of the thrift industry, yet it seems reluctant to go after the people who stole the money in the first place.

The more I read about the lax pursuit of the crooks responsible for the thrift crisis, the more I can understand the frustration of the man who stood up in anger on television one day and cried, "Don't make the taxpayers pay for the bailout! Make the government pay!" If the administration chooses to forgive the crooks involved in the thrift crisis by not going after them, then the voting public will have no choice but to hold the Bush administration accountable.

I don't feel like spending the rest of my congressional days bickering about who is to blame for the thrift crisis, and I don't think the American people feel like listening to the debate. I, like they, want action, not more words. I never liked the bailout bill, and it is apparent that the American people don't either. We owe it to the taxpayers, however, to go after the people who are responsible for this mess. It is clear who the bad guys are, so I say to the Bush administration; let's go get them.

### A CEAUSESCU LEGACY: WAREHOUSE FOR CHILDREN

**HON. LES AuCOIN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 7, 1990*

Mr. AuCOIN. Mr. Speaker, for 6 months now, winds of change have swept aside tyrants and dictators and curtains of iron, and replaced them with the dream of democracy. Captive peoples are now beginning to taste the benefits of freedom and for the first time to make choices that will determine their own destiny.

These are thrilling changes and they create for us tremendous opportunities—political and economic and humanitarian—to participate in the birth of new democracies. But along side these changes, we are now coming to see some of the darkest, most tragic aspects of the discredited tyrannies coming to light.

One of the worst tragedies occurred in Romania, where thousands of orphaned and abandoned children are being held in dungeon-like institutions in conditions that are reminiscent of concentration camps.

During the evil dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian women were required to have at least four babies—with no access to birth control.

Thousands of these unwanted children are still being held in asylums, in cages and unheated rooms, naked or wrapped in sheets. For a daily feeding they receive a slimy mixture of beans, corn, and rancid fat.

Recently I was able to assist in guaranteeing \$4 million in emergency funding to begin helping these children. To ensure success, I organized a coalition of 60 House Members to push for aid, and with their support, \$4 million was attached to the foreign aid bill that



passed both the House and Senate and was signed into law by President Bush on May 26.

I'm delighted at our success and thank the Members that signed on and supported this effort. Under the terms of the bill, the Agency for International Development [AID] will distribute the funds to UNICEF and the International Red Cross who will be responsible for the relief effort.

Today, the Washington Post, published an article that describes the living hell these children have been subjected to. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD. I am grateful that relief is on its way.

[From the Washington Post, June 7, 1990]

**A CEASESCU LEGACY: WAREHOUSES FOR CHILDREN**

(By Mary Battiata)

**VIDELE, ROMANIA.**—On the second floor of the state-run institution here, dazed toddlers lie or sit in iron cribs in closed, stuffy rooms. Their foreheads are speckled with flies and with scabs and bruises that come from banging their heads and mouths on crib rails. Some cry, but most are silent and appear bewildered behind their bars with the doomed air of laboratory animals.

Down the hall, other cribs hold smaller children, pale skeletons suffering from malnutrition and disease. Despite the heat of the day, several of the children are wrapped in dirty blankets. From one still bundle, only a bluish patch of scalp is visible. Asked if the child inside is alive, an orderly says, "Of course," and pulls back the cover. The tiny skeleton stirs, turns onto its side and groans.

This is one of Romania's homes for abandoned, malnourished and disabled children, one of the human warehouses filled by the policies of the late Romanian dictator Nicolae Ceausescu. It is called the Home for the Deficient and Unsalvageable. Thousands of families, forced by the state to produce babies, deposited infants in institutions like this.

Six months after the revolution that toppled Ceausescu, little has changed in these homes, despite the intervention of international relief organizations. Conservative estimates of foreign relief officials suggest that 15,000 children—and possibly as many as 30,000—are still living in conditions that one French doctor described as "something between Auschwitz and Kampuchea."

French, Dutch and Swiss medical organizations came across these homes in February while trying to trace Romania's infant AIDS epidemic. They were stunned.

"I had never seen anything like this—not even in the poorest countries in the world," said Guilhem Delmas, director of a medical team from the French relief organization Doctors of the World stationed in Bucharest. "It was unbelievable to me that such conditions could exist in Europe at the end of the 20th century."

International relief organizations working to compile a complete list of the orphanages and homes estimate that there are 350 to 500 of them. Romanian government statistics indicate that 15,000 children are housed in orphanages alone.

Delmas said there could be as many as 40,000 children in such facilities, if homes for the mentally handicapped are included. In one home, 40 percent of the children died last year of infectious disease and neglect, Delmas said.

The children are the legacy of a 1965 Ceausescu decree that forbade birth control or abortion and closely monitored pregnant

and fertile women to see that the law was obeyed. Some of the children were injured during botched abortions or deliveries in Romanian hospitals. Most arrived because their families, faced with shortages of food and heat, felt unable to provide for them.

"Children were abandoned because mothers were forced to have children," said Dr. Gheorghe Jipa, director of Bucharest's Victor Babes hospital. "In our country, it was very frequent, because of the misery and bad living situation we were in. Even girls in the eighth grade were compelled to have a child when they became pregnant."

The home in the village of Videle, a 90-minute drive southwest from Bucharest, is not considered among the worst. Yet a staff assistant said matter-of-factly that "about 30" children, or nearly one-fourth of the total 135 child residents, die each year. The home's handful of orderlies have little or no medical training and scant knowledge about the causes of death.

"Sickness, agitation," suggested one.

Since discovering the homes, teams of doctors and international charities have been visiting them, delivering medicine and supplies and urging Romania's post-revolutionary government to help make improvements.

Romanian state television showed pictures of one home, but otherwise the government has been slow to respond, Delmas and others said. There have been a few improvements, but mostly in homes nearest Bucharest, the ones visited by foreign television teams.

In many of the homes, leaky roofs still funnel rain water onto children's beds. Food is sometimes served by throwing it on the floor. Staffers hardly know their charges' names, much less their medical problems. Children are handcuffed to beds so tightly that the cuffs eat into their wrists, according to doctors. Those too small or unable to feed themselves often waste away because their nursing bottles, propped on piles of rags, slip away and there is no one to right them.

"They die of hunger, of very dirty environment, of nobody touching them and of never getting out of their beds," Delmas said.

They also die of AIDS. About 65 percent of Romania's 428 cases of infant acquired immune deficiency syndrome are abandoned children who went to hospitals from orphanages and state homes to be treated for severe malnutrition and were transfused with contaminated blood or hypodermic needles, according to the most recent Romanian government figures. Hepatitis B also is rampant.

The home at Videle contains both the malnourished and the handicapped. Once they arrive, children rarely see their families again.

"In the beginning, when they bring the child here, they have a hard time leaving it. But then they become accustomed to this, and they miss the child less and less," said Rodica Jancu, the home's director.

Once inside the system, it is almost impossible to get out. At the age of 3, abandoned children go through what Romanian officials call a "switching center"—a cursory examination that shuttles them off to homes for handicapped or to children's asylums where they may learn a task, such as basket-making. After that, there is virtually no diagnostic testing in the homes for the handicapped and little teaching or physical therapy.

"The only 'cure' is death, and that does not cure very quickly," said one doctor.

At Videle, children who have mild epilepsy or polio-splayed legs are put together with those who suffer severe autism. The blind or deaf sit in rooms all day with those who cannot control their bodily functions.

Valentin Kovacs, a friendly, mildly retarded 15-year-old boy, spends his days wandering the halls. He was curious and friendly with a visitor, following closely, and was fascinated by a pair of eyeglasses.

"I have shoes!" he exclaimed, showing off a pair of moccasins donated by a Dutch charity. Asked what kind of things he likes to do, he thought for a moment and answered: "To sing, to count and to go back to my mother."

Vasilica Bogoj, 14, is "almost normal," staffers say. Her only obvious defect is physical: Her lower legs are badly twisted and cannot support her body, so she walks on her knees. She is shy but able to speak clearly, and the orderlies have become fond of her. They keep her fully clothed and have even given her a pair of earrings. They had hoped she would be allowed to go to a special school and learn basket-making.

But she was turned down. Why? "Her legs," said a nurse.

The Videle home received a shipment of clothes and toys from a Dutch charity in March. Yet about half the older children squatting in the dayroom recently were naked. Only a few pairs of shoes have been distributed, and those only last week. The toys are displayed in a closed room on the first floor where the children do not go.

"Oh, they destroy their clothes," an orderly said. "We would have to have a new set of clothes for each child each day."

The orderlies—there is one for every 60 children—are mostly older women from the village. They do not seem embarrassed by the conditions, but said they could use more help. There is one teacher, and the director said the home recently has tried to establish a kindergarten.

The state gives them 50 cents a day to feed the children. "What can you do with that?" asked one orderly standing in the stairwell as a boy ascended carrying a bucket of cold stew of tomatoes, water and bread heels.

For recreation, the children play on concrete floors in a bare room. At the sight of a visitor last week, a group burst into a loud chorus of the song that was the anthem of the revolution: "Ole, ole, ole! Ceausescu is no more!"

Foreign doctors working here are increasingly critical of the new Romanian government's inaction, while many Romanian officials chide foreign doctors as being alarmist. One foreign doctor said he was told to calm down because "things are surely worse in Ivory Coast."

Doctors with wide experience say, however, that Romania's system—with its combination of neglect, bureaucracy and haphazard medical care—is in a class by itself. Even in the poorest countries in Africa, they say, mentally and physically disabled children are not left alone in bare rooms for hours every day, deprived of the sound of human language or physical contact.

That kind of treatment, the doctors say, can be blamed on a totalitarian system that made a cult of physical labor and encouraged the idea that anyone unable to labor for the state was not quite human.

"As soon as someone here was considered unproductive—unable to work for the state—he was completely abandoned. It's something typically totalitarian," said Delmas. "To this day, in many hospitals

they don't understand why AIDS children should be kept clean, because in their minds these babies are going to die anyway."

In the beginning, foreign relief teams were patient with the Romanian government's halting steps. But while they once made allowances for the country's poverty and the aftereffects of Ceausescu's terror, they now are increasingly blunt in citing bureaucratic inertia and an erosion of compassion that may be Ceausescu's bleakest legacy.

Other critics note that while spending on the children's homes has increased only slightly, the new government, since January, has spent \$440 million importing luxury electronic goods, such as color television sets and videocassette recorders.

Last week, frustrated by the lack of progress, a delegation of French doctors, the International Red Cross and the U.N. Children's Fund met with Romanian officials to demand more effort from the Health Ministry. Some have begun hinting they will pull their teams out of Romania unless the government makes a concerted effort to improve the situation.

When an earthquake struck Romania last week, it was lunchtime. On the top floor of the Videle home, orderlies spooning gray porridge into the mouths of some crib-bound toddlers dropped what they were doing and, with a visitor, raced down four flights of stairs and outside the cement-slab building. After the shaking stopped, the staff stayed outside, waiting for a feared aftershock, which they said could come in two or three hours.

At windows, the puzzled faces of children could be seen. From open windows came the walls of smaller children, raging at the interruption of their meal.

Asked whether it was important to get the children out before the aftershock hit and possibly damaged the building, staffers looked puzzled. They knew the history of the area, they said, and aftershocks are usually less strong.

"Besides, there are only eight of us and 135 children, so how would we get them out?" one orderly asked.

"Many of them don't have clothes, so if we brought them out we would be exposing them to other diseases," agreed Ion Iordache, a local man who became a bookkeeper at the home after the revolution.

"Don't wave them down here," he advised. "You will only scare them."

#### SUPPORT THE LANGUAGE OF GOVERNMENT ACT

##### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the Language of Government Act, a statute declaring English as the official language of the United States. I am an original cosponsor of this bill, H.R. 4424, introduced to the House of Representatives in March.

Many sound reasons for this statute exist, a few of which I would like to review briefly. First, for decades, English has been the de facto language of the United States. In recent years in the United States, 18 States have designated English as their official language. On June 5, voters in Alabama overwhelmingly

approved a constitutional amendment that would make English the official language.

Second, as a nation of immigrants, the American population is comprised of peoples of all races, nationalities, and languages. All of these people can find a common means of communication in the English language.

Finally, by passing this legislation, we will create an affirmative obligation to preserve, protect, and enhance the role of English as the official language. Our Government will then be required to provide opportunities for those who do not speak English to learn the language.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation.

#### RECOGNIZING THE CAPITOL CITY JUNIOR RIFLE CLUB ON ITS 15TH ANNIVERSARY

##### HON. JOSEPH E. BRENNAN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend the Capitol City Junior Rifle Club on its 15th anniversary. The club located in Augusta, ME, has been at the forefront of teaching youngsters the importance of firearms safety in hunting and target shooting. Another important aspect of the club's efforts with the young members has been a program used to cultivate good sportsmanship—a quality needed in all facets of life.

One individual deserves special recognition on the club's 15th anniversary, and he is Julian Beale III. Mr. Beale is a nationally acclaimed expert in firearms and marksmanship, who has been tireless in his work with the young members of the club. At a time when our youth needs people to work with them to promote worthy efforts, like the teaching of good sportsmanship, Mr. Beale deserves our special appreciation.

As the Representative of Maine's First Congressional District, I join with my fellow Mainers in paying tribute to the Capitol City Junior Rifle Club on its 15th anniversary and wish it continued success.

#### THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF PROJECT HEAD START

##### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, May 18, 1990 marked the 25th anniversary of President Lyndon B. Johnson's signing of the Executive order which began Project Head Start. Project Head Start began 25 years ago as an effort to help economically disadvantaged children achieve their full potential.

Head Start's unique approach to helping children by emphasizing strong parent involvement and comprehensive child development service delivery has withstood the test of time. Head Start has helped over 11 million children who enter school healthier and more ready to

learn than they would have been without the program. In addition, there is a measurable benefit of this human investment. For every \$1 spent on Head Start, there is a \$6 return.

Nationally, Head Start serves 451,000 children. In the State of New Jersey, approximately 10,000 children are enrolled in Head Start. In my own district in Newark, NJ, members of the Newark Pre-School Council, Inc., have served over 50,000 children in Head Start programs. Many of the children have gone on to heights never imagined.

In honor of its 25 years of service, the Newark Pre-School Council is sponsoring a silver anniversary celebration. The celebration will take place on June 24, 1990 at the Terrace Ballroom at 3 p.m. I commend the Friends of Newark Pre-School Council, Inc., for their efforts in sponsoring this 25th anniversary celebration. I would also like to commend Mrs. Annette O'Flaherty, program chairman and Mrs. Rebecca Andrade, dinner chairman for organizing the event.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in praising the Newark Pre-School Council, Inc. for its 25 years of success.

#### COLA'S, THE BUDGET, AND H.R. 3914

##### HON. ALFRED A. (AL) McCANDLESS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, a large number of my constituents spent their working years in the service of the United States, as members of the military and the Federal civilian work force. As retirees, most of them strongly objected to the portion of the President's budget proposal which assumed no Cost of Living Adjustment [COLA] for military and Federal retirees in fiscal year 1991, and reduced COLA's in the future.

As I have in the past, I support full COLA's for military and Federal retirees.

On numerous occasions, I have pointed out that a budget resolution is nothing more than a set of numbers. While Congress is bound by those numbers, it is not bound by any assumption used to arrive at those numbers. Assumptions do not become law when a budget is adopted. Each assumption must be enacted into law in the regular legislative process, which is completely separate from the budget process and comes after the budget is in place.

In addition, during the budget debates, the House of Representatives does not vote on individual portions or assumptions in a budget. Each vote is for or against a complete budget proposal for funding the entire Federal Government. Consequently, in every budget proposal I have supported, there have been portions or assumptions of the overall budget which I opposed. Likewise, in every budget proposal I have voted against, there have been portions and assumptions that had my strong support. This is not the process that I would choose, but it is the process dictated by the Rules Committee and its membership of nine Democrats and only four Republicans.



Prior to the adoption of the budget resolution for fiscal year 1991 by the House on May 1, 1990, a number of my constituents contacted me and asked me to cosponsor legislation, H.R. 3914, which according to information they had received, would guarantee that COLA's for military and Federal retirees were included in the fiscal year 1991 budget. Although I support COLA's, I was reluctant to cosponsor H.R. 3914 for two reasons.

First, under the Budget Act of 1974 and the rules of the House of Representatives, H.R. 3914, although well intended, did not and could not guarantee that COLA's were included in the fiscal year 1991 budget. In fact, the rules of the House would not allow H.R. 3914 to even be considered until after the fiscal year 1991 budget resolution had been adopted. Because the effect of H.R. 3914 was widely misrepresented to the point of deceiving a large number of retirees, I was reluctant to cosponsor it.

My second reason was, because the budget process is complex, most people do not know that the House does not vote on individual portions or assumptions in a proposed budget. Many people are very surprised when I tell them that during the time I have served in Congress, there has not been a single time when the House has voted directly on the issue of COLAs during a budget debate. It is unfortunate that some groups and organizations have used votes on an entire budget proposal as a means of listing a Member of Congress for or against a specific assumption. Because there are literally thousands of assumptions in each budget proposal, such an interpretation generally is neither fair nor accurate. As there is only one vote—up or down—on each budget proposal, each proposal must be considered in its entirety, and not just on the basis of one or even a handful of assumptions.

Based on past experience with previous budget votes, many constituents would interpret cosponsorship of H.R. 3914 as a commitment to vote for any budget proposal that assumed a full COLA for Federal and military retirees. At the risk of repeating myself, I support full COLAs, but I cannot and will not vote for a horrible budget proposal just because it assumes a COLA. Examples of when I have voted against bad budget proposals are the last two fiscal years when Congress used a host of budget gimmicks, tricks, and other procedures to make the deficit look smaller than it really was. Well, "the chickens have come home to roost," and because of Congress' unwillingness in the last 2 years to confront the deficit, we have a budget crisis. We are facing a deficit of \$150 billion for the current fiscal year when the Gramm-Rudman deficit target is \$100 billion. The fiscal year 1991 budget resolution which passed the House on May 1, wasn't any better. Consequently, for reasons totally unrelated to COLAs, I voted against the budget resolution.

If I had cosponsored H.R. 3914 and then voted against a budget resolution which assumed a full COLA, I was very concerned that many constituents, who may not fully understand the budget process, would feel betrayed. That simply was not acceptable to me.

Having said that, allow me to outline where we are as of today in the budget process and

the issue of COLAs. The House has passed a Budget Resolution which is currently pending in the Senate. That resolution assumed a full COLA for fiscal year 1991 and the following years. That assumption represents the position of an overwhelming majority in the House in support of full COLAs for Federal and military retirees.

Since the House has completed that part of the budget process, H.R. 3914 can now be considered, and because H.R. 3914 may expedite the process for the consideration and enactment of COLAs, I have cosponsored H.R. 3914.

Mr. Speaker, I understand and appreciate the strong sentiments behind this issue. It has been my practice during my 20 years in public office to listen to the concerns of my constituents, and in response, share my thoughts and position with them. It is my hope that my comments here will serve that purpose.

#### **WILLIAM KAHN, FRIEND OF THE COMMUNITY AND AN EXAMPLE TO US ALL ON THE EVENT OF HIS RETIREMENT**

#### **HON. JACK BUECHNER**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed my pleasure to honor one of my constituents, William Kahn. Mr. Kahn is retiring July 1, 1990, as the executive vice president of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis. He is known worldwide as a phenomenal fundraiser for human services and a social advocate. His commitment to the elderly, the poor, the hungry, the sick, the needy, and minorities is well respected.

Bill had dedicated his life to bettering the lives of Jews in Israel, the Soviet Union, and across the world, including, of course, the St. Louis area. Bill has been an advocate for human rights for all peoples and has been at the forefront defending these rights.

Most recently, as the professional leader of the Jewish Federation in St. Louis, he is helping to coordinate the emergency Operation Exodus campaign to rescue Soviet Jews. I spoke at the May 6, 1990, rally on the ballfields of the Jewish Community Centers Association and was quite impressed with the devotion of the community to this issue.

Bill served as executive vice president of the St. Louis Jewish Community Centers Association [JCCA] from 1958 to 1978. Bill was instrumental in building the current beautiful complex in Creve Coeur that is now known as the I.E. Millstone Jewish Community Campus. It was Bill's vision and leadership that helped make this complex a reality.

Bill accepted an offer in 1978 as executive vice president of the Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh, his hometown area, and then went on to the prestigious position of executive vice president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York in 1981.

Longing for the St. Louis community, Bill decided to move back to St. Louis in 1986. That year he became the executive vice president

of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis where he has served since.

Since Bill's return to St. Louis, the Jewish Federation has been instrumental in expanding day care services and addressing the needs of disadvantaged Jews.

We in St. Louis are fortunate that although Bill is retiring, he is remaining in the St. Louis community and will continue his dedication to human services.

Thank you, Bill, for all your efforts and may your retirement be as successful and happy as your marvelous career.

#### **ASIAN-PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH**

#### **HON. ENI F.H. FALOMAVAEGA**

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. FALOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to have been able to attend a special ceremony this past Monday, May 7, 1990, at the White House where the President signed an official proclamation to proclaim this month as Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month, a special tribute to all Americans who are of Asian-Pacific heritage descent.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join hands in celebrating this historical event. As Asian-Pacific Americans, we have a key role to play in helping America maintain its world leadership into the Pacific century, otherwise known as the next American century.

The Federal Asian-Pacific American Council is an interagency group organized to provide a focus for Asian-Pacific American activities within the Federal Government. The council, through its interagency membership, is responsible for spearheading training awareness of the impact of Asian and Pacific cultures, work ethics, and behavior as related to employment in the Federal work force.

Over the past 5 years, the ability of the council to plan, coordinate, and implement successfully, ambitious activities—including the first 1986 national training conference and the 1987; 1989 recognition luncheons for Asian-Pacific Americans holding senior military, public health, civil, and Foreign Service executive positions—is attributed to: first, the enthusiasm and dedication of council members; and second, their overwhelming agency support. I can state with confidence that both are essential the council's continued success.

Asian-Pacific Americans bring to the national workplace a diversity of cultural perspectives and work ethics; however, they are often misinterpreted which results in barriers to communication, productivity, and advancement.

In an effort to overcome these barriers, I am proud to announce the council's sponsorship of the Third National Federal Asian-Pacific American Heritage Training Conference. The conference will be held in Bethesda, MD, May 30, through June 1, 1990.

Mr. Speaker, I would call upon my esteemed colleagues to commend the Federal Asian-Pacific American Council for their past accomplishments, their efforts to enhance educational and employment opportunities for

Asian-Pacific Americans, and to actively support their endeavors.

## YASSER ARAFAT RENOUNCES TERRORISM

**HON. TERRY L. BRUCE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, terrorism has no place in today's world of negotiations and nonviolent change.

In December 1988, Palestinian Liberation Organization Chief, Yasser Arafat renounced terrorism and agreed that the use of terrorist tactics would violate the conditions of U.S.-PLO dialog.

However, on May 30, 16 Libyan-trained, Iraqi-supported, PLO terrorists targeted civilian areas of Tel Aviv and launched a merciless attack. In fact, the Iraqi-based Palestinian Liberation Front, a unit of the PLO which is closely associated with Yasser Arafat, formally took responsibility for the operation; an operation which, in the words of one of the terrorists, was intended to "kill as many civilians as possible."

Although Israeli coastal radar detected the oncoming assailants and swiftly intercepted the attack, Yasser Arafat remains ultimately responsible for the PLF's terrorist attempt. Here in the United States we have been expecting him to publicly condemn these brazen terrorist tactics and strictly discipline those directly involved.

Mr. Speaker, we've waited over a week now. Without Mr. Arafat's acknowledgement of this flagrant breach of the conditions for U.S.-PLO dialog, the United States has no choice but to review our policy of communicating with the PLO. Otherwise, how can we expect others to trust our commitment to anti-terrorist policy and successful peace talks?

## END PLO DIALOG

**HON. VIN WEBER**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, last week's attempted assault by PLO terrorists against civilians and civilian installations in Israel clears up once and for all any remaining doubts that the Palestine Liberation Organization is still committed to a policy of terrorism and violence. The fact that this action was carried out during a religious holiday, in order to maximize the number of casualties, makes the crime all the more heinous.

The mastermind behind the attack, Abu Abbas, proudly claimed responsibility for it. Abbas, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front—a PLO faction—and a member of the PLO executive committee, is the same man who planned and executed the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro*, in which an elderly, handicapped American, Leon Klinghoffer, was savagely murdered and his body thrown into the sea. Yet, while Abbas was loudly proclaiming his latest handiwork, PLO Chairman Yasser

Arafat, who promised in December 1988 to renounce terrorism, has remained silent. He has not condemned the attack, nor has he taken steps to expel Abbas from the executive committee. In the absence of these actions, Arafat has broken his promise once again and exposed his hypocrisy in claiming to seek a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

Arafat's is not the only credibility at stake. The United States cannot press for peace talks while continuing to ignore the PLO's flagrant use of terrorism. The State Department cannot continue to excuse the violence perpetrated by the PLO and pretend that Arafat is unaware of it. It is exactly this kind of attitude that permits Arafat and the PLO to push the limits of U.S. indulgence to the point where an attack on innocent civilians is possible, without fear of repercussions from the United States.

This latest outrage is clearly the last straw and requires a change from our current policy toward the PLO. That's why I'm proud to be an original cosponsor of legislation that would end the dialog with the PLO established over a year ago. The United States cannot continue to maintain a dialog with the PLO as long as it continues to sponsor and condone terrorism. As long as Arafat refuses to condemn those associated with him who practice violence, the United States should refrain from doing business with him.

## TERRORIST ACTIONS ENDANGER MIDDLE EAST PEACE DIALOG

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I was among the many skeptics in Congress and throughout the Nation when the State Department proclaimed in March that the Palestine Liberation Organization had adhered to its commitment to renounce terrorism and was worthy of continued participation in negotiations with the United States. It's no secret that the decision in 1988 to open a U.S.-PLO dialog sent shock waves throughout Israeli society, which has been so devastated by terrorist attacks from the PLO for more than 20 years. But our country's foreign policy makers were apparently so optimistic over Yasser Arafat's almost-recognition of Israel and his almost-renunciation of terrorism, that they gambled on taking the peace process in a new direction by opening a direct dialog.

What little hope remained about the reliability of the PLO as a partner in peace was shattered by last week's attempted attack by Palestinian guerillas on beaches near Tel Aviv. Fortunately the Israelis, who have not let their guard down, succeeded in neutralizing the attack.

Arafat could have done a great deal to enhance his credibility by condemning this attack in no uncertain terms, and taking action against the archterrorist who masterminded the action, Abul Abbas, head of the Palestine Liberation Front and a specialist in cowardly violence against unarmed civilians. In case

anyone has forgotten, this is the same Abul Abbas who organized the *Achille Lauro* hijacking and the murder of Leon Klinghoffer. The PLF is, of course, part of the PLO coalition.

There are two possible conclusions we can draw about Yasser Arafat in reaction to last week's attack: Either he is not really sincere about transforming the PLO into an instrument for promoting peace in the Middle East, or that he is simply not in control of the many factions of the PLO. Whatever the case, the United States should immediately suspend its dialog with the PLO and not resume that dialog until American conditions are met. And in the meantime, we must continue to support Israel's security so that our ally can maintain its defenses against these kinds of attacks.

## NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, proponents of a National Health Insurance Program similar to the programs in Canada and Great Britain, should read the following article, "National Health Insurance: It Will Backfire On American Industry," from the April 1990 issue of *Private Practice*. The article, by Dr. John C. Goodman, analyzes the costs, in real terms, to American industry should such a plan be adopted. The statistics should prove beyond a shadow of a doubt the negative effects of implementation of such a program on American industry.

The article follows:

### NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE: IT WOULD BACKFIRE ON AMERICAN INDUSTRY

What's going on in America's executive suites? Bethlehem Steel Corp. and General Electric Co. favor a national health-care plan. American Airlines endorses government-mandated health insurance. The auto industry is calling for full-blown national health insurance. Other businesses are hinting at similar ideas. The fundamental mistake being made by these "pro-free-enterprise" captains of industry is that they naively believe they can turn over the cost of their employee health plans to U.S. taxpayers. What corporate executives tend to forget is that they also pay taxes. And, under national health insurance, most large companies and their employees would pay more in health-related taxes than they currently pay for private health insurance.

Suppose the United States adopted a health-care plan similar to Canada's. Assuming that health-care expenses will not increase—an unrealistic assumption—the cost of government-provided health care for American workers would be about \$388 billion, not including services for people covered by the Medicare and Medicaid programs. That means that the federal government would have to collect \$388 billion in new taxes.

Some new tax revenue would be generated because deductions for private health insurance would be eliminated. For example, last year, General Motors Corp.—which has one of the most lavish health-insurance plans found anywhere—paid about \$4,100 per worker for health care, all of it tax-deducti-



ble. With the need to buy private health insurance eradicated, GM might increase employee wages by \$4,100. If the automaker did that, the federal government would collect as much as \$1,763 per worker in additional income and payroll taxes. On the other hand, if GM tried to keep the \$4,100 per worker as profit, the government would grab a good chunk of that amount in additional corporate income taxes.

Overall, the abolition of private health insurance would immediately cost American industry about \$48.5 billion in new taxes. That leaves about \$339.3 billion to be raised through a new national health-insurance tax.

Because the amount of money needed would be so large, national health insurance would almost certainly require a broad-based tax, such as a payroll, income or consumption tax. The payroll-tax rate, for example, would have to rise from its current level of 15 percent to at least 29 percent. The income-tax rate would have to increase by at least 14 percent, raising the highest rate from 33 to 47 percent. If national health insurance were funded by a consumption tax, the price of everything we buy would rise by 9 to 10 percent.

The burden of new taxes needed to pay for national health insurance would not be spread evenly across all sectors of the American economy. High-wage industries would pay above-average taxes, while low-wage industries would pay below-average taxes—even though all workers would get the same benefits.

To see what all this means for U.S. employers and their employees, Aldona and Gary Robbins recently completed an industry-by-industry calculation for the National Center for Policy Analysis. The results of the study should be shocking, especially for the auto industry, which would pay about \$5,641 per employee in national health insurance payroll taxes. Add the loss of the current deduction for private health insurance and the total rises to \$6,824 per auto-worker. Since the industry now pays only \$3,055 for private health insurance, national health insurance would more than double the cost of health care for U.S. automakers.

Not all industries would lose under national health insurance; indeed, some industries—including those that currently provide small health-insurance benefits and thus receive little tax subsidy for health insurance—actually would gain. Ironically, some of the industries that would benefit are in direct competition with manufacturing industries that are calling for a government health-care plan. Other things equal, for example, foreign auto dealerships would gain a substantial cost advantage over domestic auto producers.

Some people argue that health-care costs are making our products less competitive in the international marketplace. For example, it often is said that health-care costs are adding \$700 to the price of every new U.S. automobile.

In fact, there is no evidence that health-care costs add to the price of a new car—or to the price of any other product. Health insurance simply is one element in the total compensation package received by auto-workers, a fringe benefit that is an alternative to the payment of additional wages. During the last two decades, fringe benefits for most American workers have grown steadily in real terms, while real wages have stagnated, reflected the preference of employees for non-taxed benefits over taxed wages.

National health insurance would affect our ability to compete because it involves more than the purchase of health care. It represents a redistribution of income among producers in different industries. On the whole, national health insurance would impose extra taxes on U.S. exporting industries and use the proceeds of those taxes to subsidize health care in the importing industries. In other words, national health insurance would increase the cost of our exported goods and lower marketing costs in the United States for our foreign competitors.

NCPA cost estimates are conservative because they assume that under national health insurance, health-care costs would not rise. In fact, the introduction of national health insurance in other countries always has led to a big surge in demand. Our own experience also suggests that government is a cause of—not a solution for—rising health-care costs:

Personal health-care expenditures as a percent of gross national product have grown at a 33-percent faster rate since Medicare came into existence.

Since the introduction of Medicare, 67 cents of each health-care dollar has been consumed by inflation.

Government projections have seriously underestimated the cost of new health-care programs.

Medicare's prospective payment system has been hailed as an effective way of controlling inpatient hospital costs. Since the PPS was established, however, Medicare outpatient expenditures have exploded.

The U.S. government, the nation's largest employer, has been ineffective in controlling its own health-insurance costs. Federal budget projections show federal health-insurance costs tripling between 1987 and 1991.

The federal government has been an ineffective hospital administrator. The average

length of stay in Veterans Administration hospitals is twice as long for the same procedures as that in private hospitals.

#### WINNERS AND LOSERS UNDER NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE: SELECTED INDUSTRIES <sup>1</sup>

| Industries that win                            | Initial change in cost per production worker | Decrease in total production costs |         |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
|                                                |                                              | Amount                             | Percent |
| Retail trade (non-mfg.).....                   | -\$1,488                                     | \$25,989,408,000                   | 5.26    |
| Hotels and other lodging places.....           | -1,387                                       | 2,007,543,800                      | 4.85    |
| Amusement and recreation services.....         | -1,346                                       | 1,339,539,200                      | 4.83    |
| Personal services.....                         | -1,280                                       | 896,256,000                        | 2.25    |
| Apparel and other textile products (mfg.)..... | -1,161                                       | 1,081,703,700                      | 4.16    |
| Leather and leather products (mfg.).....       | -738                                         | 87,969,600                         | 2.30    |
| Banking.....                                   | -670                                         | 852,508,000                        | .87     |
| Credit agencies other than banks.....          | -486                                         | 331,014,600                        | 1.68    |
| Textile mill products (mfg.).....              | -417                                         | 264,544,800                        | 1.14    |
| Auto repair services and garages.....          | -411                                         | 305,619,600                        | .68     |

| Industries that lose                                                | Initial change in cost per production worker | Increase in total production costs |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
|                                                                     |                                              | Amount                             | Percent |
| Motor vehicles and car bodies (mfg.) <sup>2</sup> .....             | +\$3,523                                     | \$951,914,600                      | 4.11    |
| Tires and inner tubes (mfg.) <sup>3</sup> .....                     | +3,242                                       | 211,378,400                        | 6.18    |
| Petroleum and coal products (mfg.).....                             | +3,203                                       | 350,728,500                        | .90     |
| Tobacco.....                                                        | +2,793                                       | 98,034,300                         | .55     |
| Photographic equip. and supplies (mfg.).....                        | +2,490                                       | 125,745,000                        | 3.43    |
| Telecommunications (non-mfg.).....                                  | +2,254                                       | 1,485,386,000                      | 1.19    |
| Primary metal industries (mfg.).....                                | +2,007                                       | 1,215,238,500                      | 2.89    |
| Chemicals and allied products (mfg.).....                           | +1,939                                       | 1,206,251,700                      | 1.35    |
| Mining (non-mfg.).....                                              | +1,901                                       | 977,114,000                        | .99     |
| Computer and data processing services (non-mfg.) <sup>3</sup> ..... | +1,609                                       | 949,149,100                        | 3.85    |

<sup>1</sup> National health insurance tax burden minus health insurance benefits. The calculations presented here assume that the excess burden of national health insurance is borne by employers and that national health insurance is funded by a payroll tax. Similar calculations assuming that the full burden falls on workers produced similar results.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the contribution to gross national product in each industry. Industry GNP for 1987 was taken from the Survey of Current Business, July, 1988, Table 6.1, and adjusted to 1989 levels using the growth in overall GNP between 1987 and 1989.

<sup>3</sup> Indicates an estimated industry GNP using the share of that industry's production workers in that of the larger industry group. For example, motor vehicles and car bodies account for 40 percent of the larger industry group, motor vehicles and equipment.

Source: Aldona and Gary Robbins, "What a Canadian-Style Health Care System Would Cost U.S. Employers," NCPA Policy Report NO. 145, February 1990, National Center for Policy Analysis.