

Arkansas, to the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

H.R. 394. An act to amend title 4 of the United States Code to limit State taxation of certain pension income.

H.R. 1718. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 197 South Main Street in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, as the "Max Rosem United States Courthouse."

H.R. 1878. An act to extend for 4 years the period of applicability of enrollment mix requirement to certain health maintenance organizations providing services under Dayton Area Health Plan.

H.R. 2061. An act to designate the Federal building located at 1550 Dewey Avenue, Baker City, Oregon, as the "David J. Wheeler Federal Building."

H.R. 2111. An act to designate the Federal building at 1221 Nevin Avenue in Richmond, California, as the "Frank Hagel Federal Building."

H.R. 2415. An act to designate the United States Customs Administrative Building at the Ysleta/Zaragosa Port of Entry located at 797 South Ysleta in El Paso, Texas, as the "Timothy C. McCaghen Customs Administrative Building."

H.R. 2481. An act to designate the Federal Triangle Project under construction at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, as the "Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center."

H.R. 2504. An act to designate the Federal Building located at the corner of Patton Avenue and Otis Street, and the United States Courthouse located on Otis Street, in Asheville, North Carolina, as the "Veach-Baley Federal Complex."

H.R. 2547. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 800 Market Street in Knoxville, Tennessee, as the "Howard H. Baker, Jr. United States Courthouse."

H.R. 2556. An act to redesignated the Federal building located at 345 Middlefield Road in Menlo Park, California, and known as the Earth Sciences and Library Building, as the "Vincent E. McKelvey Federal Building."

H.R. 2689. An act to designate the United States Courthouse located at 301 West Main Street in Benton, Illinois, as the "James L. Foreman United States Courthouse."

The message also announced that the House has also passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 369. An act to designate the Federal Courthouse in Decatur, Alabama, as the "Seybourn H. Lynne Federal Courthouse", and for other purposes.

S. 965. An act to designate the United States Courthouse for the Eastern District of Virginia in Alexandria, Virginia, as the "Albert V. Bryan United States Courthouse."

S. 1465. An act to extend au pair programs.

The message further announced that the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 660) to amend the Fair Housing Act to modify the exemption from certain familiar status discrimination prohibitions granted to housing for older person.

At 6:15 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.J. Res. 132. Joint Resolution affirming that budget negotiations shall be based on the most recent technical and economic assumptions of the Congressional Budget Office and shall achieve a balanced budget by fiscal year 2002 based on those assumptions.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 33. An act to transfer the Fish Farming Experimental Laboratory in Stuttgart, Arkansas, to the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 394. An act to amend title 4 of the United States Code to limit State taxation of certain pension income; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 1718. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 197 South Main Street in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, as the "Max Rosem United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 1878. An act to extend for 4 years the period of applicability of enrollment mix requirement to certain health maintenance organizations providing services under Dayton Area Health Plan; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 2061. An act to designate the Federal building located at 1550 Dewey Avenue, Baker City, Oregon, as the "David J. Wheeler Federal Building"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 2111. An act to designate the Federal building at 112 Nevin Avenue in Richmond, California, as the "Frank Hagel Federal Building"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 2415. An act to designate the United States Customs Administrative Building at the Ysleta/Zaragosa Port of Entry located at 797 South Ysleta in El Paso, Texas, as the "Timothy C. McCaghen Customs Administrative Building"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 2481. An act to designate the Federal Triangle Project under construction at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, as the "Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

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H.R. 2689. An bill to designate the United States Courthouse located at 301 West Main Street in Benton, Illinois, as the "James L. Foreman United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Tommy Edward Jewell, III, of New Mexico, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of

the State Justice Institute for a term expiring September 17, 1995.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that he 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. NICKLES:

S. 1484. A bill to enforce the public debt limit and to protect the social security trust funds and other federal trust funds and accounts invested in public debt obligations; to the Committee on Finance.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. NICKLES:

S. 1484. A bill to enforce the public debt limit and to protect the social security trust funds and other federal trust funds and accounts invested in public debt obligations; to the Committee on Finance.

THE FEDERAL TRUST FUND BENEFICIARY PROTECTION ACT

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, 4 weeks ago tomorrow, the President signed a bill into law, the continuing resolution, that stated he would agree to a balanced budget in 7 years using Congressional Budget Office figures, which protected his priorities. That bill passed both Houses of Congress and was signed by the President of the United States.

Unfortunately, that happened 4 weeks ago, but the President has not complied with the law. He has not done what he said he was going to do. I find that to be particularly upsetting, and frustrating because the President has not done what he said he was going to do.

I have been one of the budget negotiators. I sat in on very long meetings, very unfruitful meetings where we asked time and time again for the President's representatives to submit a budget that would comply with the law.

Last Friday, President Clinton's negotiators submitted their fourth budget of the year, the second since signing the continuing resolution 4 weeks ago. The fourth budget did not come close to balancing using Congressional Budget Office numbers. As a matter of fact, it has a deficit in the \$100 billion range, as far as the eye can see. Now, that is not a balanced budget. That is not what the President said he was going to do.

That bothers me. The President of the United States said in a statement to a joint session of Congress in January 1993, that he would use the Congressional Budget Office figures so that we would not be arguing about baselines and different sets of numbers, so

we would be comparing apples to apples.

The President said we would do that. Unfortunately, he has not done what he said he would do. That was in his State of the Union Address almost 3 years ago, and he has not done what he said he would do a month ago in signing the continuing resolution. He said he would submit a balanced budget. He has not done that yet.

Then earlier today, the President vetoed three appropriations bills. I think he made a mistake. I am looking for the reasons that he gave in vetoing those bills. I have been on the Appropriations Committee. I am familiar with all three bills, and I do not think he had any justification for vetoing those bills. All the employees that work in the Departments of Commerce, State and Justice, or the Interior Department, or the Veterans Department, or the Department of Housing—and we are talking about hundreds of thousands of employees—could have gone back to work tomorrow if President Clinton had signed those bills. But, unfortunately, he did not. I will look at his veto message and review that with my colleagues as soon as we get it, but my guess is he vetoed those bills because we are not spending enough money. My guess is he wants to spend more money in all of those bills.

I note, also, Mr. President, that today the stock market is falling rather significantly—almost a 100-point drop in the Dow Jones market today. Maybe it is because the markets are starting to question whether or not Congress will come to a balanced budget. I think the markets are interpreting it correctly. It is going to be difficult for us to get a deal together if the President of the United States will not comply with his commitment to submit a balanced budget in 7 years, using honest economics. So the market is probably interpreting that correctly.

What else has happened in the last 4 weeks? Well, the President and the Secretary of Treasury stated repeatedly that they needed an increase in the debt limit. They said that Congress has to pass the debt limit increase or else the United States of America is going to be defaulting on its obligations for the first time in history. We heard that time and time again from the President and the Secretary of Treasury. However, on the deadline of November 15, we did not default. What happened on November 15 is that the Secretary of Treasury—I am assuming with the guidance of the President of the United States—began raiding trust funds, pension funds.

Mr. President, I used to be in the private sector. I used to be fiduciary and trustee of a private pension plan. Being a fiduciary and trustee of a private pension plan means you have certain responsibilities to the employees. You cannot dip into employee pension funds for other purposes. You cannot raid those pension funds to help meet other obligations—maybe even unforeseen obligations. You have to find other sources of income, or you have to cut

expenditures, or you just have to make do. But those pension funds are off limits.

Unfortunately, they have not been off limits to Secretary Rubin and President Clinton, because they used those trust funds to get around the debt limit. The debt limit, I might mention to my colleagues, is statutory; that is a law. It is passed by Congress. Congress has the power to borrow. That power is not vested in the executive branch. The President is taking that power upon himself by borrowing from the pension funds. They have come up with, maybe, very shaky legal guidance that says they can do it. Granted, a previous administration did it for a couple of days. But this administration looks like they want to do it for a year or more, and not just a few billion dollars to get through a weekend; it looks like maybe it is for months and months. We have a lot of trust funds, and it appears that this administration is prepared to raid all of them.

Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to protect our Nation's elderly, disabled, poor, and unemployed from recent unprecedented activities by President Clinton's administration. This legislation became necessary, Mr. President, when the Secretary of Treasury, Robert Rubin, undertook an aggressive campaign last month to deliberately avoid the public debt limit.

The Secretary's actions have endangered some of the Government's most important programs which provide retirement benefits, health benefits, separation payments, life and disability insurance benefits, and dependents and survivors' benefits. Specifically, on November 15, 1995, Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin circumvented the \$4.9 trillion limit on public debt by authorizing the conversion to cash of the entire \$21.5 billion of Federal Employees Thrift Saving Plan, G Fund, and the disinvestment of \$39.8 billion of the \$375 billion Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, commonly called CSRDF.

Just last week, Secretary Rubin announced he would further side-step the limit by withholding a deposit of \$14.5 billion in interest payments to the CSRDF. These unprecedented actions were ordered to deliberately avoid the legal limit on public debt enacted by Congress. Through processes known as disinvesting, converting to cash and underinvesting, this administration is raiding the Federal pension assets of almost 3 million Federal employees to keep on borrowing, despite the debt limit. If this type of creative accounting happened in private business, it could land the employer in jail for up to a year. That is because, in the real world, raiding your employees' pension funds is a serious crime.

Where will the trust fund raids stop? Well, as of September 30, 1995, \$1.32 trillion in Federal securities were held by Federal trust funds or other special accounts, compromising more than one quarter of all outstanding Federal debt. Almost half of this amount is

held by Social Security and Medicare trust funds—\$483 billion by Social Security and \$143 billion by Medicare. The remainder is held by the Federal civil service and military retirement funds—\$375 by the Federal Civil Service Retirement Fund and \$113 by the Military Retirement Fund. Theoretically, all these funds are in danger of being disinvested by this administration to fuel more Government spending.

Mr. President, this administration has long tried to have it both ways when it comes to controlling this deficit spending. A case in point is the contradictory rhetoric and actions regarding the disinvestment of Federal employee pension funds and its policy of the same practice in the private sector. At the same time Secretary Rubin was disinvesting Federal employee pension funds, Robert Reich, Secretary of Labor, was warning about the danger of private pension funds being raided by unscrupulous employers. Here is what Secretary Reich had to say about private sector pensions:

Labor Department investigators, in recent months, have discovered a growing number of companies that have been raiding their employees' 401(k) pension plans. We have reason to believe that some companies are simply taking contributions from employees and using the money for their own purposes. They have regarded this 401(k) pool of money coming from employees almost like an interest-free loan. Some of them have every intention of paying the money back, but are using this for their own purposes to pay bills and pay other costs of doing business. All of these employers are acting illegally. I want to send a very clear and unambiguous message to employers, and my message is: Hands off, this is not your money. This money belongs to employees.

That warning was given by Labor Secretary Robert Reich in a news conference on November 27, 1995. These words ought to strike a chord over at Treasury because the Federal retirement trust funds that Secretary Rubin has been manipulating are the Federal equivalence of the private pension plans that Secretary Reich is describing. The bottom line for private business is that these funds cannot be used for any other purpose than the benefits for which they are intended. The civil and criminal penalties for doing so are clear. The tax penalties include a fine of 5 percent of the amount involved, and up to 100 percent if the plan is not promptly made whole. The labor penalties include a 20-percent penalty of the amount involved, and a minimum fine of \$5,000, and up to 1 year in jail for a willful violator.

If this is not the height of "do what I say, not what I do," then I do not know what is.

Mr. President, it is because of the administration's unscrupulous actions that I am introducing the Federal Trust Fund Beneficiary Protection Act. My legislation, which is a companion measure to H.R. 2621, introduced by the Ways and Means Chairman

BILL

ARCHER, which recently passed the House of Representatives, precludes the Secretary of Treasury and other officials from refraining to properly credit trust funds and special accounts with securities for the purpose of avoiding public debt limit. Further, during any period which the Secretary is unable to issue new debt limit obligations due to a limitation on public debt, they may not sell or redeem securities obligations or other assets of these trust funds and special accounts, except when necessary to provide for the payment of benefits and administrative expenses of the various cash benefit programs.

Trust funds whose benefit payments are specifically protected include, first, the Federal old age and survivors insurance trust fund, Social Security; second, the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund; third, Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund; fourth, the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, all of which are Social Security and Medicare. Fifth, the civil service retirement and disability fund; sixth, the Government securities and investment fund; seventh, the Department of Defense military retirement fund; eighth, the unemployment trust fund; ninth, each of the railroad retirement funds and accounts; tenth, the Department of Defense education benefits fund and; eleventh, the black lung disability trust fund.

Finally, my legislation includes conforming amendments which repeal the authority Secretary Rubin relied upon last month to disinvest Civil Service retirement and disability funds. Mr. President, I believe it is critical Congress enact this legislation as soon as possible before Secretary Rubin further confiscates trust fund assets intended for our elderly, disabled, poor, and unemployed. I hope that my colleagues will join me in this initiative.

Mr. President, I cannot imagine the outcry that would happen if we had a Republican administration raiding Federal employees' trust funds. In the private sector if you do this you can be fined significantly and you can be put in jail. Yet the Secretary of the Treasury, under the guidance and I assume the direction of President Clinton, is raiding these funds at will and quite possibly plans on doing so for the rest of the year.

If they can raid the civil service trust fund, evidently they can raid the Social Security trust fund or the Medicare trust fund. We need to protect these funds. They were created and paid for by employees. We need to protect them. I wish that was not necessary. Evidently it seems to be the case.

Again, Congress has the authority to set the debt limit. This administration, with the Secretary's actions, is saying they can avoid the debt limit by raiding these funds. This legislation would stop that. It would prohibit that. I hope my colleagues would concur. Similar legislation has already passed

the House. It is my hope we will pass this legislation before we leave. I think it is important to pass before we leave for Christmas.

Mr. President, as I said, this legislation became necessary when the Secretary of the Treasury, Robert Rubin, undertook an aggressive campaign last month to deliberately avoid the public debt limit. The Secretary's actions have endangered some of the Government's most important programs which provide retirement benefits, health benefits, separation payments, life and disability insurance benefits, and dependent's and survivor's benefits.

Specifically, on November 15, 1995, Secretary of Treasury Robert Rubin circumvented the \$4.9 trillion limit on the public debt by authorizing the conversion to cash of the entire \$21.5 billion Federal employees' thrift savings plan "G" fund and the "disinvestment" of \$39.8 billion of the \$375 billion Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund [CSRDF]. And just last week, Secretary Rubin announced that he would further sidestep the borrowing limit by withholding the deposit of a \$14.5 billion interest payment to the CSRDF. These unprecedented actions were ordered to deliberately avoid the legal limit on the public debt enacted by Congress.

Through processes known as disinvesting, converting to cash, and underinvesting, this administration is raiding the Federal employee assets of almost 3 million Federal employees to keep on borrowing despite the debt limit. If this type of creative accounting happened in a business, it could land the employer in jail for up to 1 year. That is, in the real world, raiding your employees' pension funds is a serious crime.

Where will the trust fund raid stop? Well, as of September 30, 1995, \$1.32 trillion in Federal securities were held by Federal trust funds or other special accounts, comprising more than one quarter of all outstanding Federal debt. Almost half of this amount is held by the Social Security and Medicare trust funds—\$483 billion by Social Security and \$143 billion by Medicare. The remainder is held by the Federal Civil Service and Military Retirement Funds—\$374 billion by the Federal Civil Service Retirement Fund and \$113 billion by the Military Retirement Fund. Theoretically, all of these funds are in danger being disinvested by this administration to fuel more Government spending.

Mr. President, this administration has long tried to have it both ways when it comes to controlling its deficit spending. Case in point is their contradictory rhetoric and action with regard to its disinvestment of Federal employee pension funds and its policy on the same practice in the private sector. At the same time Secretary Rubin was disinvesting Federal employee pension funds, the Secretary of Labor, Robert Reich, was warning about the

danger to private pension funds from raids by unscrupulous employers. Here's what Secretary Reich had to say about private-sector pensions:

Labor Department investigators in recent months have discovered a growing number of companies that have been raiding their employees' 401k pension plans. We have reason to believe that some companies are simply taking contributions from employees and using the money for their own purposes. . . [They] have regarded this 401k pool of money coming from employees almost like an interest-free loan. . . Some of them have every intention of paying the money back, but they are using this for their own purposes to pay bills, to pay other costs of doing business. . . All of these employers are acting illegally. . . And I want to send a very clear and unambiguous message to employers. . . And my message is: hands off. This is not your money. This money belongs to employees.—Labor Secretary Robert Reich, transcript from news conference, November 27, 1995.

These words ought to strike a chord over at Treasury, because the Federal retiree trust funds Secretary Rubin has been manipulating are the Federal equivalents of the private sector pension plans Secretary Reich is describing.

The bottom line for private business is that these funds cannot be used for any other purpose than the benefits for which they are intended. The civil and criminal penalties for doing so are clear. The tax penalties include a fine of 5 percent of the amount involved and up to 100 percent if the plan is not promptly made whole. The labor penalties include a 20-percent penalty of the amount recovered, a minimum fine of \$5,000, and up to 1 year in jail for a willful violator.

If this is not the height of "do what I say and not what I do" then I don't know what is.

Mr. President, it is because of the administration's unscrupulous actions that I am introducing the Federal Trust Fund Beneficiary Protection Act. My legislation, which is a companion measure to H.R. 2621 introduced by Ways and Means Chairman BILL ARCHER, precludes the Secretary of the Treasury and other officials from refraining to properly credit trust funds and special accounts with securities for the purpose of avoiding the public debt limit.

Further, during any period in which the Secretary is unable to issue new debt obligations due to a limitation on the public debt, they may not sell or redeem securities, obligations, or other assets of these trust funds and special accounts, except when necessary to provide for the payment of benefits and administrative expenses of the various cash benefit programs. Trust funds whose benefit payments are specifically protected include: The Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund; the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund; the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund; the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund; the Civil Service Retirement and

Disability Fund; the Government Securities Investment Fund; the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; the Unemployment Trust Fund; each of the railroad retirement funds and accounts; the Department of Defense Education Benefits Fund and the Post-Vietnam Era Veterans Education Fund; and the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.

Finally, my legislation includes conforming amendments which repeal the authorities Secretary Rubin relied upon last month to disinvest the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Mr. President, I believe it is critical that Congress enact this legislation as soon as possible, before Secretary Rubin further confiscates trust fund assets intended to benefit our Nation's elderly, disabled, poor, and unemployed. I hope my colleagues will join me in this initiative.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 413

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 413, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rate under such Act, and for other purposes.

S. 881

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 881, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify provisions relating to church pension benefit plans, to modify certain provisions relating to participants in such plans, to reduce the complexity of and to bring workable consistency to the applicable rules, to promote retirement savings and benefits, and for other purposes.

S. 1138

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1138, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide that certain health insurance policies are not duplicative, and for other purposes.

S. 1317

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1317, a bill to repeal the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1995, to enact the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1995, and for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BOARD OF REGENTS CANDIDATES

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration unanimously reported out four resolutions regarding

appointments to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

House Joint Resolution 69 provided for the reappointment of Homer Alfred Neal as a citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. House Joint Resolution 110, House Joint Resolution 111, and House Joint Resolution 112 provide for the appointment of Howard H. Baker, Jr., Anne d'Harnoncourt, and Louis Gerstner, respectively, as citizen Regents of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian.

Mr. Neal has made many contributions throughout the course of his first 6-year term on the Board of Regents and I know that Messrs. Baker and Gerstner and Ms. d'Harnoncourt will make similar contributions. For the benefit of all Senators, at the conclusion of my remarks I will insert in the RECORD the curriculum vitae of each Regent candidate. I will also include a letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian, I. Michael Heyman.

We are very fortunate to have such distinguished individuals who are willing to commit their time and energy to serving on the Board of Regents and I strongly recommend that the Senate act favorably on the resolutions.

The material follows:

HOMER A. NEAL

Homer A. Neal is Vice President for Research and Professor of Physics at the University of Michigan. From 1987 to 1993 he was Chair of the University of Michigan Physics Department. He has served as Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost at the State University of New York at Stony Brook and Dean for Research and Graduate Development at Indiana University. His research area is experimental high energy physics and he has conducted particle interaction studies in hadron-hadron and electron-positron collision at laboratories in the U.S. and abroad. His research group is a part of the DZERO collaboration that recently announced the discovery of the top quark.

He is a recipient of the Sloan Foundation Fellowship, the John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship, the Stony Brook Medal and the Indiana Distinguished Alumni Service Award.

Neal is a Regent and Executive Committee member of the Smithsonian Institution, and is a member of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory Advisory Board. He is also a member of the MIT Visiting Committee on Sponsored Research, a Fellow of the American Physical Society and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He has served on the Board of Trustees of the Argonne National Laboratory and the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory. He has been a member of the Board of Overseers of the Superconducting Supercollider and the National Science Board, the oversight body for the National Science Foundation. He has also served as Chairman of the Physics Advisory Committee of the National Science Foundation. He has delivered testimony on numerous occasions to Congress on matters ranging from the funding of National Laboratories to the state of undergraduate science education.

He has technical expertise in the design of particle detectors, high speed electronics, image pattern recognition algorithms, event reconstruction and data analysis, and large scale database management.

His current administrative position as vice president for research involves oversight of

the research programs, policies and infrastructure at the University of Michigan, which is presently ranked, in terms of total competitively awarded research funds, as the nation's top research university.

He has had extended scientist-in-residence appointments at the Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen and at the European Organization for Nuclear Research in Geneva. He has been a visiting scientist at Stanford University, Argonne National Laboratory, and Brookhaven National Laboratory. His professional travels have also taken him to the Institute for High Energy Physics at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing and to laboratories in the former Soviet Union, Israel, Japan and several other countries.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Ogden Corporation and the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan (ERIM).

HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

Howard H. Baker, Jr., has returned to private life and the practice of law after serving in the United States Senate from 1967 until January of 1985, and as President Reagan's Chief of Staff from February 1987 until July of 1988. He resides in Huntsville, Tennessee, the place of his birth November 15, 1925.

Following undergraduate studies at the University of the South and Tulane University, Senator Baker received his law degree from the University of Tennessee. He served three years in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

In 1949 Senator Baker joined his father, the late Congressman Howard H. Baker, in the law practice founded first by his grandfather in 1888. Senator Baker returned to that practice, then known as Baker, Worthington, Crossley & Stansberry, after leaving the Senate in 1985 and then again after leaving the White House in 1988.

He served as United States Senator from Tennessee from 1967 to 1985. In addition to his regular Senate committee assignments, he served as Vice Chairman of the Senate Watergate Investigation Committee in 1973. He served as the Senate Minority Leader from 1977 to 1981 and as the Senate Majority Leader from 1981 to 1985.

At the Republican National Convention in 1976, he was the keynote speaker. He was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1980. Senator Baker was the Chief of Staff to President Reagan in 1987 and 1988.

Senator Baker is the senior partner in the law firm of Baker, Donelson, Bearman & Caldwell. The firm has offices in Tennessee and Washington, D.C.

Senator Baker was a delegate to the United Nations in 1976, and served on the President's Foreign Intelligence Board from 1985 to 1987 and from 1988 to 1990. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Washington Institute of Foreign Affairs and is an International Councillor for The Center for Strategic and International Studies. He is a member of the boards of directors of the Forum of International Policy and the American-Russian Cultural Cooperation Foundation.

In the business community, Senator Baker currently serves on the boards of Federal Express, WMX Technologies, United Technologies and Pennzoil. He is Chairman of the Board of Newstar, Inc. and of Cherokee Aviation. Senator Baker is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mayo Clinic.

Senator Baker has published three books, "No Margin for Error" in 1980, "Howard Baker's Washington" in 1982, and "Big South Fork Country" in 1993. He received The American Society of Photographer's International Award in 1993 and was elected to