

\*Lt. Gen. Ira C. Owens, USA to be placed on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general (Reference No. 92).

\*Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher, Jr., USA to be lieutenant general (Reference No. 93).

\*In the Marine Corps there are 8 promotions to the grade of major general (list begins with Leslie M. Palm) (Reference No. 94).

\*Vice Adm. William C. Bowes, USN for reappointment to the grade of vice admiral (Reference No. 96).

\*\*In the Air Force there are 5 promotions to the grade of lieutenant colonel and below (list begins with Rex E. Carpenter) (Reference No. 100).

\*\*In the Air Force Reserve there are 3 appointments to the grade of lieutenant colonel (list begins with William H. Bobbitt) (Reference No. 101).

\*\*In the Air Force Reserve there are 19 promotions to the grade of lieutenant colonel (list begins with Travis D. Balch) (Reference No. 102).

\*\*In the Air Force Reserve there are 32 promotions to the grade of lieutenant colonel (list begins with David S. Angle) (Reference No. 103).

\*\*In the Army there are 2 promotions to the grade of colonel (list begins with Stephen M. Bahr) (Reference No. 104).

\*\*In the Army there are 15 promotions to the grade of colonel (list begins with John E. Baker) (Reference No. 105).

\*\*In the Army there is 1 appointment as permanent professor at the U.S. Military Academy (Colonel Kip P. Nygren) (Reference No. 106).

\*\*In the Army Reserve there are 14 promotions to the grade of colonel and below (list begins with David A. Gutowski) (Reference No. 107).

\*\*In the Army Reserve there are 9 appointments to the grade of colonel and below (list begins with Eduardo C. Cuisson) (Reference No. 108).

\*\*In the Army Reserve there are 34 promotions to the grade of colonel and below (list begins with James E. Akers) (Reference No. 109).

\*\*In the Army Reserve there are 33 promotions to the grade of colonel and below (list begins with Charles M. Coleman) (Reference No. 110).

\*\*In the Army Reserve there are 41 promotions to the grade of colonel and below (list begins with Frank D. Chaffee) (Reference No. 111).

\*\*In the Army Reserve there are 23 promotions to the grade of colonel and below (list begins with Richard E. Cooley II) (Reference No. 112).

\*\*In the Army Reserve there are 49 promotions to the grade of colonel and below (list begins with Michael P. Breithaupt) (Reference No. 113).

\*\*In the Army there is 1 promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel (David E. Bell) (Reference No. 114).

\*\*In the Army there is 1 promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel (Leopoldo A. Rivas) (Reference No. 115).

\*\*In the Army there are 35 appointments to the grade of major (list begins with John C. Aupke) (Reference No. 116).

\*\*In the Army there is 1 promotion to the grade of major (Darryl A. Wilkerson) (Reference No. 117).

\*\*In the Marine Corps there is 1 promotion to the grade of colonel (Thomas E. Sheets) (Reference No. 118).

\*\*In the Navy and Naval Reserve there are 28 appointments to the grade of commander and below (list begins with Michael J. Esper) (Reference No. 120).

\*\*In the Navy and Naval Reserve there are 42 appointments to the grade of commander and below (list begins with Claudio Biltoc) (Reference No. 121).

\*\*In the Army there are 168 appointments to the grade of colonel and below (list begins with Richard Monnard) (Reference No. 122).

\*\*In the Air Force there are 2,168 promotions to the grade of lieutenant colonel (list begins with George M. Abernathy) (Reference No. 123).

\*\*In the Air Force there are 2,776 to the grade of major (list begins with Milton C. Abbott) (Reference No. 124).

\*\*In the Air Force there are 2,523 appointments to the grade of captain (list begins with Donald R. Adams, Jr.) (Reference No. 125).

\*\*In the Army there are 80 promotions to the grade of colonel (list begins with John F. Armstrong) (Reference No. 126).

\*\*In the Army Reserves there are 600 promotions to the grade of colonel (list begins with Glendon L. Acre) (Reference No. 127).

\*\*In the Marine Corps Reserve there are 85 promotions to the grade of lieutenant colonel (list begins with Karen J. Anthony) (Reference No. 128).

\*\*In the Navy there are 809 appointments to the grade of captain and below (list begins with Joseph A. Surette) (Reference No. 129).

\*Maj. Gen. John N. Abrams, USA to be lieutenant general (Reference No. 145).

\*Maj. Gen. Guy A.J. LaBoa, USA to be lieutenant general (Reference No. 147).

\*\*In the Air Force there are 32 appointments to the grade of colonel and below (list begins with Lydia D. David) (Reference No. 148).

\*\*In the Army there are 4 promotions to the grade of major (list begins with Ajay Verma) (Reference No. 149).

\*\*In the Army there are 44 promotions to the grade of lieutenant colonel (list begins with Rose J. Anderson) (Reference No. 150).

\*\*In the Army there are 66 appointments to the grade of captain (list begins with Michael T. Adams) (Reference No. 151).

\*\*In the Air Force there are 1,002 appointments to the grade of second lieutenant (list begins with David W. Abba) (Reference No. 152).

Total: 10,759.

## 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. CONRAD:

S. 332. A bill to provide means of limiting the exposure of children to violent programming on television, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. LOTT):

S. 333. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to institute certain procedures in the performance of risk assessments in connection with environmental restoration activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. BIDEN):

S. 334. A bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to encourage States to enact a Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights, to provide standards and protection for the conduct of internal police investigations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOTT:

S. 335. A bill for the relief of Joe W. Floyd; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 336. A bill for the relief of John T. Monk; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 337. A bill to enhance competition in the financial services sector, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. KERREY, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. CAMPBELL):

S. 338. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the period of eligibility for inpatient care for veterans exposed to toxic substances, radiation, or environmental hazards, to extend the period of eligibility for outpatient care for veterans exposed to such substances or hazards during service in the Persian Gulf, and to expand the eligibility of veterans exposed to toxic substances or radiation for outpatient care; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 339. A bill to ensure the provision of appropriate compensation for the real property and mining claims taken by the United States as a result of the establishment of the White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 340. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study concerning equity regarding entrance, tourism, and recreational fees for the use of Federal lands and facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 341. A bill to extend the authorization of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 342. A bill to establish the Cache La Poudre River National Water Heritage Area in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. BOND, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. LOTT, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. DOMENICI, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. COATS, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SMITH, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. KYL):

S. 343. A bill to reform the regulatory process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Mr. HEFLIN):

S. 344. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to make technical corrections to maps relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. ROBB):

S. 345. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire and to convey certain lands or interests in lands to improve the management, protection, and administration of Colonial National Historical Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 346. A bill to establish in the Department of the Interior the Office of Indian Women and Families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 347. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make membership in a terrorist organization a basis of exclusion

from the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NICKLES (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. BOND, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. LOTT):

S. 348. A bill to provide for a review by the Congress of rules promulgated by agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. KYL):

S. 349. A bill to reauthorize appropriations for the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Housing Program; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BOND:

S. 350. A bill to amend chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code, to modify the judiciary review of regulatory flexibility analyses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CONRAD:

S. 332. A bill to provide means of limiting the exposure of children to violent programming on television, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

##### THE CHILDREN'S MEDIA PROTECTION ACT OF 1995

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I rise to introduce the Children's Media Protection Act of 1995.

Mr. President, last Tuesday, the President in his State of the Union Address, asked Americans to take responsibility for their lives, to keep families together, and to keep communities from falling apart. As part of that challenge, the President expressed his continuing concern over media violence and challenged the media industry by saying,

You do have a responsibility to assess the impact of your work and to understand the damage that comes from the incessant, repetitive, mindless violence and irresponsible conduct that permeates our media.

Mr. President, I agree, and so do the experts. Let me quote the Guggenheim Foundation from the study of "Violence in Society." They said, "The scientific debate is over. A recent summary of 200 studies published through 1990 offers convincing evidence that the observation of violence as seen in standard, every day television entertainment, does affect the aggressive behavior of the viewer."

Mr. President, while the scientific debate is over, the public policy debate continues into its fifth decade.

Let me just turn to a chart which shows that violence in our society is far above that of any other industrialized nation. This chart is titled "Crime Across the Globe, Murders Per 100,000 in 1990." The United States, 9.4; Canada, 5.5; Denmark, 5.2; France, 4.6; Australia, 4.5; Germany, 4.2; Belgium, 2.8, and on it goes down to Japan at 1.2.

Mr. President, we have a problem in this country. No one is suggesting that violence in the media is the sole cause; certainly, it is not. But to deny that it plays a part is to deny what all of us instinctively understand. We learn by watching what others do, and many

children in our society are spending 6 hours a day watching television. What do they see? One thing they see is endless acts of mindless, gratuitous violence. Mr. President, it has an affect and it is a bad affect. It teaches children that one way to deal with problems is to engage in acts of violence. And in many cases it teaches them that there are no consequences, there is no pain. People are blown away and it does not make a difference.

We know better. We know it does make a difference, and we know this is not what we should be teaching our children. Because of a lack of action on this issue, I formed the Citizens Task Force on TV Violence, comprised of 28 national organizations representing medical professions, parents, educators, law enforcement, and churches. We formed that group in June 1993.

In December of that year, the Attorney General, Janet Reno, asked us for a set of recommendations. We submitted seven recommendations to the Attorney General. Those recommendations called for the adoption of a tough entertainment-media violence code, support for technology that would permit parents to more effectively monitor children's viewing of television. We recommended strengthening the Children's Television Act of 1990, scheduling hearings by the FCC on television violence, convening a White House Conference on Violence, curbing viewing of violent television programming in prisons, and the continuation of television industry discussions as authorized under the Television Program Improvement Act of 1990.

Shortly after these recommendations were submitted, the American Medical Association's house of delegates called for the adoption of a television violence code. They had a rating system for films, video, and audio entertainment. Following the outcry last year over the violent content of television and cable programming, the major TV networks and cable initiated voluntary assessments of violent content in their program. These assessments began with the 1994-95 television viewing season. Additionally, the major television networks agreed to display viewer warnings on some television programming containing violent content. They deserve credit for these steps.

There is progress on other fronts, as well. Even the leaders of the entertainment industry have come to believe that violence in the media is a problem. In a survey of entertainment industry leaders in U.S. News & World Report on May 9, 1994, nearly 9 out of 10 media entertainment industry leaders said that violence in entertainment contributes to the level of violence plaguing the Nation.

Mr. President, even though there has been a recognition, even though there has been a public discussion about media violence and the contribution it makes to violence in our society, nothing is happening. The media mayhem continues.

I cite the alarming report of the Center for Media and Public Affairs that was done in August of last year. The center, working with the Guggenheim Foundation, reported that television is considerably more violent in 1994 than it was 2 years previous.

Mr. President, I direct your attention to the chart that we have prepared that shows what has happened to the daily violence on television, a comparison between 1992 and 1994. This shows the incidents of violence per hour that are going out over the media.

Networks in 1992 had 25 violent acts per hour on average. In 1994, that had increased to 43 acts of violence per hour. Cable was even more egregious. Cable had 55 acts of violence per hour in 1992. That escalated to 75 acts of violence per hour on average in 1994. Only Public Broadcasting had modest levels of violence and was stable in the acts of violence portrayed between the years of 1992 and 1994.

Mr. President, although there has been a lot of talk about doing something about violence in the media, there has been precious little action.

I believe the American people do not want their children and families exposed to the extraordinary violence that is occurring in the entertainment media on a daily basis.

Now, we here in the Senate do not watch a lot of television because we wind up being here most of our time or in our States going from town to town. And so opportunities for watching television are somewhat limited. I would just ask my colleagues to turn on the television, watch what is happening, and ask yourselves: Can it possibly be the case that we can have children watching 6 hours of television a day and seeing endless repetitive mindless acts of violence and it has no effect on them? It cannot be. It has to be having an effect on them. And virtually every study that has been done says it is having an effect on them.

Mr. President, I recognize that the violence in our society is not just because of media violence. Certainly, that is not the case. There are many contributors. But the time has come for us to reduce the violence in the entertainment media. The trend to glamorize violence must stop.

I am pleased by the voluntary efforts the media has undertaken. But let us face it. The job is not getting done. I do not believe that voluntary initiatives are sufficient to reduce media violence. For that reason, I am introducing legislation today that incorporates the principal recommendations of the Citizens Task Force. The legislation includes means to empower parents to help them make choices. It provides for new television sets being required to contain a V-chip that would permit parents to block television programming with violent content. The cost of the V-chip is now down to about \$5 per television set—\$5—to give the parents an ability, to empower parents to help