

REGARDING THE PASSING OF LDS CHURCH PRESIDENT HOWARD W. HUNTER

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to note the passing of one of this Nation's great citizens and religious leaders. On March 3, 1995, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, on behalf of his family, announced the death of President Howard W. Hunter.

President Hunter, an Idaho native, was named the 14th president of the LDS Church in June of 1994. His message, throughout his service to the LDS Church, was a prayer for compassion and tolerance. In his first statement as president he said, "To the membership of the Church in every country of the world and to people everywhere I extend my love. . . . I pray we might treat each other with more kindness, more courtesy, more humility and patience and forgiveness."

President Hunter was born in Boise, ID, on November 14, 1907, to John William and Nellie Marie Rasmussen Hunter. At an early age, President Hunter showed a quick mind and dedication as he attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. In addition, he exhibited a gift for music and learned to play the saxophone, clarinet, violin, and drums. His love of music was so great that he even organized his own orchestra, Hunter's Croonaders. The Croonaders were a popular fixture in Boise for many years.

President Hunter briefly attended the University of Washington, and later, in 1939, graduated cum laude from Southwestern University Law School with a Juris Doctor degree. He did this studying nights while holding a full-time job.

During his professional career, President Hunter practiced corporate law in Los Angeles where he was eventually named to the boards of 24 corporations. He also served as assistant district commissioner for the Boy Scouts of America for the Metropolitan Los Angeles area, as well as serving his church in a variety of positions ranging from bishop to president of the Pasadena California Stake.

On October 10, 1959, President Hunter was called to serve as a member of his church's Council of the Twelve Apostles. He served as acting president of this quorum from 1985 to 1988, and was president from June 1988 to June 1994.

After 52 years of marriage, President Hunter's first wife, Clara May Jeffs, passed away in 1983. Later, in April 1990, he married his second wife, the former Inis Bernice Egan. President Hunter is survived by his second wife; 2 sons, John J. Hunter of Ojai, CA, and Richard A. Hunter of San Jose, CA; 18 grandchildren and 16 great-grandchildren.

Mr. President, we are saddened by the death of such a great and talented man. But he will be remembered for his message of compassion and love, and

his example of hard work and success that he exhibited throughout his life.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES!

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, before contemplating today's bad news about the Federal debt, let's have our little pop quiz again: How many million dollars are in \$1 trillion? When you arrive at an answer, bear in mind that it was Congress that ran up a debt now exceeding \$4.8 trillion.

To be exact, as of the close of business yesterday, Monday, March 6, the total Federal debt—down to the penny—stood at \$4,840,905,153,915.08—meaning that every man, woman, and child in America now owes \$18,376.42 computed on a per capita basis.

Mr. President, again to answer the pop quiz question, How many million in a trillion? There are a million million in a trillion; and you can thank the U.S. Congress for the existing Federal debt exceeding \$4.8 trillion.

EASING UNITED STATES SANCTIONS TOWARD CUBA

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, as you know, I have spoken at length in this Chamber about the need to review United States policy toward Cuba. Therefore, I was very pleased to see reported in the Washington Post this morning that President Clinton is considering taking some modest steps toward altering the existing sanctions policy, in favor of more communication and contact between the Cuban and American people.

As I understand it, what is under consideration is the rolling back of last August's sanctions that were imposed during the Cuban migrant crisis—sanctions that have prohibited Cuban-Americans from sending money to family members in Cuba or visiting them, except in cases of dire emergency.

I believe that the President will find that there is a great deal of support for taking these steps within the Cuban-American community—many of whom have been forced to sit back and do nothing to cushion the severe economic hardships they see their loved ones on the island enduring. I would urge the President to move forward with these measures, if for no other reason than on humanitarian grounds.

In addition to rolling back the August sanctions, the President appears to be considering whether to set forth a list of steps that the Cuban Government might take to elicit the calibrated easing of United States sanctions policy. This technique was contemplated a number of years ago when relations with Castro had temporarily thawed, but was overtaken by events before it was ever implemented. It is clearly worth exploring.

After more than 30 years of mistrust, confidence building measures on both sides will be needed in order to lay the groundwork for productive negotia-

tions on issues of mutual concern to both countries. Someone must make the first gesture. I believe that if President Clinton acts affirmatively on the policy changes currently before him, he will be taking that very important first step. I would urge that he do so.

I would ask unanimous consent that an article entitled "Clinton May Ease Sanctions on Cuba" that appeared in the Washington Post on March 7, 1995 be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

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

[The Washington Post, Tuesday, March 7, 1995]

CLINTON MAY EASE SANCTIONS ON CUBA

(By Daniel Williams and Ann Devroy)

President Clinton's foreign policy advisers are recommending he take steps toward easing relations with Cuba by revoking some economic sanctions adopted against the nation in August, administration officials said yesterday.

The proposal, which has not yet been accepted by Clinton, would lift the ban that blocks Cuban exiles from sending cash to relatives on the island and would ease severe limits on travel to Cuba by U.S. citizens.

In addition, the advisers recommend issuing a list of steps that Cuban President Fidel Castro could take to qualify for a "calibrated response" by the United States. That could lead to talks on issues that have separated the two countries for more than 30 years, the officials said.

Any easing of restrictions would put Clinton into a confrontation with Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who has drawn up legislation designed to tighten economic sanctions on Cuba.

Helms, other conservative Republicans, some anti-Castro Democratic legislators and the Cuban exile communities in Florida and New Jersey have long favored tougher treatment of Castro.

Senior foreign policy advisers have prepared a memo for Clinton to make the case that the August sanctions, which formed part of the U.S. effort to persuade Castro to stop the flow of Cuban boat people to America, succeeded and should now be removed.

During the summer, a relaxing of coastal surveillance by Castro ignited a massive exodus of raft people, 30,000 of whom took to the seas for Florida.

The outpouring caused Clinton to reverse longstanding U.S. policy and bar their landing on U.S. soil.

Since 1963, Cubans who arrived on U.S. shores had been all but guaranteed automatic political asylum.

But Clinton feared an immigration crisis at a time of a nationwide political backlash against newcomers.

So most of the Cubans were sent to the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay on Cuba's southeastern tip.

The decision not to admit the Cubans angered many in the Cuban-American community.

So, to mollify them as well as punish Castro, Clinton agreed to tighten the three-decade-old ban on trade with Cuba. The new sanctions included a bar on the sending of cash to relatives by Cuban Americans.

In addition, travel to this island was sharply restricted, as visits by relatives were curtailed and a Treasury Department permit was required for trips by educational researchers and other groups.

At the time, the Clinton administration estimated that the ban on cash remittances and reduced travel would cost the Cuban economy an estimated \$150 million per year. The new actions under consideration would not affect the rest of the trade ban.

Soon after imposing the tougher sanctions, the United States entered talks with Cuba aimed at easing the immigration crisis. The two sides reached a deal in which Cuba, in return for again blocking the outflow of raft people, received a guarantee of 20,000 visas a year for its citizens to go to the United States. The administration rejected a bid by Cuba to revoke the new sanctions as part of the immigration deal.

The time has come, some U.S. officials believe, to test whether Castro is willing to make deep economic and political reforms, a senior administration official said. The administration has engaged in a low-level debate over most of the past two years on whether to try to encourage political liberalization in Cuba by engaging Castro and loosening the overall trade embargo against the island nation.

Some mid-level State Department officials and others had proposed for months that Washington engage Castro either to help avert chaos surrounding a future succession or, in case of chaos, to establish a relationship that could avoid more refugee waves.

But the White House saw no political gain for easing relations. Last fall, Secretary of State Warren Christopher said Castro would have to make political reforms before the United States could engage on such issues as the embargo, eased travel relations and diplomatic relations.

The administration, before making a "calibrated response," will be looking for wider economic reforms to establish a free market on the island as well as political reforms, including the stationing of human rights monitors on the island, the senior official said.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 3 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 bill; in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 925. An act to compensate owners of private property for the effect of certain regulatory restrictions.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 925. An act to compensate owners of private property for the effect of certain regulatory restrictions; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

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-454. A communication from the Office of the Nuclear Waste Negotiator, transmitting, pursuant to law, the final report of the Office; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-455. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Office of

Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement for 1994; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-456. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Compliance, Royalty Management Program, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention to make refunds of offshore lease revenues where a refund or recoupment is appropriate; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-457. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Compliance, Royalty Management Program, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention to make refunds of offshore lease revenues where a refund or recoupment is appropriate; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-458. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Compliance, Royalty Management Program, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention to make refunds of offshore lease revenues where a refund or recoupment is appropriate; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-459. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Compliance, Royalty Management Program, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention to make refunds of offshore lease revenues where a refund or recoupment is appropriate; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-460. A communication from the General Sales Manager of the Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the availability of lentils and dry edible peas; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry.

EC-461. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, case number 93-20; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-462. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, case number 94-7; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-463. A communication from the Director of the Standards of Conduct Office, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to persons who filed DD Form 1787; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-464. A communication from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Air Force's portion of the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure recommendations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-465. A communication from the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environmental Security), transmitting, pursuant to law, notification of a delay in the submission of a report relative to environmental compliance; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-466. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Defense Commercial Telecommunications Network; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-467. A communication from the Administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to authorize expenditures for fiscal year 1996 for the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-468. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Economic Secu-

rity, transmitting, pursuant to law, the BRAC 95 Force Structure Plan for the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-469. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for the United States Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

EC-470. A communication from the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System; to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

EC-471. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's annual report on the Automotive Fuel Economy Program; to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

EC-472. A communication from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the United States Government for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-473. A communication from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the quarterly report on the expenditures and need for worker adjustment assistance training funds; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-474. A communication from the Chairman of the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission dated March 1, 1995; to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ROTH, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, without recommendation without amendment:

S. 4. A bill to grant the power to the President to reduce budget authority (Rept. No. 104-13).

By Mr. ROTH, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, without recommendation with an amendment:

S. 14. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for the expedited consideration of certain proposed cancellations of budget items (Rept. No. 104-14).

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. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. REID, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BURNS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. KYL, and Mr. PRESSLER):

S. 506. A bill to amend the general mining laws to provide a reasonable royalty from mineral activities on Federal lands, to specify reclamation requirements for mineral activities on Federal lands, to create a State program for the reclamation of abandoned hard rock mining sites on Federal lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. PRESSLER:

S. 507. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code regarding false identification