

peace. It is the business of international trade. It is the business of selling our products abroad, but also using food in foreign policy situations. The Secretary of Agriculture can be a driving force for what happens in farm prices and for the entire agricultural industry in our country in the next few years.

The Secretary of Agriculture also is a very important force domestically because it is his Department that sets the standards for food—what people are supposed to eat. The Food Stamp Program also is administered by the Department of Agriculture to provide food assistance for the poor. These are just some of a whole array of domestic issues handled by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture is a vast, huge agency. I first became acquainted with it when I was a young 4H member growing up on a farm near Humboldt, SD. There is a great deal of controversy about what the Department should do about reorganizing, and making it more efficient. I hope Dan Glickman will heed the call of the American people for less Government and more action, so to speak, in terms of the bureaucracy. It seems every time we cut spending around here we are told it is going to cut children's programs or food stamps or it is going to close a local office in one of our States. We never hear anything about shutting down any of the bureaucracy here in Washington, DC.

We need to have a more efficient Department of Agriculture. I am hoping Dan Glickman will do just that. I am prepared to help him and I wish him well.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PRESSLER. 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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.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. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I would like to yield back all the time on both sides regarding the nomination of Mr. Glickman. And I am playing the role of both leader and Democratic leader at the same time, I am told.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The Senate resumed legislative session.

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME

Mr. PRESSLER. I would inquire of the Chair if H.R. 849 has arrived from the House of Representatives?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, it has.

Mr. PRESSLER. Therefore, I will ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 849) to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act to reinstate an exemption for certain bona fide hiring and retirement plans applicable to State and local fire-fighters and law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

Mr. PRESSLER. I now ask for its second reading.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will remain at the desk and have its next reading on the next legislative day.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by 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 which were referred to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 39

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

To the Congress of the United States:

This Nation's future depends on strong public and private support for science and technology. My Administration's decision to make sound investments in science and technology even as the Federal Government cuts other spending is premised on three basic assumptions:

- Technology is the engine of economic growth.
- Scientific knowledge is the key to the future.
- Responsible government advances science and technology.

The Congress and the American people can find evidence of the Administration's dedication to responsible government support for science and technology in our defense and economic policies as well as our management of the science and technology enterprise. We have decreased the Federal deficit, helped to create millions of new jobs, and improved the tax treatment of small businesses and of investments in research and development. Hemispheric and global trade agreements as

well as relaxation of outdated export controls have opened huge export markets to America's high-tech industries. My *National Security Strategy of Engagement and Enlargement* (February 1995) depends on farsighted and efficient science and technology investments. Our foreign policy and security interests are also supported by mutually beneficial international cooperation in science and technology.

We have consistently endorsed technology policies to increase prosperity and enhance environmental quality. In *Technology for America's Economic Growth* (February 1993) and *Technology for a Sustainable Future* (July 1994) this Administration conveyed to the American people our plans for public/private partnerships to improve the business environment, enhance access to quality education and training, support development of information infrastructure, ensure continued excellence in health care, and strengthen America's global competitiveness.

Streamlined government based on strong partnerships—within the government, with the private sector, and among nations—is a hallmark of the Clinton/Gore Administration. The "virtual department" I created by establishing the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) has cut bureaucratic red tape and produced a historic first: an integrated research and development budget that focuses on national goals. The NSTC has also produced large savings by enabling agencies to coordinate their efforts, divide tasks, and share resources.

My Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) provides critical links to industry and academia. Their oversight of NSTC activities, such as development of strategies for the management and disposition of fissile materials, promises to improve the Federal effort. So, too, do the forums and workshops that have drawn in thousands of experts and stakeholders to help develop priorities in areas as diverse as fundamental science; environmental technology; and health, safety; and food research.

I am also very proud of the steps we have taken to improve international cooperation in science and technology. Through the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission we have used science and technology cooperation to ease the Russians' transition to democracy and a market economy. We have received valuable new technology and cultivated a crucial partner in global affairs through Russian participation in the international space station. We have used the Megasciences Forum of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and other international forums to explore ways to share the increasing costs of cutting-edge research while maintaining our position of world leadership. Bilateral science and technology cooperation with other nations, including advanced industrial economies such as

Japan, and big, emerging markets such as the People's Republic of China, serve us well in the global economy—giving us access to new ideas and new technologies while creating new opportunities for business.

Economists have estimated that the social rate of return on investments in research and development averages about 50 percent, or about double the average private rate of return. Clearly a solid Federal investment program is justified even in the leanest times. It is especially important for the Federal Government to maintain its investments in science and technology when the pressures of international competition are leading businesses to focus on shorter term payoffs at the expense of more basic, longer term, and riskier research and development.

In *Science in the National Interest* (August 1994), the Vice President and I reaffirmed our longstanding commitment to world leadership in science, mathematics, and engineering. Scientific discoveries inspire and enrich us. Equally important, science and mathematics education provides all Americans with the knowledge and skills they need to prepare for and adapt to the high-technology jobs of the future and to exercise the responsibilities of citizenship.

This Administration has articulated clear goals and established priorities for Federal spending, and our economic policies have improved the climate for private investment as well. We intend to work closely with the Congress to ensure the well-being of our children and grandchildren. These investments will prepare us for the challenges of the 21st century.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 29, 1995.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:47 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Schaefer, one of its legislative clerks, announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 831) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the deduction for the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals, to repeal the provision permitting nonrecognition of gain on sales and exchanges effectuating policies of the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes, and agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints the following Members as managers of the conference on the part of the Houses: Mr. ARCHER, Mr. CRANE, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mr. RANGEL.

At 4:55 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 bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4. An act to restore the American family, reduce illegitimacy, control welfare spending and reduce welfare dependence.

H.R. 256. An act to withdraw and reserve certain public lands and minerals within the State of Colorado for military uses, and for other purposes.

H.R. 529. An act to authorize the exchange of National Forest System lands in the Targhee National Forest in Idaho for non-Federal lands within the forest in Wyoming.

H.R. 606. An act to amend the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

H.R. 622. An act to implement the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

H.R. 849. An act to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to reinstate an exemption for certain bona fide hiring and retirement plans applicable to State and local firefighters and law enforcement officers; and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 4. An act to restore the American family, reduce illegitimacy, control welfare spending and reduce welfare dependence; to the Committee on Finance;

H.R. 256. An act to withdraw and reserve certain public lands and minerals within the State of Colorado for military uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources;

H.R. 529. An act to authorize the exchange of National Forest System lands in the Targhee National Forest in Idaho for non-Federal lands within the forest in Wyoming; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; and

H.R. 606. An act to amend the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 622. An act to implement the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

H.R. 849. An act to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to reinstate an exemption for certain bona fide hiring and retirement plans applicable to State and local firefighters and law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

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-54. A resolution adopted by the Central Washington Farm Crops Association relative to USDA; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

POM-55. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia; to the Committee on Armed Services.

“SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 328

“Whereas, American servicemen and women have dedicated their careers to protect the rights we all enjoy; and

“Whereas, military personnel endure hardships, privation, the threat of death and dis-

ability, and long separation from their families in service to their country; and

“Whereas, career military personnel earn retirement benefits based on the number of years of service and their rank at retirement; and

“Whereas, service-connected disability compensation serves a different purpose from longevity retirement pay and is intended to compensate for pain, suffering, disfigurement and impaired earning ability because of the disability; and

“Whereas, retired disabled servicemen and women endure a reduction in longevity retirement pay for any service-connected disability compensation they receive; and

“Whereas, the offset of retirement benefits by service-connected disability compensation presents an economic hardship to disabled military retirees, often reducing them to a poverty-level existence; and

“Whereas, similarly situated federal civil service retirees do not face a reduction in civil service retirement benefits if they receive compensation for a service-connected disability; and

“Whereas, it is fundamentally unfair to require disabled military retirees essentially to fund their own disability compensation; now, therefore, be it

“Resolved” by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, That Congress be urged to enact legislation to eliminate this inequity and to allow disabled military retirees concurrent receipt of full longevity retirement benefits and service-connected disability compensation; and be it

“Resolved further,” That the Clerk of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the Virginia Congressional Delegation, so that they may be apprised of the sense of the General Assembly of Virginia.”

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Special Report entitled “Legislative Activities Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations” (Rept. No. 104-21).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. THURMOND, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably the attached listing of nominations.

Those identified with a single asterisk (*) are to be placed on the Executive Calendar. Those identified with a double asterisk (**) are to lie on the Secretary's desk for the information of any Senator since these names have already appeared in the RECORDS of January 6, February 3, 8, 16, 22, 27, March 6, 8, and 14, 1995 and to save the expense of printing again.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The nominations ordered to lie on the Secretary's desk were printed in the RECORDS of January 6, February 3,