

appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that a final issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the 104th Congress will be published on October 21, 1996, in order to permit Members to revise and extend their remarks. And then that there will be a publication of the RECORD, and that it would be available I believe on October 23. The material is to be submitted to the Office of Official Reporters of Debate at various times but up until 3 p.m. on October 21.

I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed permission to revise and extend remarks in connection with the space program, national security, trade, civil rights, crime, agriculture, drugs, foreign policy, domestic policy, and other related subjects including research and development matters relating to my State.

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

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KYL). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

FAREWELL TO "THE JUDGE"

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, the time has come that, I daresay, every Member in this Chamber, Republican as well as Democrat, hoped would never come. With the end of the 104th Congress, we must say goodbye to "The Judge"—Senator HOWELL HEFLIN.

Since he was first elected to the Senate in 1978, the senior Senator from Alabama has always shown himself to be a southern gentleman of the first order. His word is his bond; his integrity and dedication to public service is without question; and his love of country and devotion for the U.S. Senate is apparent to all who know him.

During his 18 years in the Senate, Senator HEFLIN has been respectfully called the "spokesman for Southern agriculture" for his efforts to improve the life and work of America's farmers and to preserve his State's valuable agricultural heritage.

He is also commonly and warmly referred to as "The Judge," not only for his years of service as the chief justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, but for his efforts in State court reform, his extraordinary leadership in fighting crime and drug abuse, and his service on both the Senate Judiciary and Ethics Committees. Dozens of times I have observed my colleagues seek his advice on how to vote on legal issues.

Mr. President, I would like to add another characterization of "The Judge"—I think of Senator HEFLIN as "Mr. Alabama." No Senator has more cherished or more ably represented his or her State than the senior senator from Alabama. He has magnificently

and skillfully combined the national interest with the interest of his State through his support of Federal agricultural programs, America's space program, and the maintenance of a first-rate defense. Only in 1 year during his 18 years in the Senate did he fail to visit each of the 67 counties in his State in order to do what he says he likes best—"talk to the home folks."

The people of Alabama, obviously, appreciated his work and his service. Never once did he poll less than 61 percent of the vote in any election.

I will always remember "The Judge." I will always remember him as a "public servant who served with dignity, integrity and diligence, worthy of the confidence and trust that Alabamians placed" in him.

And I miss him. I will miss his folksy, southern humor. His stories of "Sockless Sam." His depictions of friends and foes alike—in his 1990 campaign, he did not run against a mere Republican, he ran against a "Gucci-shoed, Mercedes-driving, Jacuzzi-soaking, Perrier-drinking, Grey Poupon Republican."

Now the time has come. I say thank you and congratulations to Senator HEFLIN on a remarkable career in the Senate. I wish him all the best, and to his wonderful wife, "Mike," as they embark on the next phase of their lives—their return to Tusculum, which, "Mr. Alabama" has called "a wonderful little town to be from and best little town in America to go him to."

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DEWINE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUEST— H.R. 1296

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, I ask unanimous consent, after consultation with the distinguished Democratic leader, that we may turn to the consideration of the conference report to accompany the Presidio bill, and when the Senate turns to the consideration of the conference report, at this time, the reading be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DASCHLE. On behalf of a number of my colleagues, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I obviously regret hearing the objection from the other side to dispense with the reading of the Presidio conference report. I am informed by the clerk that this would take awhile. It has been es-

timated at some 10 hours or thereabouts. Needless to say, the Senate has many very important pieces of legislation that we must enact prior to the end of the fiscal year.

This objection is an obvious indication that Members on the other side of the aisle do not intend or do not want to have this significant parks bill have consideration before this body. The objectors have been informed, it is my understanding, if they were to let the Senate turn to the conference report, that I, as leader, was to immediately ask unanimous consent that the conference report be recommitted back to the conference committee in order that the conferees could address several issues raised by the President. Consequently, since the objection was raised, that conference committee unfortunately will be unable to meet and address these concerns.

So, obviously, the will of the Members will not have been addressed, they will not have an opportunity to proceed with that. I regret that the Senate Democrats feel a need to block the Senate from enacting this massive omnibus parks bill, the single largest environmental package we have had before us that affects 41 States and includes 126 separate parks and public land matters.

Each Member will continue to work with the Democratic leader. Speaking for the leadership, Senator LOTT has indicated he will continue to work with the Democratic Members who have objections, but time is running out. So I urge all Members to rethink this objection, allow the conferees to address this very important issue.

Further, Mr. President, we are prepared—the Republicans are prepared; as chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, I am prepared; our conferees are prepared—to recommit this bill to conference. We can fix the provision which the leader referred to in his statement which causes that small problem in the House.

What it was, was a small tax-related problem. As you know, most all tax issues must originate in the House, so we have taken that out. We have the report here, Mr. President, ready to go, 700 pages, the result of 2 years of work, 126 separate sections are in here, 41 States are represented in here.

We have heard from the administration, but they objected to the Utah wilderness. Utah wilderness was not included. They went ahead and initiated an action under the Antiquities Act. That is another story for another time.

Grazing was a major issue, more objection from the administration. Grazing is not in here. The Tongass issue in my State to extend a contract for 15 years so we could build a new pulp mill and save 4,000 jobs, 1,000 directly in the pulp mill by extending the contract. That mill will never be built. The existing mill will be shut down. We will lose our jobs. I do not know what those people will do. That was taken out.

Up in Minnesota, the Minnesota wilderness lakes bill was objected to by

the administration. We took that out. We have had communication with the administration. We have tried to be responsive. They keep changing the goal posts. They move them back. So now we are in a position where, I suppose, the administration has prevailed on some Members on the other side, and we are down in this mire again.

Now, we have still, if we can clear those objections, an opportunity to move this. We are ready to go, Mr. President. As I have said, the work is done and our committee has acted. What we have is a rather curious process around here where the authorizing committees, when we get down to the end, seem to have no voice. But the appropriations effort is now to pick a few things out of here, put them on the Appropriations Committee, and abandon the rest.

I looked at a list that came in from the White House last night, and it is significant, Mr. President, to see what they want deleted. They want conveyance to the city of Sumpter, which authorizes the Secretary to convey 1.5 acres to the city of Sumpter, OR, for public purposes. They are prepared to veto the whole package. This is supposed to be the people's President. What in the world does he have against a place for kids to play?

I just met with a spokesman for the White House. They do not have any idea what is in here. They are simply carrying the bucket. Somebody said, object to that, we do not want it. That is Senator HATFIELD's will.

Section 218, Shenandoah National Park—Senators ROBB and WARNER and Congressmen BLILEY and WOLF in the House. It is interesting to identify who is who, because there is a certain amount of partisanship that you cannot help but see as a reality. It adjusts a 1923 boundary authorization to meet today's park boundary. The White House staff informs me they would have reached the same conclusion on the boundary adjustment but they needed more "process." Now, when they invoked the Antiquities Act, they did not need more process. They made a land grab in Utah of 1.8 million acres. It does not take anything away from the park. The old map authorized 500,000 acres. If we went to that limit, there would not be enough money in the Treasury to buy all the private farms and homes that would be in the park.

The Tular conveyance, CA, big issue in the House, affirms that land sold by the railroad to citizens in Tular, CA, is free from any title problems. That is section 219. They want that out. This was an attempt to bring some stability and certainty to land ownership in the town of Tular. This administration does not seem to care about the town, the folks, or their future.

Section 210, the Alpine school district, Senator KYL and Senator MCCAIN, 30 acres of lands for a public school facility. What in the world is wrong with supporting a school district

and aiding in the education of schoolchildren? I thought this was the educational President. We took these up. We have had hearings, 2 years of hearings. We set up a process. This administration, in some of their rabbit-trail clearance process has come up with this lesson and said this is unacceptable.

I am saying we have an opportunity to move this, to remove the objections. If we do not, there is another opportunity and we can put the parks package as passed with the objectionable items they threatened to veto that I already outlined, and we will put the whole package in the appropriations bill and let it go. I pleaded with them to do that this morning. Well, they cannot accept all these little things. These are the little things they cannot accept now.

Coastal barrier resource system, all Florida issues, transfers 40 acres of development property out of 2.1 million acres of undeveloped resource area. This is what the Florida delegation and the Governor believes, Democratic Governor believes, is in the best interest of their citizens. Since this President knows better than the States and the elected officials what is good for the people, there is certainly no longer a need for State-level elected officials, if that is the case.

Section 224, conveyance to the Del Norte County unified school district, a big issue in California and House Members, transfers a small acreage to the school district for educational purposes. I guess it now takes more than a village to raise a child. The title to the new President's book is, "All You Really Need Is a President To Raise a Child."

I find this incredible, Mr. President. Here we are, picking the bones, if you will, of this legislation to suggest that Presidio should be lost, San Francisco Bay area should be lost, Sterling Forest should be lost. That is what they are saying. The Alaska peninsula subsurface consolidation, one of mine, authorizes the Secretary to exchange subsurface holdings of a small native corporation on an equal value—equal value—for lands and interest owned by the Federal Government. This will complete exchanges approved earlier. It was this provision of the bill that caused the tax problem. That was unfortunate. We have taken care of it. From this action I can only conclude that the President thinks it is a good idea to have private inholdings in national parks. We have taken that out.

Section 304—Olympic Committee, wake up—Snow Basin land exchange—I do not know whether they have simply written off the State of Utah as they have perhaps Alaska. Senators HATCH and BENNETT, Representative HANSEN. This allows expedited land exchange to facilitate the 2002 Winter Olympics which would be an economic boom to Utah, economic boom to the West, and an economic boom, of course, to the United States as well—the United

States, Utah, the West. This has been in the process for 6 years, and we have received absolutely nothing from the Clinton administration as they try to balance some environmental objection. They want to balance it. I am not sure what the President has against the Olympics or the people of Utah. Maybe he would like to see the United States, I do not know, embarrassed in the eyes of the world by not coming through. As far as Utah, Alaska, Idaho, and a few other States, we are ready to secede from the Union. We would do better ourselves than trying to deal with a legislative process that this administration has dictated.

You know, I used to think, Mr. President, because we control the House and the Senate, we could perhaps get a few things done around here. It doesn't seem to be the case.

Section 309, Sand Hollow Exchange. Senators HATCH and BENNETT. Another Utah. They seem to be pointing at Utah. Equal value exchange to add acreage to Zion National Park and allows additional water to flow through the park.

His "own" people and the environmental community have pushed this exchange. I don't know what the President has against Utah. All I can conclude is that, perhaps, as a young man, Bill Clinton must have been pushed down by a big kid from Utah during recess. That is the best explanation I have heard.

Section 311, Land Exchange, city of Greely, CO, Senators CAMPBELL and BROWN. Equal value exchange to secure property needed by the city to secure ownership of a city's water supply.

Well, apparently, this administration would like to manage the city of Greely's water supply—having achieved world peace and cured the common cold, they apparently are bored and need something to do. Well, sorry, Greely.

Section 312, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve land exchange and boundary adjustment. That is mine, Governor Knowles, Senator STEVENS, and Representative YOUNG.

This exchange would have led to more than a 2 million acre expansion of the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve in Alaska—in exchange for lands in Naval Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.

Since when is helping the national parks a bad idea in the Clinton administration? The only conclusion that can be drawn is they don't like it because it is not their idea. I don't know what else.

Kenai Natives Association land exchange. This would facilitate an exchange between the Kenai natives and the Fish and Wildlife Service to allow an Alaska Native Corporation to gain the economic use of their land, which would result from the acre-for-acre exchange.

There seems to be no rhyme or reason in the White House position. On one hand, they don't want to add 2 million acres to a national park and, on

the other hand, they want to double the acreage put into a withdrawal.

Now, I know we can debate the merits of some of these. We did it in committee. But we had a committee action, Mr. President. We had a committee vote. We brought the package before this body. You can vote up and down on the package. Some members said, "Senator MURKOWSKI, why do you have this big package with 126 sections in it?" The reason we have this big package is obvious: Because Democrats—one specific Democrat from New Jersey had a hold on every single bill out of our committee. There were holds put on by the Senators from Nevada, one or the other. That is their own business. But that is why we could not move these bills in the orderly process associated with the every-day business of this body. So we waited until the end because that is all we could do, put it in the package, present it before the Senate, and that is where we are today.

Section 401. Cache La Poudre Corridor, Senators CAMPBELL and BROWN, their number one priority. Establishes corridor to interpret and protect unique and historical waterway.

All I can conclude from their refusal to support this action is they don't think that the Cache La Poudre deserves to be protected. I guess the people of Colorado are wrong in wanting to preserve an important piece of their history.

Section 405. RS2477, a western issue, Senators MURKOWSKI, HATCH, BENNETT, STEVENS. Puts a moratorium on the putting new regulations in place without Congressional approval.

What in the world is the objection to that? That is the democratic process. This is "just" moratorium language. The minority and the BLM negotiated this language with us. We were all in agreement.

Out west again. Section 406. To be eliminated is Hanford Reach Preservation, Senator GORTON and Congressman HASTINGS in the House. Extends a moratorium on construction of any new dams or impoundments in this area.

Can we conclude from this action that Clinton wants to start building dams on the river? I don't know.

Section 502. Vancouver National Historic Preserve, Senators GORTON and MURRAY. It changes a historic site into a national park. I don't know whether Senator MURRAY and Senator GORTON don't know what their constituents want, but I assume they do.

Section 602, stricken. Corinth, Mississippi Battlefield Act. This is Senator LOTT, who has been working on it for a long time. Establishes a National Park Service Civil War site in Mississippi. Is there something wrong with honoring the events associated with the Civil War in Mississippi? Or could it be that this is the majority leader's State, Mississippi?

Moving a little further north in the south, section 603. Stricken. Richmond National Battlefield Park, Senators WARNER and ROBB. Establishes bound-

ary in accordance with a new National Park Service management plan, dated August of this year.

The administration is concerned about the process. This did not seem to bother them when the President declared a national monument in Utah, which was created with no process. But the administration's excuse here, to establish a boundary in accordance with new National Park Service management plan, dated August of 1996. Is that an administration that is concerned about the process? Come on, give us a break.

Where were the administration's explanations when the land grab was made of 1.8 million acres in Utah, over the objections, and without the knowledge of the process even occurring—no public hearings and no notification to the Utah delegation. They didn't do it, Mr. President, as you will recall, in Utah. They went to Arizona and put the desk on the edge of the Grand Canyon—a big show. The press bought it, they are gullible. They bought it hook, line, and sinker. They knew there would have been a few objections. A few school kids would have said, "Hey, what about our school funding from some of this land?" There was no public process. I tell you, when you start to try to identify who is responsible for these things, the accountability is awfully hard to find in this administration, but there are a lot of rabbit trails that are easy to find.

Section 604. Revolutionary War, Senator JEFFORDS. That was a study to determine if these sites warrant further protection.

Most of the problems we have had with this administration is that they simply leap before they think. I guess the idea of studying the need for something before doing it perhaps is a bit alien in the concepts of the White House. That has been proven time and again. This is very important to Senator JEFFORDS. It is a study to determine if these sites warrant further protection.

Section 607. Shenandoah Valley Battlefield, Senators WARNER and ROBB again. There is an election in Virginia this year, I believe. This would establish a historical area. It doesn't make a new park. This they want stricken. This is what the delegation wants. That is why we held the hearings. That is why we had the input. That is why we responded. Can they not be trusted, their own delegation, to determine what's right for their own constituents? Evidently not, because the White House wants that stricken. That is part of their veto package.

Ski Area Permits, 701. This simplifies a very complex ski area fee collection process, making collection easier, cutting down on the administrative costs, and it provides more funding for the Forest Service and other Federal agencies that are collecting ski area permits. It is supported by the ski industry and supported by the ski operators.

As far as we knew there was not any objection to it. This is supported by

the National Ski Association and the Western States elected officials. We are elected officials. That is what I do not understand about this process. We are supposed to know something about what the people want. We are supposed to hold hearings. We are supposed to initiate a process. We have done that in these 126 sections of this bill. Now they are saying this is what is wrong. This is what we want out. And we can only speculate that the rationale is based on the conversations we have had.

Make no mistake about it. This is a process of long deliberations. This package is part of a process. That is why it is so important it stay together. We have taken again those items out that they want to initiate a veto on, and now they have come back again.

Section 703—visitor services—would raise \$150 million for parks to help with badly needed repairs of existing park structure. One hundred percent of new fees go back to the park.

I do not understand the opposition to this. We had testimony in support of it. It is simply ridiculous. The Park Service needs these funds to maintain operations.

This seems like a blatant attempt to tear down the national parks and blame the Congress. The national parks are over \$4 billion behind on maintenance. Here is a way to generate some relief.

Section 704—Glacier Bay National Park—raises fees to support research and natural resource protection through a head tax on passengers that go into Glacier Bay. And the only way you can get in there is the cruise ships. It is a 90-day season. It starts Memorial Day and ends Labor Day.

What is wrong with that? Never let it be said that this administration would let scientific data get between them and a political decision.

Section 803—feral burros and horses. This is a Missouri issue; Senator ASHCROFT, and Senator BOND.

Notice the trend here, Mr. President, as we address the partisanship.

This bill would prevent the slaughter of wild horses by the National Park Service. It would prevent it. Take a look at it, you environmentalists out there.

Section 803—feral burros and horses; ASHCROFT, and BOND. The bill would prevent the slaughter of horses by the National Park Service.

It is not bad enough that the White House has declared an open hunting season on people of the West. They want to shoot the horses that they rode into the West on as well, it seems. It is the only conclusion I can come to.

Section 806—Katmai National Park Agreements. It means a lot to Congressman YOUNG. It authorizes the U.S. Geological Service to drill scientific core samples. This is volcanic research. In Alaska we have a pretty hot plate. It blows up occasionally. It is about ready to do it here. We have volcanoes. We have earthquakes. This is volcanic research authorization.

What is wrong with that? Maybe Mr. Clinton needs to live at the base of an active volcano, and he would appreciate the need for the advanced volcano research. And where do you do it? You do it where you have volcanoes. You don't do it in Vermont or Washington, DC. You do it out on the Alaskan peninsula.

That is what this is all about. They object. They want to veto this over that.

I hope the American public would just be indignant for picking out these—well, you have to judge for yourselves.

Section 811—expenditures of funds outside the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park.

That is rather interesting because that again focuses in on the great State of Colorado—Senator CAMPBELL, and Senator BROWN.

It simply allows the National Park Service to build a visitors center outside the park, mostly with private funds. They don't want that.

Section 815—National Park Service administrative reform—provides authorities which the National Park Service has requested for years—aid parks in protection of resources and provide facilities for employees; provides facilities for National Park Service employees; provides Senate confirmation of the National Park Service Director.

In keeping with that theme, not only evidently does this administration—the President—not trust his park employees, now he wants them to live under substandard conditions, which a lot of them are doing.

So what we have attempted to do—this isn't the Senator from Alaska doing this. This is a process that occurred in our committee by the introduction of the bill, hearings held, voting it out to the floor, and putting it into the package. That is the process. We had a process, not like the inequities in the Utah land where there was no process.

Section 816—Mineral King—a California issue—extends summer cabin leases. I am not familiar with it—totally discretionary by the Secretary.

Opposition to this provision I think is simply ridiculous. The Park Service needs these funds to maintain operations.

This seems like a blatant attempt to tear down the national parks and blame the Congress, I guess.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator will yield.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I would be happy to yield. But I want to finish my statement, and then I would be happy to yield for a question.

Mineral King—I want to finish that. That is a California issue—extends summer cabin leases totally discretionary by the Secretary.

Again, I can only assume that the President does not trust his Secretary of the Interior or his Park Service folks to do what, obviously, a majority

of the committee felt was the right thing.

This bill, of course, gives them complete control.

Section 818—the Calumet Ecological Park—that is Senator SIMON and Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN—a study to extend the I and M Canal National Heritage Corridor to incorporate a large portion of Chicago.

I am not conversant on that. But it certainly sounds reasonable.

Section 819—they want stricken—acquisition of certain property in Santa Cruz.

There are goats evidently that are ruining the island. Provisions in this bill would allow the National Park Service to address the removal of the goats from the island and try to restore a more pristine condition. It does not authorize the shooting of the goats, I might add. This portion of the island that is not under Government management I am told looks like certain areas of Afghanistan. The remainder of this island needs to be protected.

Section 1021—the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park. This is a major issue for one Senator, Senator CAMPBELL.

It formally creates a recreation area. Changes monument status to a park. Creates a BLM conservation area. Creates 22,000 acres of wilderness. Has all the four management agencies involved operating under one complex. Extensive hearings; extensive support; no questions about this. But it is on the list for veto.

National Park Foundation—I believe Senator LIEBERMAN, and myself—provides for the opportunity for the private sector to sponsor the National Park Service similar to the sponsorship of the Olympic games. We accepted Senator BUMPERS' six amendments which clarify that the sanctity of our National Park Service will be maintained. Clarifies that in no way the corporate entity can overcommercialize the Park Service.

The national environmental community is gaining up opposition against this. Well, let them come up with the \$4 billion that is necessary to provide adequate maintenance in our parks.

They are quick to criticize. But when somebody comes up with a solution, obviously, they criticize but they don't counter with a response.

Mount Hood—Senator HATFIELD—1028—exchange between private company and Federal Government. Provisions already in the continuing resolution.

Section 1029—creation of the Coquille Forest—Senator HATFIELD—equal value exchange creating a tribal forest.

Section 1034—Natchez National Historical Park—creates an auxiliary area to the National Park Service unit, and provides \$3 million for intermodal transportation system and a visitors center.

Is this administration opposed to creating less intrusive modes of transportation to allow more people to be able

to enjoy the magnificent national park system, or are they just opposed to Republicans getting something for their home States? I don't know whether this is just a partisan shot. But it sure looks like it.

Section 1036—rural electric and telephone facilities—it authorizes the BLM to waive right-of-way rental charges for small rural electric and phone cooperatives.

Section 1037. Federal borough recognition, payment in lieu of taxes. This allows the unorganized borough in Alaska to receive PILT payments. They are unorganized, few people living there; 60 percent of the Federal lands in Alaska are in this borough. The administration did not oppose this during the committee action, and the language was worked out in cooperation with them. The administration supported this in committee. This is a slap in the face to my State, the rural Alaskans in my State, who lose out on economic opportunity because of the massive amount of public lands in their backyards. What could possibly be the reason for opposing this other than it is in a State that probably will not vote for the President?

Alternative processing, 1038.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's 5 minutes under the morning business agreement has expired.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I have about 3 more minutes. I wonder if I may be allowed to complete this statement.

Mr. DORGAN. Reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, certainly, I would like to ask if we might lock in some time for a bill introduction following the completion of the work by the Senator from Alaska. I would like to be recognized for 12 minutes; the Senator from California, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, for 12 minutes; and Senator REID of Nevada, for 12 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is that a unanimous consent request?

Mr. DORGAN. Yes. I make that in the form of a unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I thank my colleague.

Section 1038. Alternative processing. This is an attempt to save the remaining jobs in my State, in southeastern Alaska in a timber area. Why doesn't the President just tell us: I want the remaining jobs to go away. I want the communities to go away, or simply suffer.

That is what he is doing. What this would do would be to simply transfer timber that is being used as pulp, as a designation of that timber under an 8-year contract that is binding to be transferred over to sawmill use so that, as we lose our pulp mills, we can continue to have a supply under a contractual commitment to our sawmills. We only have four sawmills, three of which are running. The other one is not because they do not have enough logs.

So we have taken our pound of flesh on this package. We have withdrawn what we hoped the administration would support and that was a 15-year contract to allow a \$200 million investment to bring our pulp mill up to environmental standard. They would not support that.

Section 1039. Village land negotiations. This is another slap in the face of Alaska Native people. This provision just asks the Secretary to talk to five tiny Alaska villages that have waited more than 20 years for a conveyance that they were promised. This is a classic example of the Federal Government using the old bait-and-switch routine on America's native people and having no intention, evidently, of making good on the promises.

Section 1040. Unrecognized communities in southeastern Alaska. That merely let five communities in Alaska establish as a group or urban native corporations. It involved no land transfer. It was a Alaska Native equal rights bill that gave these people simply an opportunity or the authority to proceed. No land transfer was associated with it—another solution in which the Federal Government has turned its back on Alaska Natives.

Section 1041. Gross Brothers. They served their country in uniform. They lost their deed. Their country is denying them the land they homesteaded, land they lived on.

Section 1043. Credit for reconveyance. This would have allowed Cape Fox Corp. to transfer 320 acres of land near a hydro project back to the Forest Service. They would not have gotten any land in exchange. I do not know why they oppose that. We are giving the land back.

Section 1044. Radio site report. A study to determine if radio sites are needed.

Section 1045. Retention and maintenance of dams and weirs. Forces the Forest Service to maintain specific dams and weirs in the Immigrant Wilderness.

Section 1046. Matching land conveyance, University of Alaska. This authorization is for the Secretary of the Interior to discuss—discuss, not mandate—a land grant with the University of Alaska, which has never received its Federal entitlement, on a matching basis with the State.

Once again, this is an education President striking again against education, and I just do not understand the rationale. This is the only statewide university in our State. It is a land grant college. It has no land in the largest State.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I want to advise my colleagues also that I have maintained that we have put this package in the most responsible form. It is ready to go. If it does not go, if it does not go in the package, it is not going to go. We will have to come back and start the process all over again. We will lose Presidio. We will lose the San Francisco Bay area cleanup. We will

lose the issues in New Jersey, Sterling Forest. We will lose 126 sections of hard work that came out of the democratic process simply because, by executive mandate, this administration says they will not accept it. I find that unconscionable.

I am very pleased with the action of our leader in introducing this. I hope we can address the concerns of the minority, and I am willing to work with the minority to try to do that in the time remaining.

With that, I yield the floor. I thank the Chair and my friend for allowing me to continue. I appreciate their graciousness.

Mr. DORGAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota is recognized for up to 12 minutes.

Mr. DORGAN. I did not, when I asked the Senator to yield, intend to discuss goats or horses, or erupting volcanoes for that matter. I expect there will be a rejoinder at some point on the floor, but that was not my intention. I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Alaska.

(The remarks of Mr. DORGAN and Mrs. FEINSTEIN pertaining to the introduction of S. 2140 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

DAKOTA, MINNESOTA, AND EASTERN RAILROAD CELEBRATES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, this month marks the 10th anniversary of the Dakota, Minnesota, and Eastern [DME] Railroad. The DME is South Dakota's only statewide railroad and operates more than 1,100 miles. I offer my heartfelt congratulations to the DME. I particularly commend the many dedicated workers and officials who have worked to make DME such a successful rail service provider. All associated with DME should be proud.

I recall back in 1983 when I first became involved in a lengthy battle to preserve critical rail service slated for abandonment. The Chicago and North-Western was planning to abandon 167 miles connecting Ft. Pierre and Rapid City. That fight ultimately led to establishment of the DME.

At first, many were skeptical about DME's prospect for success. Those same skeptics are believers today. DME's annual revenue and freight tonnage have doubled during the past 10 years. So has its number of employees. And, more than \$90 million has been invested in main line infrastructure improvements during that same period.

I am proud to have played a role both in DME's creation and its successes. I have enjoyed working closely with rail shippers and DME to advance this critical transportation service. I remain committed to doing all I can to promote adequate and effective rail service for our State.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article by Roger Larson

and an editorial printed in the Huron Daily Plainsman detailing the DME odyssey be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Huron Daily Plainsman]

LAYING TRACKS FOR THE FUTURE

(By Roger Larsen)

Larry Pressler says 1989 marked the beginning of what he now calls his "DM&E odyssey."

Dakota, Minnesota & Eastern Railroad officials are more direct. Without the senator's intervention, they say, their corporation wouldn't exist.

And South Dakota's roads would be taking a severe pounding.

"If we weren't here, it would probably take about 50,000 semis hauling on the state and U.S. highways here in South Dakota, which would certainly cost the state a lot more money in road and bridge maintenance," said Lynn Anderson, DM&E's vice president for marketing and public affairs.

Looking back on their first 10 years in operation, DM&E officials say Pressler, at substantial political risk, was instrumental in the railroad's creation and survival.

It hasn't always been a smooth ride.

The short-line railroad was born out of necessity—and a sense of urgency—when the Chicago & North Western Railroad announced in 1983 that it wanted to abandon 167 miles of track between Pierre and Rapid City.

Pressler received an emergency phone call. Could he send a representative to a meeting of shippers and others in Philip?

He went himself.

"I worked with local shippers in organizing an abandonment protest," he said. "That triggered a formal ICC (Interstate Commerce Commission) investigation."

As C&NW pushed forward with its abandonment plans, an ICC field hearing was conducted in September 1983.

"The ICC decision in November denied the abandonment request," Pressler said.

The ruling by the administrative law judge surprised more than a few people who had become resigned to the situation.

But the judge based his decision on "the serious impact of the loss of rail service on rural and community development or the lack of any viable rail or motor carrier alternatives to that service."

"At that time, I was the only public official in the state who believed the 167-mile stretch could be saved," Pressler said.

Anderson doesn't believe the senator is overstating his involvement.

"Well, I think he was the key individual that worked to keep the railroad in place between Pierre and Rapid City," he said. "Without the things he did and the support he gathered, I think there's a good likelihood the line would have been abandoned."

The judge's decision, PRESSLER said, "allowed us more time to work with C&NW to find a long-range solution to the Pierre-to-Rapid-City line problem. It was the only route west for years."

Still, C&NW remained adamant. It appealed the ruling to the full ICC. In February 1984, it was upheld on a tie vote.

By August, the railroad again announced it would continue its efforts to abandon the track.

"C&NW made it clear that there was no interest in compromise," PRESSLER said. "They wanted to get rid of it. Early attempts to come up with a long-term solution seemed to fall on deaf ears."

Eyebrows were raised in January 1985 when C&NW extended its abandonment plans all