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Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Today's prayer will be offered by the guest Chaplain, Maj. Tom Sillanpa of the Salvation Army.

We are pleased to have you with us.

PRAYER

The guest Chaplain, Maj. Tom Sillanpa, Salvation Army, Westfield, IN, offered the following prayer:

O righteous Father and merciful God of hope, we would pause and ponder Thy Word from the psalmist: "Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other."—Psalm 85:10. O Lord, Your covenant love and justice, our faithfulness and heart's repose, happily bless and unite Your people. It is the answer of hope, a message of peace and salvation, certain when God and men meet upon this terrestrial plain. We see an upright beam upholding Thy law. Ah! yet another, a horizontal beam picturing Thy loving-kindness—outstretched arms of mercy which would embrace the whole world. O Father, grant Thy well-being to our dear Senators serving Thee in righteousness. It exalts our Nation and brings glory to Thy name. Continue to mold a godly character in us all as we face the future unafraid and show unexpected strength and vision. For evil shall perish and righteousness shall reign in God's own good time as surely as the morning cometh. We pray in Jesus' holy name. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The able acting majority leader, Senator LOTT of Mississippi, is recognized.

Mr. LOTT. Good morning, Mr. President. Thank you very much.

SCHEDULE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, today there will be a period for morning business until the hour of 10 a.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each with Senator HATCH permitted to speak for up to 15 minutes.

At 10 a.m. the Senate will resume consideration of Calendar No. 361, which is S. 1664, the immigration bill. Amendments are pending now to the immigration bill. Therefore, rollcall votes can be anticipated on that measure during today's session.

We may receive a short-term continuing resolution also from the House today. It is expected that the Senate would consider that appropriations matter when it is received.

The Senate may also consider any other legislation that can be cleared for action.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. ROTH addressed the Chair.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INHOFE). Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10 a.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL IMPORT QUOTAS

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, there are few things more disappointing and disturbing than broken promises. Despite repeated assurances from Russian officials that they sincerely desire to fully abide by the principals of free and fair trade, they are once again considering barriers against the import of agricultural products.

I have to add that there are few things more worrisome than to have

our President visit Russia and tell us everything is OK when it is not. And this appears to be the case when it comes to United States-Russian trade relations.

Yesterday, Russian Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Zaverukha announced his Government's plans to introduce food import quotas that will focus primarily on poultry purchases, the vast majority of which come from the United States. The Deputy Prime Minister himself even emphasized that it is American poultry products against which these import quotas are directed.

This is particularly outrageous in light of Russian Prime Minister's Chernomyrdin's assurances to Vice President GORE that Moscow was going to back away from unfair trade practices that the Prime Minister announced last February against agricultural imports into Russia.

Russia's new effort to restrict the import of American poultry products should not surprise us. For the last 6 months Moscow has persistently been trying to ban the import of American poultry products. First, they tried to impose a bogus health ban. When it became clear that could not fly, they have been trying to increase tariffs against our poultry products. Now, they are talking about import quotas.

A decision by Moscow to impose import quotas, higher tariffs, or any other sanctions against American agricultural products would be most unfortunate. This is particularly true in the case of poultry. The amazing growth of in our chicken sales in Russia over the past 5 years demonstrates that Russian consumers recognize the quality and reasonable price of United States poultry. Needless to say, import quotas will only end up hurting United States poultry producers, Russian consumers, and the United States-Russian trade relationship.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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I want to emphasize that this issue has repercussions that go well beyond poultry. Indeed, agricultural import quotas are very much part of a broad turn toward protectionism in Russian economy policy.

This trend toward protectionism is particularly disturbing when seen in the light of overall United States-Russian Trade and United States foreign assistance programs to Russia. Today, the United States is running a trade deficit with Russia that amounts to over \$2 billion annually. Import quotas against poultry and other agricultural imports will only further restrict access to the Russian market by our most competitive exports and will further widen our trade deficit with Russia.

This is particularly outrageous when one considers that since 1992 the United States has provided some \$2.44 billion in foreign assistance to Russia. Much of this assistance is designed to help Russia develop a fully functioning free market economy. The American people would be well justified in questioning such assistance to countries that close their markets to U.S. exports.

Should Russia actually decide to impose trade quotas against American exports, it is essential that United States Government respond with forceful and immediate measures.

How we respond to protectionist policies by Moscow will be closely watched by other beneficiaries of American foreign assistance, particularly those among the former Republics of the Soviet Union. Thus, Russia's increasing protectionism and our response to it must be viewed through the lens not only of trade, but also the broader dimensions of United States relations with Russia, Central and Eastern Europe, and the world.

Mr. President, I am convinced that we must send a strong message to Russia that we will not tolerate such blatant protectionism. Any less of a response will only send the wrong signal to Moscow and other nations that protectionism is a legitimate policy tool that they can use with impunity.

The Russian Government must understand that free trade is a two-way street. If they want to benefit from our foreign assistance, sell their products and services to us, expand their economy, and become a full participant in the global market place, then they are going to have to let us sell our products and services to them. If they insist on erecting protectionist trade barriers, such as the import quotas, then they must fully understand that there will be a heavy price to pay.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BINGAMAN. 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. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes as if in morning business.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. BINGAMAN. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. BINGAMAN pertaining to the introduction of S. 1697 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

COMMEMORATING THE 81ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today marks the 81st anniversary of the Armenian genocide. Between 1915 and 1923, the Ottoman Empire in Turkey subjected the Armenian people to a brutal campaign of genocide that resulted in the deaths of 1½ million people. Those who were not immediately killed died during the forced deportation of the Armenian population. One-third of the Armenian people died during these 8 tragic years.

The crimes committed against the Armenians are among the worst atrocities in human history. Tragically, this cruel and massive slaughter was only the first of a succession of state-sponsored genocides carried out in this century. The recent mass graves uncovered in Bosnia remind us that the world has still not learned the lessons of the history of the Armenian, Jewish, and Cambodian people.

I commend the Armenian Assembly of America and the Armenian National Committee of America for their impressive continuing efforts to educate Americans about Armenian history and culture. The tireless work of these two effective organizations gives renewed hope and assurance that the extraordinary sacrifices of the Armenian people will never be forgotten, and that the remarkable continuing contributions of Armenians to this country and many other lands will always be remembered and honored.

HEALTH INSURANCE REFORM ACT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate reported by a unanimous vote of 100 yeas to 0 the Health Insurance Reform Act, S. 1028.

This legislation is designed to help millions of Americans gain access to health insurance coverage as well as keep their coverage when changing or losing their jobs.

Over the past several days, I have received numerous telephone calls and inquiries from across the country regarding the antifraud and abuse provisions which were added to the bill last week. I understand that many of my colleagues in the Senate and House have received similar phone calls.

These individuals have expressed concern over the bill's implications for alternative medicine as well as for services provided by nonmedical health care providers.

As my colleagues know, the Senate approved on Thursday, April 18, 1996, an amendment by Senators DOLE and ROTH that contained a substantive new health care antifraud and abuse program. These provisions, now contained under title V of S. 1028, were essentially developed by my colleague, the distinguished Senator from Maine, Senator COHEN.

The antifraud and abuse provisions are designed to provide for a more coordinated Federal and State approach in addressing health care fraud and abuse, which is currently costing the Federal Government and private payers billions of dollars a year.

This is an issue which has been the subject of numerous congressional hearings in both the Senate Judiciary Committee and in the Special Committee on Aging over the past several years.

It is evident there is a need for a more enhanced program to appropriately address the growing and deliberate menace by perpetrators who deliberately scheme to defraud public and private payers of scarce health care dollars.

The health care antifraud and abuse provisions are not new to the Senate or the House. In large part, they were formulated from the legislation developed by Senator COHEN, S. 1088, and were, in fact, similar to the provisions included in the Balanced Budget Act as passed by the Congress late last year.

Mr. President, I am concerned, however, that the antifraud provisions could have unintended consequences and adversely impact the care provided by health care professionals who utilize alternative therapies, such as herbal treatments, or other nonmedical health care providers.

It is certainly not my desire, and based on my discussions, nor the intent of my colleague Senator COHEN who drafted the original antifraud language, that these provisions in any way impede consumers from access to alternative or nonmedical treatment therapies.

And, I would add that Senator COHEN and I specifically addressed these concerns in our colloquy on the floor of the Senate last Thursday, April 18, 1996, although I know that many people still have concerns.

I want to assure my colleagues in both the Senate and House—and especially those individuals in the alternative and nonmedicine community—that I will continue my efforts to clarify, where necessary, and fine-tune the language as the bill moves to the conference committee.

FOREIGN OIL CONSUMED BY THE UNITED STATES. HERE'S THE WEEKLY BOX SCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports