

CNN and front pages of newspapers across the Nation. This exemplary assistance will be long remembered, but it is also important that the exceptional contributions of the men and women of another Air Force installation in North Dakota are not forgotten.

Mr. President, that facility is Cavalier Air Station. For those of my colleagues who are not familiar with Cavalier, this phased array radar base was constructed during the 1970's as part of the Safeguard ABM system. The motto of Cavalier's unit—the 10th Space Warning Squadron—is "instant to watchful instant." For 20 years this has meant providing early warning of nuclear attack for the Pentagon and tracking millions of bits of deadly space junk in Earth orbit for NASA, but this year this motto had new meaning.

As the commander of the installation, Lt. Col. Donald T. Kidd, described to me, this spring this unit of 33 people—28 active duty Air Force and 5 civilians employed by the Department of Defense—contributed over 900 hours of around-the-clock labor to monitoring and fighting the rising flood waters in the northern Red River Valley. They filled and stockpiled sandbags, deployed them around threatened homes, evacuated threatened city offices in Pembina, and watched the levees for leaks. They carried sandbags hundreds of yards in Drayton when there were not enough hands to simply pass them down a line, and built a dike around the entire town of Neche. At the station itself, they provided safe refuge for families forced to flee their homes and farms, giving shelter to over 100 people during the worst of the flooding. Many of the 70 civilian employees who work at the station under contract with the ITT Corp. also were there when their communities needed them, making important contributions to disaster relief.

And all the while, Mr. President, the men and women of Cavalier Air Station continued their critical mission, on top of preparing for the year's most important inspection. I am pleased to inform my colleagues that the 10th Space Warning Squadron passed this inspection with flying colors, taking home some of the highest marks in the U.S. Space Command.

Colonel Kidd wanted the efforts of everyone in the 10th Space Warning Squadron recognized, writing in a letter to me that "I can't begin to tell how proud I am of each and every one of them." On behalf of the U.S. Senate and all in North Dakota who benefited from their tireless labor, allow me to extend my most sincere thanks to everyone at Cavalier Air Station.

I and countless North Dakotans are thankful for your efforts, and glad that you were there. Every one of you went beyond the call of duty, proving yet again that Cavalier Air Station is part of "Team North Dakota." Again, sincere thanks. You have made a State grateful, and your Nation proud.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through June 20, 1997. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1997 concurrent resolution on the budget (H. Con. Res. 178), show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by \$9.5 billion in outlays. Current level is \$20.5 billion above the revenue floor in 1997 and \$101.9 billion above the revenue floor over the 5 years 1997-2001. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$219.9 billion, \$7.4 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1997 of \$227.3 billion.

Since my last report, dated May 20, 1997, the Congress has cleared, and the President has signed, the 1997 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-18). This action changed the current level of budget authority and outlays.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 23, 1997.

Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1997 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1997 budget and is current through June 20, 1997. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1997 Concurrent resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 178). The report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

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Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM
(For June E. O'Neill, Director).

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1997, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 20, 1997

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution H. Con. Res. 178	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	1,314.9	1,324.4	9.5
Outlays	1,311.3	1,324.2	12.9
Revenues:			
1997	1,083.7	1,104.3	20.5
1997-2001	5,913.3	6,015.2	101.9
Deficit	227.3	219.9	-7.4
Debt Subject to Limit	5,432.7	5,243.9	-188.8

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1997, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 20, 1997—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution H. Con. Res. 178	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
1997	310.4	310.4	0
1997-2001	2,061.3	2,061.3	0
Social Security Revenues:			
1997	385.0	384.7	-0.3
1997-2001	2,121.0	2,120.3	-0.7

Note: Current level numbers are the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 20, 1997

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			1,101,532
Permanents and other spending legislation	843,324	801,465	
Appropriation legislation	753,927	788,263	
Offsetting receipts	-271,843	-271,843	
Total previously enacted	1,325,408	1,317,885	1,101,532
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
Airport and Airway Trust Fund Reinvestment Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-2)			2,730
1997 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-18)	-6,497	281	
Total, enacted this session	-6,497	281	2,730
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	5,491	6,015	
TOTALS			
Total Current Level	1,324,402	1,324,181	1,104,262
Total Budget Resolution	1,314,935	1,311,321	1,083,728
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution			
Over Budget Resolution	9,467	12,860	20,534
ADDENDUM			
Emergencies:			
Funding that has been designated as an emergency requirement by the President and the Congress	9,198	1,913	
Funding that has been designated as an emergency requirement only by the Congress and is not available for obligation until requested by the President	345	304	
Total emergencies	9,543	2,217	
Total current level including emergencies	1,333,945	1,326,398	1,104,262

NATIONAL LITERACY DAY

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, late last night, the Senate passed a resolution by a unanimous consent agreement establishing July 2d of this year and the next as National Literacy Day. As the proud author of this measure, I want to acknowledge its passage and thank the 53 Senators who joined me in cosponsoring this legislation.

Mr. President, the ability to read is something most of us often take for granted. For most of us, it is difficult to imagine not being able to read a menu, street sign, magazine, or phone

book. But for many of our citizens, these seemingly simple activities are impossible. This is so because they are illiterate. I am pleased that this resolution will be able to draw attention to the pressing issue of illiteracy. I thank my colleagues who have joined me in cosponsoring this important measure.

All of us should be more aware of the problem of illiteracy. A recent study found that over 44 million adults cannot read. An additional 35 million read below the level needed to function successfully in society. These numbers alone are alarming and warrant our special attention. But even more disturbing are the personal hardships people must face each day due to their inability to read. The embarrassment parents face when they cannot read to their children. The discouragement able workers feel when they cannot fill out a basic job application. The disappointment we all endure as the ranks of the illiterate grow annually by over 2 million adults.

Mr. President, the 18th century writer, Joseph Addison, once wrote "Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body." I couldn't agree more. Reading enriches our lives in countless ways. But there are far too many of our citizens who cannot read the instructions on a doctor's prescription bottle, let alone share the experience of reading one of Addison's great poems. This needs to change.

Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to thank the many citizens across the country who dedicate their lives to beating back the forces of illiteracy. I want to express my gratitude to the teachers, volunteers, parents, and others who donate their time and talent to help those who cannot read. In my own State of New Jersey, I want to give special recognition to Caryl Mackin-Wagner, executive director of Focus on Literacy, Inc., for her leadership on this issue. My thanks to all involved.

Mr. President, we must focus our attention on the problem of illiteracy. All of us should make sure we do our part to ensure that citizens who need help know where services are available. We need to recognize the detrimental effects illiteracy has on our society. Most important, more of us need to enlist in the battle to close the book on illiteracy.

Mr. President, for these reasons, I am very pleased that we passed this resolution establishing July 2, 1997, and July 2, 1998, as National Literacy Day.●

DIPLOMATS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT SOUTH ASIA BUREAU

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, during the 104th Congress, I was privileged to serve as ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. In that time, while visiting and monitoring events in the South Asia region—which includes India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Sri

Lanka, and Bangladesh—I had the honor of working with a talented and dedicated group of diplomats. I wish to pay tribute to some of them today.

The South Asia Bureau is the smallest and youngest of the State Department's regional bureaus, having been created by congressional mandate in 1992. Despite its size, it has ably represented American interests in this critical part of the world. This summer, it will undergo its first major transition, as nearly all the ranking diplomats in the bureau will rotate on to other assignments. Before they do, I wanted to take an opportunity to commend them for their service.

At the top, of course, is Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Robin L. Raphel, the first person to ever hold the position. During the past 4 years, Assistant Secretary Raphel has deftly managed the complex web of issues that encompass South Asia—from Indo-Pakistani tensions to nonproliferation, from human rights to the environment, and from counterterrorism and narcotics to the deadly conflict in Afghanistan. She has also been a trusted and valuable interlocuter with Congress, making the administration's case fairly and straightforwardly to those on all sides of every issue under her purview.

Assistant Secretary Raphel has been assisted in her efforts by an outstanding team of ambassadors in the field: Ambassador Frank Wisner in New Delhi, Ambassador Tom Simons in Islamabad, Ambassador Peter Burleigh in Sri Lanka, Ambassador David Merrill in Dhaka, and Ambassador Vogelgesang in Kathmandu. Due to a quirk of timing, with the exception of Tom Simons, all of these ambassadors either have or are expected to vacate their posts this summer.

I want to commend each of these fine diplomats: Frank Wisner, one of the most senior and well-regarded members of the entire Foreign Service, and David Merrill, both of whom have announced their retirements from Federal service; Peter Burleigh, a native of my home State of California and a first-rate linguist, who will next be furthering United States interests as Deputy Permanent Representative at the United Nations; and Sandy Vogelgesang, for whom I have a special, personal regard.

Last November, when I traveled to Nepal to view United States assistance projects, I was highly impressed by Ambassador Vogelgesang's knowledge of Nepal and her depth of caring for its people, the high degree of respect she enjoyed throughout the country, and the way these traits enabled her to be an effective advocate and promoter of U.S. interests. She is, in short, one of the finest Ambassadors I have ever had the privilege of working with. I hope and expect that our Nation will enjoy the benefit of her service in future posts in the years to come.

Mr. President, during my tenure on the Foreign Relations Committee, I

have developed a high regard for the work of our talented and dedicated Foreign Service personnel. Almost without exception, I have found the people representing our Nation in embassies overseas to be infused with seriousness, patriotism, and professionalism. Sadly, they are too often underappreciated, and occasionally even criticized. As Senators, who are called upon to approve the highly competitive selection and promotion processes, and to confirm appointments to the Foreign Service's most senior levels, it behooves us to take the time to recognize some of our most accomplished diplomats.

On behalf of my colleagues, I express appreciation and admiration for a job well done to Assistant Secretary Raphel and Ambassadors Wisner, Simons, Burleigh, Merrill, and Vogelgesang. Our country owes them thanks for their able service, and we are grateful for their significant contributions to improving and expanding our relationships with the countries of South Asia.●

IMMUNIZATION OF DONATIONS MADE IN THE FORM OF CHARITABLE GIFT ANNUITIES

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1902 which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows.

A bill (H.R. 1902) to immunize donations made in the form of charitable gift annuities and charitable remainder trusts from the antitrust laws and State laws similar to the antitrust laws.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 1902) was passed.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1997

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:20 a.m. on Wednesday, June 25. I further ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted, and Senator STEVENS be recognized for up to 10 minutes as if in morning business; that following Senator STEVENS' remarks,