

Mr. COCHRAN. I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. BUMPERS. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, let me thank all Senators for their cooperation and assistance in the passage of this bill, particularly those members of our subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations. Those who had amendments and helped improve the bill, we appreciate their help as well. I also want to make a special point to commend and thank the members of our staff—on our side of the aisle Rebecca Davies, who is the clerk of the subcommittee; Martha Scott Poindexter, who assisted her; Rachelle Graves-Bell; and our intern, Justin Brasell, who also was a help in the preparation of this bill. We had a lot of hearings. We did a lot of work developing this legislation. We appreciate the help that we got.

Mr. BUMPERS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas is recognized.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, let me echo the laudatory comments the Senator from Mississippi has just paid to the majority staff. I would like to also pay tribute to the minority staff as well as the majority staff. They worked extremely well with us. They were helpful to us as well as the chairman of the committee. On our side of the aisle, I want to especially thank Galen Fountain, who is seated at my left and who was my personal agricultural aide for many years before he joined the appropriations staff, and pay special tribute to him and Rebecca Davies, who probably know on a magnitude of about five times more about this bill than Senator COCHRAN and I do. We simply could not function here and get a bill like this through without the very able assistance of those people. But in addition to Galen, I also want to pay tribute to Carole Geagley and to my own personal staff member, Ben Noble. They have done a magnificent job.

Again, my sincere thanks to Senator COCHRAN, who is the chief architect of this bill. He did a magnificent job. If you watched here, as always when these appropriations bills are coming through, you see the Senators all gathered around here pleading with Senator COCHRAN and me to accept this amendment and that amendment. We would love to accept them all. It is always that way in appropriations. But the money constraints keep us from doing that. But we like to help other Senators.

As I said yesterday afternoon on the floor, it is not pork. Sometimes it is pure, unadulterated research from which the entire Nation benefits. But having said that, I think it is a good bill. We will do our very best to honor all the Senate's wishes in the conference committee. I think we will come back here with a good bill from conference.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, the Agriculture appropriations bill just approved by the Senate includes funds for many important programs, and I deeply appreciate the work of Chairman COCHRAN and Senator BUMPERS in putting together this bill. While I appreciate their good work, I deeply regret that funds are not included to provide the final Federal matching funds for several Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service buildings, including one at North Dakota State University, for which State and local matching funds have been provided.

I believe this is especially unfortunate because of unique circumstances faced by NDSU in their attempt to complete this important project. The Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee provided an initial planning grant for this building in fiscal year 1992. After that, the subcommittee provided \$1.65 million in the fiscal year 1994 bill as a down payment on the Federal share of this \$10 million facility. Unfortunately the House Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee indicated in its fiscal year 1996 report that the committee would no longer provide Federal funding for these buildings if the projects did not have their state and local matching funds in hand by the time Congress prepared the appropriations bills the following year for fiscal year 1997.

Mr. President, this decision created a serious problem for North Dakota because our State legislature only meets every other year. That meant North Dakota State University did not even have an opportunity to seek the State matching funds between the time the House subcommittee issued its notice in the summer of 1995 to provide no additional funding and the time the fiscal year 1997 appropriations bill was considered last summer. The first time our State legislature met following the House subcommittee's decision was January 1997, at which time the legislature provided the State match for this building. In other words, the State provided its share of funds for this building at the first opportunity they had following the announcement by the House subcommittee.

This facility is extremely important because the existing facilities at NDSU were constructed in the 1960's and do not meet USDA standards, causing animal health and production research to be curtailed. The new facility would allow expanded research into fighting anti-biotic resistant viruses, enhancing reproductive efficiency in farm animals, developing safer, more effective pharmaceuticals, improving meat animal research to improve food quality, and other important areas of research.

Mr. President, it is my strong desire that we are able to find a responsible solution to this situation. I believe terminating Federal funding for this building is premature, and I will continue to work with NDSU, USDA, and my colleagues in the House and Senate

to see that this building is completed. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who seeks time?

Mr. HATCH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah is recognized.

Mr. HATCH. I ask unanimous consent that my remarks be considered as morning business.

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

Mr. BUMPERS. Would the Senator from Utah yield for a moment?

Mr. HATCH. Yes.

THE MIR SPACE STATION

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, everybody knows that I am sort of a Johnny-one-note on the space station. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article that appeared in this morning's Washington Post, the headline of which is "Russia Wonders If Manned Flight Is Worth Cost." One of the reasons I wanted to put it in the RECORD is because it echoes precisely what I said on the floor, in spades, 2 days ago.

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

RUSSIA WONDERS IF MANNED FLIGHT IS WORTH COST

(By Daniel Williams)

MOSCOW, JULY 23.—With the immediate crisis on the Mir space station largely resolved for now, space officials here have turned their attention to tangled problems on Earth.

They may be as hard to fix as the ones on Mir.

Lack of money, the bane of a space enterprise that was once Moscow's pride, is the major problem. The space program also is suffering from a battered public image that makes rallying support difficult.

Debate over the future of Mir has ignited a finger-pointing spree in newspapers over who is to blame for a recent series of mishaps including a fire, a collision with a supply craft and the erroneous disconnection of a computer system that threw Mir out of position and drained much of its power.

The central issue of the controversy here is one that also surfaces from time to time in the United States: What price manned space travel, especially when compared with unmanned expeditions?

Unmanned expeditions offer more scientific benefits per dollar, except for learning about the capabilities of human beings in space. And as painful as the failure of unmanned satellite launches, space probes and robotic landings may be, a dead satellite is not the same as a dead astronaut. That element alone makes manned flights not only more dramatic, but also more expensive as systems are piled on systems for safety's sake.

Mir is the space equivalent of an old used car, but Russia appears unwilling to give up manned flight, even temporarily. To surrender a human toehold in space is to give it up permanently, officials here argue. "If we drop space, we will lag behind in this field forever," said Yuri Baturin, secretary of the Russian defense council.

One reason for sticking with Mir, even if it requires repeated tinkering under the hood, is that it makes money. The United States alone is paying Russia about \$400 million for

continual use of the space station by NASA astronauts to conduct scientific experiments in space.

Although figures for how much Russia spends in space are difficult to come by, everyone agrees that the program is short of cash. On Monday, contractors and scientists held a meeting in advance of Russia's next launch on Aug. 5. Each speaker said that key preparations for the launch were complete, but several also complained they had not been paid for their work, an observer at the meeting recounted.

Economic dealings in Russia are plagued by delayed payments and unfulfilled contracts, and the space program is no exception.

Parts of the modular station are 11 years old, more than double their original life expectancy. Russian space officials have taken pains to assure everyone that the Mir was viable and in no need of being scrapped.

"I would fly to Mir," Sergei Krikalev, a cosmonaut and emerging spokesman for the space program, said recently.

In the past, it was highly unusual for officials here to publicly air the detail that has been made available about Mir. In the Soviet era, only successes were widely reported; operational specifics—not to mention failures—were hidden as much as possible. Although the democratic atmosphere in contemporary Russia explains some of the current openness, so too does the perception of a need for public relations.

Foreigners fly on Mir, and secrecy about conditions on the space station would be unacceptable to the foreign patrons of the flights, Russian officials say. In the United States, some politicians oppose the trips as dangerous and of little use; secrecy probably would fuel criticism there.

Inexperience with public scrutiny has led to tension with the Russian press. A few weeks ago, space officials invited reporters to witness work at the Star City cosmonaut training complex. As reporters clustered around Anatoly Solovyov, one of the next cosmonauts to go up, a scientist frantically tried to push them away. "What if someone sneezes" he cried out. "What if the cosmonaut catches a virus? All this preparation will go to waste!"

Russian space officials have accused the Russian press of scandal-mongering, although many reports they initially denied were later confirmed. For example, *Izvestia*, regarded as the country's leading newspaper, reported that news about a death in the family of Vasily Tsibliev, the commander of Mir, had been withheld from him.

Russian officials stopped denying the story only after the Reuter news agency reported from Tsibliev's home town that the family had kept the death secret.

Space officials expressed irritation with articles about conflicts among different departments of the space program: Mission Control, the cosmonaut training center and Energia, the enterprise that designs, builds and launches rockets and space vehicles.

Newspapers reported that Energia officials blame Tsibliev for the June 25 Mir collision with a cargo vessel. The crash damaged one of the modules and resulted in an emergency reduction of about half of Mir's power.

Sergei Gromov, a spokesman for Energia, said this week that such a report was nonsensical given the interlocking structure of the Russian space program. Almost every one works for everyone else, and Energia had a big say in who was to fly.

"The cosmonauts are affiliated with the Air Force and the cosmonaut training center, but they are also personnel of our organization," he said. "We choose them and pay them; they are half ours. It would be like blaming ourselves."

Space officials acknowledged that Tsibliev probably faces a loss of bonus money for the flight because of the collision as well as the later episode that caused the temporary loss of all power on Mir: last week's accidental unplugging of a computer cable.

"He may lose some of his bonus. But he is not on trial here," cosmonaut Krikalev said.

Solovyov and another cosmonaut due to relieve the exhausted Mir crew prepared today for the Aug. 5 launch and for the repairs they will conduct later in the month on the crippled spacecraft.

The drumbeat of bad news about Mir prompted *Izvestia* to question whether openness in space was worth the national loss of morale.

The news from space "makes one feel disappointed rather than proud of the country, which has opened the doors to another state secret," said the commentary published Tuesday.

Mr. BUMPERS. I thank the Senator from Utah for yielding.

UTAH SESQUICENTENNIAL

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, it is a unique privilege and distinct honor for me to recognize, today, on the floor of the U.S. Senate, the 150th anniversary of the arrival of the Mormon Pioneers in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake on July 24, 1847.

It was spring, by the calendar, in late March of the year 1846, as some 3,000 people in 400 wagons struggled west across the rolling hills of Iowa, through snow and drizzling rain. The muddy track was nearly impassable as they lumbered on, far behind schedule and nearing exhaustion. Behind them lay the last few villages of organized territory; before them, the great unknown. Somewhere, over the horizon, beyond the sheltering forests and the waving grasslands, lay the Rocky Mountains. Previous maps showed the way into the wilderness, while scouting reports told of the romantic landscape ahead: Black clouds of buffalo sweeping across the prairie swells, great rivers and snow-capped peaks, the endless sky, and the lonely stars. Most of these wagons had never been this far West; perhaps a few had reached Missouri—Independence or Clay County. But that was no comfort. Few people in this wagon train cared to think much of Missouri—where the stench of massacre and betrayal had but recently overwhelmed the sweet scent of fresh gardens and new-mown hay. Now, as history repeated itself, their last refuge—their beautiful Nauvoo—was besieged by hateful mobs, and there seemed no other solution than to flee, yet again. These wagons were the vanguard; hundreds were on the road behind them, and thousands more, gathered on the banks of the Mississippi, were making ready to follow.

Barely 26 years before, young Joseph Smith, by his own account, had entered the woods near his father's farm to pray, when "Suddenly, a light descended, brighter far than noonday Sun, and a shining, glorious pillar o'er him fell, around him shone, while appeared two heav'nly beings, God the

Father and the Son." Now, scarcely grown to the fullness of his prophetic calling, this towering leader lay dead in a martyr's grave, and the faithful who had responded to the restored Gospel entrusted to him were scattered and driven, with only one hope, expressed in the hymn that would become their inspiration and epitaph: "We'll find the place, which God for us prepared, far away in the West, where none shall come to hurt, or make afraid. There, the Saints will be blessed."

They came from everywhere, these honored pioneers—New England, Old England, the lands of the North—wherever believers could spread the word. Some were already crusty pioneers—the likes of Daniel Boone or the Green Mountain boys—whose ancestors had settled the Tidewater counties or landed at Plymouth Rock. Others had only recently left the coal mines of Wales and the sweatshops of Manchester to take their first draught of fresh air in the New World. A few were professionals, who could doctor, or teach, or play music to ease the rigors of the trail; many were artisans—carpenters, wheelwrights, shoemakers—whose skills were sorely needed. But for all their skills and preparations, far too few were ready for the bone-deep weariness, the numbing cold, or birthing in the open air.

Critics might say that they brought their misery upon themselves—through blind faith and foolhardy dreams. Such was the litany of those who mobbed and burned and killed without mercy. Yet the saints were moved by a destiny their detractors could not have understood. It came from the lips of their fallen prophet:

I prophesied that the Saints would continue to suffer much affliction * * *, many would apostatize, others would be put to death by our persecutors or lose their lives in consequence of exposure or disease, and some of you will live to go and assist in making settlements and build cities, and see the Saints become a mighty people in the midst of the Rocky Mountains.

As summer came to western Iowa the vanguard paused to build and plant for those who would follow, and, thus further delayed, found it necessary to spend the winter of 1846-47 on the banks of the Missouri, upriver from Council Bluffs, in Indian territory. Here, at winter quarters, they gathered and regrouped. On the 7th of April 1847, the advance company, led by Brigham Young, was once more on the move, followed in June by approximately 1,500 people organized after the Biblical model as the "Camp of Israel." By July 21, after nearly 4 months on the trail, a scouting party reached the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, followed on the 22d by the main body of the advanced company. Two days later, Brigham Young himself reached the foothills at the edge of the Great Basin. Surveying the valley before him, as if in a vision, he finally spoke the now-famous words of approbation: "This is the right place. Drive on."