

to restore four major wooden hotels. Estimates for rebuilding the road start at \$70 million and climb steeply. The park's annual budget is \$8 million. "Glacier has never had the money to keep up with maintenance and repair," shrugs John Kilpatrick, the park's chief engineer.

For Superintendent Mihalic, who has just been transferred to Yosemite, running Glacier has been an eerie flashback to 1972, when he took his first job there as a park ranger. He came back as superintendent in 1994 to find "nothing had changed. We had the same old sewer systems, the same roads, the same hotels, the same visitor accommodations."

USING A 'FACADE'

Mr. Mihalic had to resort to what some park experts call "management by facade." Visible things get fixed. Less visible things get deferred. "If we're having trouble getting the money to just fund the big-ticket items, like roads and sewage and water systems, a lot of public services, such as trail maintenance and back-country bridges, never make it to the top of the list," he says.

To be sure, Mr. Mihalic isn't the only park superintendent to wrestle with this. The Interior Department's U.S. Park Service places the bill for deferred maintenance and construction needed to fix time-worn facilities in its 378 parks at around \$5 billion. "Culturally, we try to hide the pain in the Park Service," explains Denis Galvin, the service's deputy director.

The day is coming when hiding the pain here may no longer be possible. Last year the Park Service proposed that the cheapest and quickest way to deal with the crumbling, much-patched Going-To-The-Sun road would be to close it for four years and rebuild it. That produced a furor among people in the business community surrounding the park.

They're now part of the advisory committee struggling to come up with ways to keep it open and fix it at the same time.

RULES FOR RESTORATION

As for the Many Glacier Hotel, the latest estimates are that it would cost \$30 million to \$60 million to bring it back to the glory days when guests arrived by railroad and received world-class accommodations. "We could never recover that. You would be talking about renting rooms for \$400 to \$500 a night," says Dennis Baker, director of engineering for the concessionaire Glacier Park, a subsidiary of Phoenix-based Viad Corp. Park rules currently limit hotel room rates to \$120. The park's season lasts only about 100 days.

As for Mr. Hegge, keeper of the park's bus fleet, he's looking for experts to tell him how to refit his buses with new chassis or to build replicas. Because they are federally registered historic landmarks, the road and the hotels also must be restored to the way they were with the same materials, adding many millions more to the cost.

Just where the millions will come from to fix Glacier and many other maintenance-starved parks is, of course, the biggest question. Democratic Sen. Bob Graham of Florida has introduced legislation to earmark \$500 million a year from federal offshore oil royalties for buying park land and fixing parks.

Over time, he's sure it would save money. "That would allow them to plan more than a year ahead. They could let contracts for multiple buildings at a time," explains the senator, who says support for the measure has been slow but is growing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative assistant proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

WTO ACCESSION OF CHINA

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I congratulate Ambassador Barshefsky and the administration on reaching an agreement this week with China on WTO accession. This demonstrates that a policy of "engagement with a purpose" works. I believe the Chinese leadership, in particular Premier Zhu Rongji and President Jiang Zemin, have shown foresight, courage, and vision in making the commitments necessary to conclude this bilateral agreement. I am also glad President Clinton worked so diligently over the last several months to finalize the arrangement.

I believed in April that the April 8 arrangement with China was a good one. My preliminary evaluation of this week's agreement is that it goes beyond the April 8 agreement and provides further benefits to American economic interests.

There are still several steps before China can accede to the WTO.

China must complete other bilateral agreements, in particular with the European Union. Next, the protocol of accession must be completed. Then, the focus of attention will turn to us in the Congress.

In order to receive the benefits we negotiated with China, the United States has to grant China permanent normal trade relations status. To do this, Congress has to amend the Jackson-Vanik amendment.

I am confident that a majority in both Houses will vote to amend Jackson-Vanik. But it will take a lot of work. The administration, the agriculture, manufacturing, and service industries, and those of us in the Congress who have followed these negotiations and the U.S.-China relationship closely over the years, must educate and explain to our colleagues about the benefits of the agreement reached this week and the advantages to the United States of having China in the WTO.

As we in the Congress begin to think about this issue and deliberate on it next year, I see four principal benefits to the United States.

First, this week's agreement opens up new markets in China, with its population of 1.3 billion, for American farmers, manufacturers, and service industries. This will help sustain American economic growth.

Second, the agreement gets China into the global trading system, which forces them to play by the rules of international trade.

For perhaps the first time in history, China will be accountable for its be-

havior to the outside world. The dispute settlement system at the WTO is far from perfect, but it forces a country to explain actions that other members believe violate the global rules. And, when a violation is found, it puts pressure on that country to comply with the rules. In addition, there is a little known feature of the WTO called the Trade Policy Review Mechanism, the TPRM. Every few years, a country's entire trade system is reviewed by all other members. Again, this type of scrutiny of China is virtually unprecedented.

Third, the agreement will help strengthen the economic reformers in China, especially Premier Zhu Rongji who has clearly been in a weakened position this year. Economic reform, moving to a market economy, transparency—that is, opening up, less secrecy—direct foreign investment, listing of companies on overseas markets—progress in all these areas is of vital importance to the United States as they relate to stability in China, as they relate to accountability, and as they relate to a growing middle class.

Fourth, Taiwan, the 12th-largest economy in the world, has almost completed its WTO accession process. Yet it is a political reality internationally that Taiwan cannot join the WTO before China. So, with China's admission to the WTO, Taiwan will follow very quickly. All of us should welcome that.

The Congress has been concerned about many aspects of the U.S.-China relationship: espionage allegations, nuclear proliferation, human rights, and Taiwan. These are all serious issues, and we must confront each one head on.

But, I, and I believe most Members of Congress, are able to look at each issue on its own merits. When Congress examines closely the arrangement for Chinese accession to the WTO, I am confident that Members will conclude that extending permanent normal trade relations status to China is now in the best interest of the United States.

I don't want to sound pollyannaish about this. Once China is a member of the WTO and the United States has granted permanent NTR status, the real work of implementation begins. We have learned over the years that implementation of trade agreements takes as much effort, or even more effort, than the negotiations themselves. The administration will have to provide us with a plan about implementation. We in the Congress will have to devote additional resources and energy to ensuring full Chinese implementation.

Earlier this year, I introduced a bill to establish a Congressional Trade Office to provide the Congress with additional resources to do exactly that. I hope my colleagues will look at that proposal and give it their support. In addition, I will be introducing some measures to help ensure that the administration—this one as well as future administrations—never deviates

from the task of full implementation of agreements with China.

In conclusion, this is a good agreement. It serves American interests.

We have a lot of work ahead of us to help implement it and to follow up next year to make sure it is implemented. It deserves our support.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, what is the situation? Are we still in morning business or is this a matter of some dispute?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business has expired, but the Senator is certainly free to proceed.

Mr. LEAHY. Once morning business has expired, do we go back on the bankruptcy bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the understanding, yes.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the period for morning business be extended until 2 p.m. under the same terms as previously ordered.

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

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 10 minutes.

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

THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, last week there was a terrible tragedy affecting the United Nations' World Food Program. This occurred when one of their planes crashed in Kosovo on an errand of mercy.

Since its inception in 1963, the World Food Program has been the United Nations' front line for fighting hunger throughout the world. It is the world's largest food aid organization.

Last year, the World Food Program assisted 75 million people in 80 countries around the world. This summer I observed their operations in Kosovo. In fact, at one point I was invited to fly on the same plane that crashed, to go and see what they were doing.

The World Food Program's mission is to eradicate hunger. I think that in the last seven years it has moved closer and closer to accomplishing this goal under the leadership of Executive Director Catherine Bertini. I was very proud to support Catherine when she was appointed to be executive director in 1992, during the administration of President Bush. She became the first woman to head the World Food Program. I have been a strong supporter for her ever since. She has done a great job as executive director, and I am glad that she continues to lead the World Food Program today.

For many, the World Food Program is known for its emergency response ef-

forts. It was one of the first organizations to move into the Balkan region when the conflict in Kosovo began.

As I mentioned earlier, during the August recess I visited the World Food Program and met with Catherine Bertini and talked to her about how their efforts were going. I believe they are doing a great job. Areas which had previously been empty fields have been transformed into makeshift cities where thousands of people seeking safety, food and shelter have found relief, thanks to the efforts of the World Food Program, Catholic Relief Services and other international organizations.

But emergency relief efforts such as this reflect only a portion of the World Food Program's responsibilities. The World Food Program's Food for Work programs feed millions of chronically hungry people worldwide. They contribute more grants to developing countries than any other United Nations agency. That is why so many people around the world felt the same degree of sadness that I and others in the Senate did when we learned of the plane crash on Friday in which a World Food Program plane, en route from Rome to Pristina, crashed into a mountain ridge just miles from their destination, killing all 24 people aboard the plane.

The passengers aboard this plane were an international group of aid workers. They were all headed to Kosovo to become part of the humanitarian mission there. In a war-torn area, these were 24 people going to bring solace, aid, and help to people who have seen so little of it over the years. They were people who were motivated by the greatest sense of charity and giving to their fellow human beings. They worked for U.N. agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and government agencies, all united by a sense of humanitarianism.

The loss of these individuals is going to be felt throughout the world. They were people who demonstrated over and over again that their fellow human beings were the most important things in their lives. Their deaths are a major loss to their families, as well as the organizations, including the World Food Program, for which they worked.

I send my sincere condolences to the families of those killed in this tragic crash, and I hope the world will understand they have lost 24 of their finest people.

(The remarks of Mr. LEAHY pertaining to the introduction of S. 1924 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

BANKRUPTCY REFORM ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I know we are going on to the bankruptcy bill later today. We made progress on the bill last week. We cleared 25 amendments and improved the Bankruptcy Reform Act. We will continue to try to do that again today. The distinguished

Senator from New Jersey, Senator TORRICELLI, and I, working with the distinguished deputy Democratic leader, the Senator from Nevada, are prepared to enter into a unanimous consent agreement to limit the remaining Democratic amendments to only 28 amendments. Most of these would limit us to very short time agreements. I will speak on this more this afternoon. I want Senators to know that.

SATELLITE HOME VIEWERS' ACT AND PATENT REFORM ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I hope that the leadership will soon bring up for a vote the conference report regarding the Satellite Home Viewers Act and the Patent Reform Act. This legislation passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 411-8. According to an informal whip count, if it came to a vote in the Senate, it would pass by something like 98-2, and no worse than 95-5. So we ought to bring it up for a vote.

I don't know when I have gotten so much mail on any subject as I have on satellite home viewing. If you come from a rural area, you know how important this legislation is. If we do not pass the Satellite Home Viewers Act, on December 31 hundreds of thousands—maybe millions—of satellite viewers will find that a number of their channels will be simply cut off, especially in rural areas.

So when we have something that could easily be passed, we ought to do it. The patent legislation is supported—the so-called Hatch-Leahy bill—by most businesses I know. It would be a tremendous step forward in helping us to be competitive with the rest of the world in our patent legislation. It is also the second time in history that we have lowered the cost of patent registration to the taxpayers. So I urge that when we have a piece of legislation like this, which has passed the House of Representatives 411-8, which would pass overwhelmingly in the Senate, that the Republican leadership bring it up. Passing this bill will give some aid to many businesses throughout the country, including some of the finest technological businesses in the world.

And on the satellite front, this bill will allow the many individuals who rely on satellite dishes because they live in rural areas to be able to continue to get their television.

I think of States like my own State of Vermont, such as the State of Montana, the State of Texas, the State of Wyoming, and the State of Nevada, to name a few, where because of our rural nature, people are very dependent on satellite dishes. These satellite dish owners are justifiably concerned that on December 31, many of their channels are going to go dead. We can stop that by passing this legislation this week.

The Satellite Home Viewers Act conference report will soon be before us. It