opposition, and their efforts are also recognized. All of them are always courteous and helpful. I thank them and all the other staff on the other side of the aisle. At times, such as during close votes and intense debates, I wish that they were not quite as good as they are in their work, but I do want them to know that we, on this side, are aware of and appreciate their dedication and cooperation.

Mr. President, the Senate could not function without the support and services of many other offices. I wish now to recognize and thank them for the important work they do.

One of the most difficult and complicated jobs around here is ensuring the safety of this great, historic building and the people who work in it, while protecting the democratic rights of the American people. The American people not only have the right to see their government in action, they have the right to petition it, and to protest against it. Placed in the middle of this most difficult position in the U.S. Capitol police force headed by Chief Gary Abrecht and his assistant Chief Robert Langley. I thank them for the professional way in which they perform their important and sometimes dangerous duties.

I commend the staff of the Service Department under the able and dedicated leadership of Russell Jackson. These dedicated men and women are here early in the morning and late at night, when the Senate is in session and when it is not, making sure that Senate publications are ready the next day. I call special attention to their tireless efforts in ensuring that the publications of my Democratic Policy Committee are always prompt and timely. I happen to know that the Policy Committee has placed some extraordinary demands on them—and they always come through.

Officers and staff who are not always visible, but whose daily work is essential to the institution's operations are the acting director of the computer center, Mike Barret; postmaster Gayle Cory, director of telecommunications Robert McCormick, the director of the photo studio Alan Porter, and director of the cabinet shop Don Gardner, and all of their staffs. The acknowledge also goes to the financial management team of Chris Dey, Ray Payne, Richard Zalewski, Amy Blanchard, and Alan Block. They may not always get the recognition they deserve for their outstanding work in their very demanding jobs, but all of them are appreciated more than they will ever know.

Also, I would like to commend those who keep this building so clean and well maintained—the leadership of Karen Ellis, Phyllis Timms, and Rom Thomas.

Mr. President, 2 years ago, when I gave a similar talk, I pointed out that former Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson was fond of saying, "Information is power." I also explained that while I always understood what he meant by the phrase, it is as majority leader that I have come to truly and fully appreciate what he meant. Two more years as Senate majority leader have not diminished, but enhanced this perspective as I am even more grateful for the Senate's information support systems. There is the Congressional Research Service—whose reports, issue briefs and other publications are well known and heavily utilized by every Member of this Chamber and their staffs. The ability of CRS to retrieve information, find the smallest fact, research the most important questions, and provide prompt, timely analysis on difficult issues makes them essential to the effective workings of the U.S. Senate.

I thank the Congressional Budget Office for its important and timely work. In this era of budget deficits and budget restraints, CBO's prompt, but thorough analysis of the costs of pending legislation and its analysis of historical and programmatic trends have become a vital part of the legislative process.

The Senate Library staff are remarkable for the effectiveness, the resourcefulness, and the speed with which they fulfill the research demands of the Senate. Senate Librarian Roger Haley, assistants Ann Womeldorf, Greg Harvey, Donnes Gay, and all the others on his talented, hard-working staff are commended.

Mr. President, it is said that the "past is prolog." If that is the case, the Members of this Chamber could not have better resources to call upon for knowledge of the future as well as the past than Senate historian Dr. Richard Baker and his talented staff. I thank them for their work in carefully, conscientiously, and meticulously documenting the history of this Chamber.

The Reverend Dr. Richard Halverson, the Senate Chaplain, is truly appreciated. The 60th Chaplain of the Senate is a spiritual leader whose kindness and thoughtful words inspire us all. While the Members of this Chamber are not always able to perform the miracles for which he often prays, I thank him for all he does to make the Senate a better place for all of us. He provides kind and guiding words every morning the Senate is in session, comfort and support when needed, and inspiration in good times and bad.

Attention to our physical needs and problems is Dr. Robert Kramer and his fine, competent, and ever pleasant staff.

Also attending to our physical needs, albeit in different ways, are the outstanding staffs of the Senate restaurants. I thank them for the food they prepare and their service.

I express my personal appreciation and gratitude to Shirley Herath, "Iris" McLain, and Ruby Paone who manage the Senate reception room. Their friendliness and cooperation are well known and appreciated by all, but it does deserve a thank you.

Those who work in the Senate press galleries, including Bob Peterson, Jim Talbert, Maurice Johnson, Larry Janisch, and their deputies perform a valuable service in assisting the media in following the activities in this Chamber, and I thank them for it.

The staff of the recording studio's broadcast control perform the important chore of helping to bring the workings of the U.S. Government into the homes of the American people. Their coverage of the deliberations of the Chamber enables the American people to follow the workings of their Government, and I thank them for it.

Finally, Mr. President, I express my deep appreciation for my own staff who have served me so splendidly and so tirelessly for the past 2 years. I begin by recognizing and commending my Senate leadership staff headed by my chief of staff, John Hilley. His calm demeanor under extraordinary demands, his ability to make the complex seem so simple, and his political sagacity make him an excellent chief of staff.

Also making my life and work as Senate majority leader much easier and more comfortable are the other dedicated professionals in the majority leader's office. These include Lisa Nolan, whose disciplined, orderly thinking and behavior are not only needed and utilized, they are blessings in an office where chaos constantly beckons.

My executive assistant, Pat Sarcone, is always there when I need her—indeed, she is the miracle worker that every office needs. She handles every demand and every task, no matter how difficult, with a professional style and with an infectious positive attitude. I know of no person who has not found it a pleasure to work with her.

I also commend the work and loyalty of special assistant Alice Auyourd and staff assistant Ross LaFeenese for performing many of the needed tasks in the leader's office.

My communications office is under the direction of the very capable and talented Diane Dewhirst. Ms. Dewhirst works tirelessly to promote the Senate Democratic agenda, and she works splendidly with the press so that the public can be better informed on the workings of the Senate. Her capable assistants, Mary Helen Puller, Jim Manley, Kevin Moanans, Chris Deckel, Clare Flood, Kevin Kelleher, and Mark Marchise work hard and make sure the communications office serves its important purpose—which it does. I am grateful and dedicated to all of my staff and grateful for the staffs in my personal office.

Without them, I would not be where I am, and I applaud them. They are a talented, loyal group of men and
Women who do an excellent job in serving both the State of Maine and the United States.

I begin by commending the work of my administrative assistant, Mary McAleney. An organizer, a trouble-shooter, a counselor, and much more, Ms. McAleney is everything a Senator wants in an A. I thank her for all her work and dedication.

My legislative staff is superior. I thank each and every one of them for the excellent work they do. Bobby Rosen's knowledge of tax and banking issues cannot be matched; I depend on him a lot and he never lets me down. Annette has been with me since the beginning. She brings an institutional knowledge and grasp of issues that is rare in the Senate. She does an excellent job as my staff person on the Judiciary Committee, as well as being the in-house expert on many social issues of the day.

Grace Reef is truly "amazing Grace" as she handles issues as diverse as roads and bridges to housing and welfare—and does it all superbly. Chris Williams has been a major force behind my efforts to ensure that every American has access to affordable, quality health care. Kim Wallace deals with appropriations, budget, education and many other important issues, and is a joy to know—If Will Rogers never met a person he did not like, I never met a person who did not like Kim. Rich Aregenba has worked for me and for a long time in several different positions; he is currently doing an excellent job as my Special Assistant for National Security Affairs. I rely on Bob Carolla for many and various important economic development issues for the State of Maine. Steve Hart works on veteran's affairs. Sandy Brown handles economic issues—issues that are very important to Maine; this year he has worked on veterans' health care issues obtaining some funds for Vietnam veterans.

Sandy Brown handles Maine and appropriate and is a very important liaison with my field staff on economic development projects as well as handling national arts issues. Seth Brewster and Peggy Dorothy, who work on trade and labor issues respectively, are completing their first year with me, and have already proven themselves to be very capable. My legislative assistants, Sandy Brown, Kelly McMillan, and speech writer Lee Lockwood work with the legislative staff to provide them with the background and reference they need on various issues and policies.

I am grateful for my capable foreign policy staff. Their expert knowledge of foreign issues and international affairs has been crucial to me during this session of Congress. I have relied on them constantly, and I have never been disappointed. Sarah Sewell, who covers Europe and the Middle East, has been with me for a long time, and I have always appreciated her work. Much of what she works on, such as Russian Aid and START Treaty are important, not only for the United States, but for much of the world. Ed King covers Asia and Central America. I valued his crucial work on the two votes on China-MFN Status—although we were not successful, we fought the good fight for the right reasons. Brett O'Brien handles defense issues. His knowledge of the defense industry is especially needed and is being heavily utilized as we seek to balance the needs of our national defense and our domestic priorities in a changing world.

Kate Kimball, who deals with clean air and solid waste issues was a major force behind the passage of the Clean Air Act. This session she assisted with passage of key legislation, the Federal facilities bill and legislation to speed up transfer of contaminated Federal property. Also working for me on environmental issues—an area that I'm deeply concerned about—are two outstanding members of the Environment and Public Works staff, Jeff Peterson and Bob Davison. Jeff handles clean air and water issues; he is currently doing a more and I'm very concerned with protecting the quality and safety of our waters, and his work reflects it. No one could be more concerned with protecting our precious environment than Bob who handles wetlands and fisheries; to him belongs the delicate task of balancing environmental concerns against developmental ones.

I also express my deep appreciation for all those who perform the essential day-to-day tasks that keep the office functioning. Office manager Donna Beek takes care of those important office financial matters and responds to constituent requests. Donna's assistant, Nobby Elmgren, trains and supervises the interns, and Mali in whom my office staff needs her. They not only provide the tools, they are the people who make an office function.

Performing the important tasks of answering constituent phone calls and letters so that I can stay in contact with the people of my State are Alice Steward, who I'm glad returned to my staff to oversee my legislative correspondence, Heidi Hoel Bonner, Deb Cotter, Claude Berube, Chris Mann, Jim St. John, and Troy Kellow. Staff secretaries include Jill Ward, Amelia Johnson, Ashley Abbot, and Alexia Pappas. They are the eyes and ears and the voices to the many hundreds of people who, in one way or another, contact me each day.

Janel O'Connor is my liaison with visitors, especially tourists and student groups, from my State who stop by to say hello. Her nearly 15 years experience has made her the best tour guide on the Hill. Diane Smith is responsible for my Maine schedule. She has the difficult job of balancing the many requests placed upon the majority leader against last time I am able to visit Maine; she can schedule 12 hours of work into a 10 hour day and still leave time for a quick lunch. Jeff Hecker works long and hard to make sure that our new computer system is up and Sandy Brown, Jeff Hecker and Bob Davison make sure the people of Maine are fully aware of our legislative efforts.

And a special thanks to my driver, Willie Allen, who cheerfully and with the finest assistance make sure the people of Maine are fully aware of our legislative efforts. And a special thanks to my driver, Willie Allen, who cheerfully and with the finest assistance make sure the people of Maine are fully aware of our legislative efforts.

Ensuring that the citizens of Maine have access to their Federal Government is my field staff. Under the superb supervision of Larry Benoloc, this dedicated group of men and women include, among others, Matt Gartley. Whether it be finding a lost Social Security check, making a little league keep its tax exempt status, or working with leaders of a community to develop a grant proposal, or representing me at meetings and functions, they are the eyes and ears and representatives to the people in Maine. I thank them for the important work they do each and every day.

Mr. Ford, there are many other people who contribute to the productive workings of the U.S. Senate. While time does not permit me to thank everyone by name, each has my most profound and sincere appreciation for the work they do for this body. As a former Senate staffer myself, I know the tendency to feel unappreciated for all those long, hard hours of work that they put in. But I assure them that they are not under-appreciated. It has been together, working as a team, that we have made a difference—that together we made the 102d Congress a most successful Congress.
I cannot equal those words of my colleagues in praise of those who will not be with us in the 103rd Congress. I found each of them to be my friend. I found each of them to make a special contribution to the Senate. I think each is unique in their own way. They brought a variety of thought, a variety of positions, and gave us the opportunity to look at the issues that we face in this country squarely and to make what I feel are better determinations as we came to the compromise from their thoughts.

So I will miss them, the Senate will miss them, and the country will miss them. Let us hope that those who will replace them will be as dedicated and as diligent and as thoughtful as those Senators I just mentioned.

I could not let this moment pass, Mr. President, without thanking them for their major contributions. And before I quit, and we are about to close, I think maybe I will make one or two more statements.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, in his capacity as the Senator from Kentucky, thanks the Senator from Kentucky for his joint work on behalf of myself and the other Senators.

Mr. FORD. I thank the Chair. I have been doing little work here, kind of reading some papers. You find that a Senator comes in and says, "Can I get an agreement to build such-and-such?" And he says, "Yes." If it does not, we fuss and fume a little bit and people go back and scramble, and that is the staff.

This is a well-oiled operation. And it is only that way because we have some of the most tremendous people that work for us here in the Senate, from the pages to the doorkeepers, to those that make the computers work—and they split out the information that we need. I cannot thank them enough.

I just want to say to each and every one of them, it has been a pleasure. I hope the Lord is willing for us all to meet here again on January 5, and that we will have another opportunity to work together to do those things that we feel that are in the best interests.

I have never had one of these individuals fuss, complain, or say anything about the long hours and the drudgery which they go through. They are a special kind, and in a special place.

So I am pleased that I can say a few kind words. I wish I could paint a word picture as to how I really feel about these individuals, but I hope they understand that I do appreciate their efforts, and the Senate is much better off because of them, and hopefully in the future we will be able to make improvement on the foundations that we have laid this year.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I want to echo what my friend from Kentucky says. You do not realize it until you become part of the leadership—and Senator Ford and I have been privileged to be that—what we owe to this fine staff. I wonder if they ever run down. And yet I know they do, because we pressed them throughout the entire night the other evening, through the entire night, while the rest of us were resting, except one, and the person in the chair, the entire staff was up the entire night at a time when it is so stressful. In any event, it is extraordinary to me that we make demands and they respond with patience and grace.

They are very skilled. And they are so attuned, so dedicated to this institution, and I marvel at their acumen, and careful and meticulous attention to detail that they force upon us to make this institution work as it does. And it works beautifully as an institution, and the mechanics and the rest of it is politics and government. That is tough to work sometimes. It has been going like that for over 200 years. They make this remarkable body function, and I really truly do salute them.

I say again what the Senator from Kentucky has said; we have just completed in the last few hours a tremendous amount of work, which this staff will be working on for days to come, and it was more than usual, because of the delays that occurred in these last hours, but what we did tonight, what we call wrap up, occurs every day. It just does not happen. It is a result of negotiating recent phone calls, and dictations, and complaints, and scripts, and an incredible amount of floor duties that these people do and how they assist. They are really the unsung heroes.

I particularly want to thank the Republican and Democratic floor staff, Charles Kinsey, Marty Paone, Lula Davis, and Elizabeth Greene, and Bobbie Holtsclaw, and the majority secretary's office, Abby Sabo, and on our side, Howard Green. And I want to recommend and commend our Cloakroom staffs on both sides, John Donzi, Dave Schlapka, Brad Holtsclaw, Laura Dove, special thanks to Martha Pope, who I know in my first months in this remarkable body and have watched her succeed in every aspect of her life, and I am very proud to see what she does.

Loretta Symms, another splendid woman, who is of great help. These people are very courteous and kind and very wonderful to us. I want to commend the rest of the staff of the Sergeant at Arms, the Reading Clerks, the Journal Clerks, the Bill Clerk, Parliamentarians, the Reporters of Debates. I thank those who watch the doors in this very special place that you give us in which to do our work.

You do not get the official credit, but we know that you indeed make this place operate.

And finally, the Republican leader's office, I mention Shelly Burke, who all of you know as a special person and the way she handles her duties. Jim Whittinghill, and his complete accessibility; Bob Dove, Al Lohn, who is working, leaving to work with Senator Symms and the people who assist there. Pam and Clarkson, Walt Rister, and Pat Wade, and Jon Lynn Karchner, and Jim McMillan, and Marilyn, Vicki Selby, Joyce, Pat, Elsie, Nina Olivela, Kathy Ornston, and the rest of the excellent staff.

That sounds like what we do that. You think, well, what does it all mean? It means that we thank you, and I have not the words to quite say it either as my colleague from Kentucky has said. I have enjoyed working with him as always, and we do, I think, both dedicate ourselves to trying to see that this operation works properly. And I have been very privileged to work with the Senator from Kentucky for several years now in that capacity. I enjoy it very much. And I trust him when we work together, and enjoy that. Even though we get a little rambunctious from time to time. It passes. That is part of our personality. Of course, I am looking forward with bated breath to next year.

To our colleague in the chair, good luck, and Godspeed.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE
Mr. FORD. Mr. President, if there is no further business, and no Senator is seeking recognition, I hereby ask unanimous consent that the Senate adjourn sine die in accordance with the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 384.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:46 p.m., adjourned sine die in accordance with the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 384, until 12 noon, January 5, 1993.

NOMINATIONS
Executive nominations received by the Senate October 8, 1992:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Ray E. Witten, of Missouri, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a term of 5 years. (New position)

CONFIRMATIONS
Executive Nominations Confirmed by the Senate October 8, 1992:

FEDERAL RETIREMENT TRUST INVESTMENT BOARD

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
KIMBERLY M. GORDON, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR A TERM OF 6 YEARS.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SHERWOODivité. TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF 6 YEARS.
H.R. 2156. An act for the relief of William A. Profitta;
H.R. 2229. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the historical and cultural significance of the city of Lynn, MA, and to make recommendations on the appropriate role of the Federal Government in preserving and interpreting such historical and cultural resources;
H.R. 3053. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the programs of Block grants for preventive health and health services, and for other purposes;
H.R. 3063. An act making technical amendments to the Magna Carta, and for other purposes; and
H.R. 3065. An act to amend the National Park System, with respect to the late payment of maintenance fees;
H.R. 3150. An act to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into international agreements to establish a global moratorium to prohibit harvesting of tuna through the use of purse seine nets deployed on or to encircle dolphins or other marine mammals and for other purposes;
H.R. 3431. An act to amend the Federal Reserve Act to authorize Federal Reserve banks which are necessary for bank branch expansion of the acquisition or construction of branch buildings by Federal Reserve banks is authorized to construct or acquire branch buildings by Federal Reserve banks.
H.R. 3483. An act to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1993 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe policy concerning the use of such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, to provide for defense conversion, and for other purposes;
H.R. 3503. An act to provide the conservation and management of wild exotic birds, to provide for the preservation of the historic and landscape values of the New Hampshire-Maine Interstate School Forest;
H.R. 3541. An act to authorize appropriations for 1993 for recreation and related resources; and
H.R. 3593. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Central Square facility of the United States Postal Service in Cambridge, MA, as the "Clifton Merriam Post Office Building";
H.R. 3597. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1100 Wythe Street in Alexandria, VA as the "Clifton Day United States Post Office Building";
H.R. 3601. An act to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center located at 200 Federal Plaza in New York, NY as the "Clifton Merriam Post Office Building";
H.R. 3616. An act to provide for the temporary use of certain lands in the city of Bend, OR, as the "Robert A. Grant Federal Building";
H.R. 3618. An act to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the American Discovery Trail for study to determine the feasibility and desirability of its designation as a national trail;
H.R. 3619. Joint resolution designating the calendar year 1993, as the "Year of American Craft: A Celebration of the Creative Work of the Hand";
H.R. 3620. Joint resolution designating the week of April 18 through April 24, 1993, as "National Credit Education Week.";
H.R. 3623. Joint resolution to designate January 3, 1991, as "National Children's Day".

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1991, the Secretary of the Interior, on October 12, 1992, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, received a report from the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and reports that all the remedies can be obtained in such suit that can be obtained in a suit against a private entity;
H.R. 3624. An act to support freedom and open markets in the independent states of the former Soviet Union, and for other purposes;
H.R. 3625. An act to amend the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act to provide for the continuation of futures and options traded under rules and regulations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; to establish registration standards for all exchange floor traders; to restrict practices which may lead to the abuse of outside customers of the marketplace; to reinforce developments of exchange audit trails to better enable the detection and prosecution of such practices; and to adopt higher standards for service on governing boards and disciplinary committees of self-regulatory organizations, and for other purposes.
H.R. 3626. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service in Cambridge, MA, as the "Clifton Merriam Post Office Building";
H.R. 3627. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1100 Wythe Street in Alexandria, VA as the "Clifton Day United States Post Office Building";
H.R. 3628. Joint resolution designating the calendar year 1993, as the "Year of American Craft: A Celebration of the Creative Work of the Hand";
H.R. 3629. Joint resolution designating the week of April 18 through April 24, 1993, as "National Credit Education Week";
H.R. 3630. Joint resolution to designate January 3, 1991, as "National Children's Day".

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1991, the Secretary of the Interior, on October 12, 1992, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, received a report from the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and reports that all the remedies can be obtained in such suit that can be obtained in a suit against a private entity.
H.R. 2181. An act to permit the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by exchange, lands in the National Recreation Area that are owned by the State of Ohio;

H.R. 2206. An act to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the region of the States Code, to reform the formula for payment of benefits under the Social Security Act, to provide for verification of eligibility by the Secretary of the Interior to revise the boundaries of the Minute Man National Historical Park in the State of Massachusetts, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2208. An act to designate Federal Office Building Number 9 located at 1900 E. Street, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, as the "Theodore Roosevelt Federal Building";

H.R. 2269. An act for the relief of Florence Adair Lawrence;

H.R. 2437. An act to assist business in providing women with maternity and parental leave, and nontraditional occupations;

H.R. 2608. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for verification of weights, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2673. An act to authorize a research program through the National Science Foundation to promote the growth of the information technology and the future development of pay-per-call industry, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2679. An act to designate the Federal Building and courthouse constructed at Fort Worth and Dallas Streets, in Victoria, TX, as the "Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Building";

H.R. 2683. An act to designate segments of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries in the State of New Jersey as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

H.R. 2685. An act to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to ensure an equitable and timely distribution of benefits to public safety officers;

H.R. 2693. An act for the relief of Anna C. Massari;

H.R. 2694. An act to designate certain land in the State of Missouri owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the Mark Twain National Forest;

H.R. 2695. An act to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to require the inclusion in consumer report of information provided to consumer reporting agencies regarding the failure of a consumer to pay overdue child support;

H.R. 2701. An act to amend the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1964 to provide for improvement in the quality of secondary and technical education services through telecommunication, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2781. An act to designate the Federal Building and courthouse constructed at 20 E. Washington Street in the City of Portland, Oregon, as the "Go For Broke National Veterans Association Foundation to establish a memorial to the service of the "Go For Broke" veterans of World War II, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2794. An act to authorize appropria-...
concerning the convening of the One Hundred Third Congress.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1993, the Secretary of the Senate, on October 20, 1992, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 6138. An act to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act; and

H.R. 6139. An act to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the United States Army Corps of Engineers civil works program to construct various projects for improvements to the Nation's infrastructure, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 166. Joint resolution designating the week of October 4 through 10, 1993, as "National Customer Service Week";


H.J. Res. 316. Joint resolution designating November 13, 1993, as "Veterans Memorial 50th Anniversary Day";


Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1991, the enrolled bills and joint resolutions were signed on October 20, 1992, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1991, the Secretary of the Senate, on October 20, 1992, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

S. 367. An act to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to revitalize the defense industrial base of the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 476. An act to prohibit sports gambling under State laws;

S. 765. An act to amend certain trademark laws to clarify that States, insurmountabilities of States, and officers and employees of States acting in their official capacity, are subject to suit in Federal court by any person for infringement of trademarks, and that all the remedies can be obtained in such suit that can be obtained in a suit against a private individual;

S. 775. An act to improve the compensation of certain veterans for exposure to ionizing radiation, to improve the administration of veterans benefits programs, and for other purposes;

S. 803. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to impose criminal penalties for violations of software copyright;

S. 830. An act to amend title 17, United States Code, to implement a royalty payment system and a serial copy management system for digital audio recordings, to prohibit certain copyright infringements actions, and for other purposes;

S. 1641. An act to establish the Keweenaw National Historical Park, and for other purposes;

S. 1777. An act to amend the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias Research, Services, and Construction Act of 1986 to reauthorize the act, and for other purposes;

S. 1828. An act to amend title 17, United States Code, to impose a criminal penalty for flight to avoid payment of alimony in child support;

S. 1833. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain lands in the City of New Orleans, LA; and

S. 1860. An act to implement the recommendations of the Federal Courts Study Committee, and for other purposes;

S. 1581. An act to amend the laws of the State of North Carolina, and for other purposes;

S. 1648. An act to authorize and direct the Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services to improve the health and personal care systems of the American Indians, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6125. An act to enhance the financial safety and soundness of the banks and associations of the Farm Credit System, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6126. An act to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act;

H.R. 6127. An act to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the United States Army Corps of Engineers civil works program to construct various projects for improvements to the Nation's infrastructure, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6128. An act to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act; and

H.R. 6129. An act to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the United States Army Corps of Engineers civil works program to construct various projects for improvements to the Nation's infrastructure, and for other purposes.
October 8, 1992

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

34687

terior to designate the Nye Peak National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2138. An act to enhance the effectiveness of the Nye Peak National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes.

A. H.R. 338. United States Code, to improve health care services for women Veterans, to expand authority for health care sharing agreements between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense, to revise certain pay authorities that applies to Department of Veterans Affairs, to provide comprehensive health services for veterans, to establish discounts on pharmaceuticals purchased by the Department of Veterans Affairs, to provide for a Persian Gulf War Veterans Health Registry, and to make other improvements in the delivery and administration of health care by the Department of Veterans Affairs; and for other purposes.

H.R. 1992, as the "Mental Illness Awareness Month."
October 8, 1992

Congressional Record—Senate

34689

EC-4038. A communication from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report to Congress on direct spending or receipts legislation; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC-4039. A communication from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report to Congress on direct spending or receipts legislation; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC-4040. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of action on the Muritala Muhammed International Airport (LOS), Lagos, Nigeria; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4041. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of action on the Muritala Muhammed International Airport (LOS), Lagos, Nigeria; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4042. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), authorizes the states to establish a tourist-oriented directional sign program to provide business identification and directional information for small businesses in Oregon and Washington, of a tourist-oriented directional sign program; and “Whereas, There is presently no program in California for providing this kind of information to travelers; and “Whereas, This program also makes available Phase II grants for purposes of administering the development of a tourist-oriented directional sign program to states such as California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the United States Secretary of Agriculture.”

PITITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate, and referred or ordered to lie on the table as follows:

PETITIONS

Whereas, The nation’s forests face an emergency situation due to the volume of dead fuel, which threatens green timber, wildlife habitat, water quality, and residential structures; and “Whereas, Congress is considering legislation concerning the management of national forests and for funding for peak protection; and “Whereas, Short- and long-term solutions must be found in order to effectively foster healthy conditions in all forests; and “Whereas, There is presently no program to substantially benefit rural economic development; and “Whereas, Lake Tahoe is an outstanding natural resource that is experiencing continued degradation of its water quality, to
the detriment of the residents of the Lake Tahoe Basin, the States of California and Nevada, and the nation.

"Whereas, The use, beauty, and enjoyment of Lake Tahoe is being imperiled by the destruction of forest health in the Lake Tahoe Basin due to the extremely high mortality caused by drought and insect infestations; and

"Whereas, The Task Force on Lake TahoeRemediation of the California Senate has recommended that the Tahoe Basin be used as a model for forest health management and forest land stewardship, and provision of funds for this purpose from appropriate federal programs.

"(d) Assistance of the Forest Service with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, the California State Water Resources Control Board, and other appropriate agencies in California and Nevada, to assure that all Forest Service activities are consistent with the highest degree of water quality and other environmental considerations, including the use of prescribed burning and the restocking of a diversity of native tree species for forest management, land management plans within the stewardship area, and forest land management in California and in other states from adequately assessing and addressing the inequities noted above, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to designate the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit as a model for forest health management and forest land stewardship, and provision of funds for this purpose from appropriate federal programs.

"(d) Assistance of the Forest Service with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, the California State Water Resources Control Board, and other appropriate agencies in California and Nevada, to assure that all Forest Service activities are consistent with the highest degree of water quality and other environmental considerations, including the use of prescribed burning and the restocking of a diversity of native tree species for forest management, land management plans within the stewardship area, and forest land management in California and in other states from adequately assessing and addressing the inequities noted above, now, therefore, be it

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"Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to designate the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit as a model for forest health management and forest land stewardship, and provision of funds for this purpose from appropriate federal programs.
Resolved, That the legislature of the State of California encourages the Congress of the United States to act quickly on this issue, so that states may address these additional training funds in the next fiscal year; and it is further "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

POM-46. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, to the Congress of the United States, to prohibit the sale or shipment ofany persons or vessels, including oysters, crab, oystermen, livestock farmers, commercial fisherman, crawfishermen, shrimp processors, oyster processors, crab processors, crawfish processors, and shrimp dealers in those South Louisiana parishes that have been declared federal disaster areas.

(3) Petition for the evacuation of the citizens of South Louisiana, were devastated by Hurricane Andrew: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress and the President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the Governor and the Adjutant General of the State of California.

POM-49. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California, to the Committee on Armed Services:

"SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 6
"Whereas, Louisiana has often been the target of powerful hurricanes that move out of the Gulf of Mexico and inflict tremendous damage to the property of the citizens of South Louisiana; and

"Whereas, the threat and power of Hurricane Andrew required the rapid evacuation of a large number of citizens in Louisiana's southern parishes; and

"Whereas, the winds associated with Hurricane Andrew inflicted tremendous damage to the property of the citizens of South Louisiana; and

"Whereas, various fishing industries in South Louisiana were devastated by Hurricane Andrew: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana of 1992 memorializes Congress and the President of the United States to provide federal aid for the following:

(1) shrimpmen of South Louisiana, should not be prevented from evacuation due to federal inaction; and

(2) the evacuation of these citizens have taken hold of the economy and grown increasingly severe, particularly for real estate; and

(3) Commercial banks are coming due within the next two years; and

(4) Banks for a variety of reasons, are reluctance to renew these maturing real estate loans; and

(5) Many regulatory practices encourage banks to reduce their real estate lending without regard to long-term historical risk; now therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States, to the President of the United States, to prohibit the sale or shipment of any persons or vessels, including oysters, crab, oystermen, livestock farmers, commercial fishermen, crawfishermen, shrimp processors, oyster processors, crab processors, crawfish processors, and shrimp dealers in those South Louisiana parishes that have been declared federal disaster areas.

"Whereas, the evacuation of these citizens created traffic problems on most of the highways leading north out of South Louisiana; and

"Whereas, the vast majority of these evacuation routes are two-lane highways; and

"Whereas, the winds associated with Hurricane Andrew inflicted tremendous damage to the property of the citizens of South Louisiana; and

"Whereas, various fishing industries in South Louisiana were devastated by Hurricane Andrew: Now therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Congress and the President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the Governor and the Adjutant General of the State of California.

"SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 45
"Whereas, It is extremely important that the State of California and the federal government continue to demand a safe and sound banking system in this country; and

"Whereas, The legislature of the State of California reaffirms and restates its strong support for a safe and sound banking system in California; and

"Whereas, California's financial institutions must maintain soundness, and contribute to economic prosperity; and

"Whereas, Credit worthy borrowers, especially those credit worthy businesses that employ citizens of California, should not be prevented from obtaining funding for their businesses; and

"Whereas, In late 1991 the Congress found that:

(1) During the past year and half a credit crunch of crisis proportions has taken hold of the economy and grown increasingly severe, particularly for real estate; and

(2) To date the credit crisis has shown no sign of improvement with its effects being felt throughout the nation, and especially in the state of California.

"Whereas, According to the Legislative Analyst's office, due to continued funding shortfalls, GAIN has been able to serve less than 50 percent of eligible recipients; and

"Whereas, Due to state fiscal constraints, states will continue to be unable to utilize all of the federal funds set aside for AFDC recipients; and

"Whereas, California has the existing program framework to serve eligible AFDC recipients if funds are made available; and

"Whereas, Legislation is under consideration by Congress which would provide full funding for state programs such as GAIN; now therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States, to the President of the United States, to prohibit the sale or shipment of any persons or vessels, including oysters, crab, oystermen, livestock farmers, commercial fishermen, crawfishermen, shrimp processors, oyster processors, crab processors, crawfish processors, and shrimp dealers in those South Louisiana parishes that have been declared federal disaster areas.

"Whereas, Current funding restrictions have prevented the closing of intake and 18 counties restricting intake, and

"Whereas, Funding for state programs such as GAIN, but states will not be able to fully access these funds due to existing federal-state matching requirements; and

"Whereas, Due to state fiscal constraints, states will continue to be unable to utilize all of the federal funds set aside for AFDC recipients; and

"Whereas, California has the existing program framework to serve eligible AFDC recipients if funds are made available; and

"Whereas, Legislation is under consideration by Congress which would provide full funding for state programs such as GAIN; now therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States, to the President of the United States, to prohibit the sale or shipment of any persons or vessels, including oysters, crab, oystermen, livestock farmers, commercial fishermen, crawfishermen, shrimp processors, oyster processors, crab processors, crawfish processors, and shrimp dealers in those South Louisiana parishes that have been declared federal disaster areas.
while at the same time maintaining the prudent expert standard; and (4) "credit crisis" related solutions that are based in Subtitle J, Senate of the Congress Regarding the Credit

Hivist, Sec. 456. (b)(2)(A-D), of the Comprehensive Deposit Insurance Reform and Taxpayer Protection Act of 1990 which do the following:

(A) Strengthen the secondary market for commercial real estate loans and equity by removing arbitrary obstacles to private forms of credit enhancement.

(B) Restore balance to the regulatory en-
vironment by considering the impact of risk-
based capital standards on commercial mul-
tifamily and single-family real estate; ending
lending at historically lower levels, for example;
encouraging loan renewals; and, fully communicating the supervisory policy
to bank examiners in the field.

(C) Rationalize the tax system for real es-
state owners and operators by modifying the pas-
se loss rules and encouraging real es-
state restructuring and its investment.

(D) Reformed. That the Secretary of the Sen-
ate transmit copies of this resolution to the Presi-
dent and Vice President of the United States,
to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Secre-
tary of Commerce, to the Speaker of the House of Repre-
sentatives and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

FOM-456. Joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California to the Congress of the United States Department of Transportation:

"Whereas, Six million dolphins are known to exist in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, and similar dolphin populations exist in all other oceans of the world; and

"Whereas, In April 1984, witnesses in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean and large-scale pelagic drift nets in other oceans have drowned thousands of dolphins and other marine mammals annually in the pursuit of tuna; and

"Whereas, The United States supports the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982, which recommends, worldwide, a 50-
percent reduction of all large-scale pelagic drift nets and a moratorium on all pelagic drift nets by December 1, 1992, because of the high rate of marine mammal mortality associated with its fishing; and

"Whereas, The United States has been in-
strumental in reducing dolphin mortality asso-
ciated with the international tuna purse seine fleet in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean and large-scale pelagic drift nets in other oceans have drowned thousands of dolphins and other marine mammals annually in the pursuit of tuna; and

"Whereas, The United States tuna pro-
cessors in 1990 voluntarily stopped purchasing and marketing tuna products caught in association with dolphins in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean or by large-scale [pursue] nets operators in the world, and this action has led the federal government to set forth labeling standards for "dolphin safe" tuna products; and

"Whereas, A multinational agreement, based on the United States Marine Mammal Protection Act, is the optimum method to ensure "dolphin safe" tuna protection; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legisla-
ture respectfully memorializes the Congress and the President of the United States to enact legislation to immediately require the Secretary of State to enter into negotiations with all foreign nations fishing in, and importing fish caught in, the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean in order to reach a multinational agreement coordinated by the ITTO, or similar inter-
national entity, to supersede the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and to govern the worldwide fishing of tuna and which will do all of the following:

(a) Require a worldwide ban on the use of large-scale drift nets.

(b) Require 100-percent Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission certified observer coverage on all large-scale purses seine nets for the taking of tuna in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean and all other areas in association with dol-
phins in which tuna fishing occurs.

(c) Prohibit the use of explosives to separate tuna from dolphins.

(d) Prohibit the use of purse sein net at night to harvest tuna.

(e) Limit the incidental take of marine mammals per vessel in an amount not to ex-
cede the 1990 average incidental take of ma-
rine mammals per United States vessel.

(f) Require a financial commitment from all tuna fishing nations for funding research and development of alternative fishing tech-
nologies which reduce, with the goal of zero, dolphin mortality associated with the har-
vesting of tuna; and be it further

"Resolved, That the United States Senate respectfully memorializes the Congress and the President of the United States to author-
ize the appropriation of funds in the 1990-93 fiscal year in the amount of five million dol-
ars ($5,000,000) for the research and develop-
ment of alternative fishing technologies which encourage fishers to avoid or otherwise locate tuna not associated with dolphins and make the practice of killing dolphins cho-

totic and be it further

"Resolved. That the Secretary of the Sen-
te transmits copies of this resolution to the Presi-
dent and Vice President of the United States,
to the Speaker of the House of Representa-
tives, to each Senator and Representa-
tive from California in the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of Commerce, to the Chairmen of the Com-
mittee on Commerce, to the Chairmen of the National Marine Fisheries Service, to the Chairmen of the Senate Committees on Commerce and State, to the Chairmen of the House of Representatives Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and to the Chairmen of the House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce.

FOM-499. Joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

"Whereas, The United States Clean Air Act of 1990, the United States Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1990, the California Transportation Blueprints for the 21st century, and other state and federal policies, individually and collectively, em-
phasize the importance of public transpor-
tation as an alternative to growing numbers of single-occupancy private vehicles and their adverse effect on air quality; and

"Resolved, That the California Legislature respectfully requests the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the California in the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of Commerce, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Repre-
sentative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of Commerce, to the Chairmen of the Com-
mittee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
tation; and be it further

"Whereas, The United States Department of Transportation requires the state to en-
force a maximum vehicle axle weight limit established by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966, and any failure by a state to ade-
quately enforce vehicle axle weight limits may result in a reduction of federal funds au-
thorized for allocation to the state; and

"Whereas, The State of California has en-
sured standards which establish a maximum vehicle axle weight for trucks and passenger cars to comply with federal standards to pre-
vent premature deterioration of highway pavement and structures; and

"Whereas, There are two applicable federal standards, one pertaining to the maximum weight for vehicle axles and the other pert-
taining to the diameter and safety weight lim-
lit for federally funded transit vehicles and

"Whereas, Public transit buses currently offered by domestic manufacturers and ap-
proved by the Federal Transit Administra-
tion, when large and require the purchased equipment and a full load of pas-
sengers, will be in violation of both the fed-
eral and California statutes limiting the weight on rear axles; and

"Whereas, It is a common practice for pub-
lic transit operators in California and the nation as a whole to carry on busy routes full loads of seated and standing pas-
sengers within design and safety weight lim-
lit; and

"Whereas, The California Highway Patrol has commenced enforcement against the maxi-
mum vehicle axle weight limits for public transit buses carrying California-legal milk and has, in some cases, required passengers to get off crowded and heavily loaded buses, necessitating those passengers to wait for another bus; and

"Whereas, Achieving efficiency in transit service means that buses must operate at the highest efficiency possible and comply with federal and state law, and the benefits of state transit as-
sistance funds and Transportation Develop-
ment Act funds, any operator that does not meet operating efficiency standards based upon the total operating cost per revenue ve-
hicle hour and minimum recovery of operat-
ing costs; and

"Whereas, In order to comply with maxi-
mum vehicle axle weight limits, public tran-
sit operators in California and throughout the nation would be required to operate addi-
tional buses and incur higher costs without in-
curring substantial additional operating costs and violating state efficiency and federal recovery standards; and

"Whereas, The protection of passengers, the protection of the economy, and the se-
sure of public funds through efficient transit operation are such that the United States Department of Transportation must con-
tinue to support this critical infrastructure through the purchase of federal funds re-
view and approval process; and

"Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legisla-
ture respectfully requests the Congress of the United States and the United States Department of Transportation to

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legisla-
ture respectfully memorializes the Congress and the President of the United States to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act

to prohibit the importation of tuna caught by nations which do not have 100-percent Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (ITTO) certified observer coverage on vessels capable of using large-scale purse seine; and be it further

"Resolved, That the California Legislature memorializes the Congress and the President of the United States to enact legislation to immediately require the Secretary of State to enter into negotiations with all foreign nations fishing in, and importing fish caught in, the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean in order to reach a multinational agreement coordinated by the ITTO, or similar inter-
national entity, to supersede the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and to govern the worldwide fishing of tuna and which will do all of the following:

(a) Require a worldwide ban on the use of large-scale drift nets.

(b) Require 100-percent Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission certified observer coverage on all large-scale purses seine nets for the taking of tuna in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean and all other areas in association with dol-
phins in which tuna fishing occurs.

(c) Prohibit the use of explosives to separate tuna from dolphins.

(d) Prohibit the use of purse sein net at night to harvest tuna.

(e) Limit the incidental take of marine mammals per vessel in an amount not to ex-
cede the 1990 average incidental take of ma-
rine mammals per United States vessel.

(f) Require a financial commitment from all tuna fishing nations for funding research and development of alternative fishing tech-
nologies which reduce, with the goal of zero, dolphin mortality associated with the har-
vesting of tuna; and be it further

"Resolved, That the California Legislature respectfully memorializes the Congress and the President of the United States to author-
ize the appropriation of funds in the 1990-93 fiscal year in the amount of five million dol-
ars ($5,000,000) for the research and develop-
dment of alternative fishing technologies which encourage fishers to avoid or otherwise locate tuna not associated with dolphins and make the practice of killing dolphins cho-

totic and be it further

"Resolved. That the Secretary of the Sen-
te transmits copies of this resolution to the Presi-
dent and Vice President of the United States,
to the Speaker of the House of Representa-
tives, to each Senator and Representa-
tive from California in the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of Commerce, to the Chairmen of the National Marine Fisheries Service, to the Chairmen of the Senate Committees on Commerce and State, to the Chairmen of the House of Representatives Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and to the Chairmen of the House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce.

October 8, 1992
dresses the disparity between vehicle sale weight limit standards and the design and safety weight limits for federally funded transit vehicles, and to resolve the weight limit issue for passenger buses so public transit operators can continue to serve the maximum number of passengers, in an economically efficient manner, without jeopardizing passenger safety or the integrity of road highway systems; and

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the United States Secretary of Transportation.

POM-006. Joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

"Whereas, A 1986 study by the Department of Transportation, as required by Chapter 954 of the State of California, determined that unmarked utility power lines constitute a hazard to aircraft, especially helicopters, resulting in accidents that are commonly known as wirestrikes; and

"Whereas, According to the National Transportation Safety Board, between 1985 and 1990, there were 71 helicopter accidents due to wirestrikes, and these accidents resulted in 36 deaths and 22 serious injuries; and

"Whereas, Public safety dictates the need for helicopters to operate at low altitudes in areas with many aerial wires for investigations, emergency rescue, fire fighting, law enforcement activities, and natural resource restoration; and

"Whereas, The successful performance of these missions is dependent on a safe environment for the helicopter, and a safe environment requires the distinct marking of wires; and

"Whereas, Much of this essential helicopter mission performance is dependent on a safe environment for the helicopter, and a safe environment requires the distinct marking of wires; and

"Whereas, The successful performance of these missions is dependent on a safe environment for the helicopter, and a safe environment requires the distinct marking of wires; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Airports Commission has recommended that the Carquinez Strait in the San Francisco Bay Area in the same location where two persons were killed in a wire strike accident over the Carquinez Strait in the San Francisco Bay Area in the same location where two persons were killed in a wire strike accident; and

"Whereas, Public safety dictates the need for helicopters to operate at low altitudes in areas with many aerial wires for investigations, emergency rescue, fire fighting, law enforcement activities, and natural resource restoration; and

"Whereas, The successful performance of these missions is dependent on a safe environment for the helicopter, and a safe environment requires the distinct marking of wires; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Airports Commission has recommended that the Carquinez Strait in the San Francisco Bay Area in the same location where two persons were killed in a wire strike accident; and

"Whereas, Public safety dictates the need for helicopters to operate at low altitudes in areas with many aerial wires for investigations, emergency rescue, fire fighting, law enforcement activities, and natural resource restoration; and

"Whereas, The successful performance of these missions is dependent on a safe environment for the helicopter, and a safe environment requires the distinct marking of wires; and

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the United States Secretary of Transportation.

POM-007. Joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

"Whereas, United States products and technology are facing strong competition in the global marketplace, thereby increasing the importance of innovation in maintaining and enhancing the competitiveness of American businesses worldwide; and

"Whereas, One of the most important aspects of product and technology development and advancement is testing; and

"Whereas, A well structured testing program produces high quality, reliable, and competitive products and technology in areas including air propulsion, energy, environmental, and waste management, national hazards, and building safety construction; and

"Whereas, There is currently no large scale multipurpose testing facility in the United States committed to product development and demonstration; and

"Whereas, There has been relatively little comprehensive testing in the United States of the capacity of buildings and infrastructures to withstand severe environmental challenges including earthquakes; and

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the United States Secretary of Transportation.

POM-008. Joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

"Whereas, High speed trains could increase air traffic of 50 percent over the next 20 years in the southern California area; and

"Whereas, The Department of Transportation of the State of California has predicted that vehicle miles traveled on state highways will increase by 52 percent over the next 20 years; and

"Whereas, A well structured testing program produces high quality, reliable, and competitive products and technology in areas including air propulsion, energy, environmental, and waste management, national hazards, and building safety construction; and

"Whereas, There is currently no large scale multipurpose testing facility in the United States committed to product development and demonstration; and

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the Governor of the State of California.

POM-009. Joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

"Whereas, Federal law today permits only a small but significant fraction of travelers, in the form of high speed passenger trains, to use high speed trains; and

"Whereas, One of the most important aspects of product and technology development and advancement is testing; and

"Whereas, A well structured testing program produces high quality, reliable, and competitive products and technology in areas including air propulsion, energy, environmental, and waste management, national hazards, and building safety construction; and

"Whereas, There is currently no large scale multipurpose testing facility in the United States committed to product development and demonstration; and

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the Governor of the State of California.

POM-010. Joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

"Whereas, The nation's transportation system is experiencing severe and increasing traffic congestion; and

"Whereas, This resolution recognizes that the benefits of high speed train systems may justify financial support from federal highway and air trust funds; and

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"Whereas, The nation's transportation system is experiencing severe and increasing traffic congestion; and

"Whereas, This resolution recognizes that the benefits of high speed train systems may justify financial support from federal highway and air trust funds; and

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the Governor of the State of California.
"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmits copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the United States Secretary of the Interior.

POM-601. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Finance:

"ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 37"

Whereas, The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 requires state and local employers who are earning in excess of $100 per year, and who are neither covered by a state and local retirement system nor a voluntary agreement, to pay Social Security withholding taxes; and

Whereas, A majority of election workers in New Jersey are retired senior citizens who participate in the operation of general stores and the beneficial work of other types of community; and

Whereas, The effect of deducting Social Security taxes from the already low pay of election workers has further depleted the critically required number of election workers, as well as created a time consuming and expensive burden on local boards of election; and

Whereas, Given the effect of Social Security tax extension has had and will continue to have on the recruitment and retention of election workers, and considering the small amount of revenue that a tax extension derives, it is incumbent on the Congress to take steps to assure election workers continued participation in the democratic process by increasing the Social Security tax exemptions for election workers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

"1. The Congress of the United States is respectfully memorialized to increase the Social Security tax exemption for election workers from the current $100 per year to $2,000 per year, as contained in the Older Americans Act and the United States Code; and

2. The Congress of the United States is respectfully memorialized to increase the Social Security tax exemption for election workers to seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500) for married couple's and which would require the computations used to determine eligibility to have on the average amount of funds in a recipient's applicable accounts over a significant period of time, such as one year; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmits copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

POM-605. Joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Finance:

"JOINT RESOLUTION"

Whereas, The past year's fluctuations in prices and supply patterns for oil once again demonstrate that the access of the United States to this vital strategic resource is vulnerable to concerted political action by governments in the Middle East; and

Whereas, In 1990, the reliance of the United States on imported oil increased to 67 percent, the highest percentage in nine years, and with the recent slide in the United States for oil increasing at an average rate of three percent each year for the past five years, this reliance on imported oil will increase because the domestic oil exploration and production capacity of the United States has seriously eroded; and

Whereas, Until this limit is based on the average amount of funds in a recipient's applicable accounts over a significant period of time, such as one year; and be it further

Resolved by the Congress of the United States of America, in the Senate and House of Representatives, duly assembled, under the authority of the Constitution of the United States, and in the name, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

"1. The Congress of the United States is respectfully memorialized to increase the Social Security tax exemption for election workers from the current $100 per year to $2,000 per year, as contained in the Older Americans Act and the United States Code; and

2. The Congress of the United States is respectfully memorialized to increase the Social Security tax exemption for election workers to seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500) for married couples, and which would require the computations used to determine eligibility to have on the average amount of funds in a recipient's applicable accounts over a significant period of time, such as one year; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmits copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

POM-606. Joint resolution adopted by the Committee on Finance:

"SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 37"

Whereas, A majority of election workers in New Jersey are retired senior citizens who participate in the operation of general stores and the beneficial work of other types of community; and

Whereas, Given the effect of Social Security tax extension has had and will continue to have on the recruitment and retention of election workers, and considering the small amount of revenue that a tax extension derives, it is incumbent on the Congress to take steps to assure election workers continued participation in the democratic process by increasing the Social Security tax exemption for election workers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

"1. The Congress of the United States is respectfully memorialized to increase the Social Security tax exemption for election workers from the current $100 per year to $2,000 per year, as contained in the Older Americans Act and the United States Code; and

2. The Congress of the United States is respectfully memorialized to increase the Social Security tax exemption for election workers to seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500) for married couples, and which would require the computations used to determine eligibility to have on the average amount of funds in a recipient's applicable accounts over a significant period of time, such as one year; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmits copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

POM-607. Joint resolution adopted by the Committee on Finance:

"ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 58"

Whereas, The United States and Mexico have long-held close economic ties that serve to strengthen their economic positions with-
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POM-096. Joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby respectfully designates the President and the Congress of the United States to enter into an agreement for the creation of a United States Development Bank and Adjustment Fund, and further, That the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of Mexico, the members of the Mexican Congress, the United States Trade Representative, and the Governors of California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

POM-097. Joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California, to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 58

Whereas, the People of Bosnia-Herzegovina, internationally recognized as an independent state and a member of the United Nations, and a constituent part of the former Yugoslavia, has been the scene of a genocidal war involving the ethnic cleansing of Bosniak, ethnic Muslim Bosnians, and the persecution of and displacement from the Province of Serbs, and of other ethnic groups, notably the Croats, and a U.S. and U.N. supported peacekeeping force, and

Whereas, the situation in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina has reached a critical point requiring immediate and decisive action by the international community; now, therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the United States Congress, the United Nations Security Council of the United Nations, and the International Committee on Foreign Relations:

"(a) Develop the means by which to implement immediately the United Nations Security Council Resolution 713 and determine whether the termination or suspension of the application of that resolution to Bosnia-Herzegovina could result in increased security for the civilian population of that country; and

"(b) Review the effects on Bosnia-Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia of the arms embargo imposed on the former Yugoslavia pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 713 and determine whether the termination or suspension of the application of that resolution to Bosnia-Herzegovina could result in increased security for the civilian population of that country; and

"(c) Resolve that the California Legislature strongly supports the measures announced by the President on August 6, 1992; and

"Whereas, the colleague of the International Committee of the Red Cross has been deceived by the refusal to allow access to all prisoners of war in the former Yugoslavia even though these officials are entitled access to these camps under Article 14 of the 1949 Geneva Convention; and

"Whereas, United Nations and Red Cross relief convoys carrying much needed supplies of food and medicine are being repeatedly blocked at the border to the former Yugoslavia even though these officials are entitled access to these camps under Article 14 of the 1949 Geneva Convention; and

"Whereas, the Security Council of the United Nations voted unanimously to dispatch additional forces to reinforce Sarajevo's airport, and the delivery of supplies of humanitarian assistance to the city's besieged population is taking place under the protection of these forces but with great difficulty; and

"Whereas, this situation in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina has reached a critical point requiring immediate and decisive action by the international community; now, therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the Senate of the State of California hereby respectfully designates the President and the Congress of the United States to enter into an agreement for the creation of a United States Development Bank and Adjustment Fund, and further, That the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of Mexico, the members of the Mexican Congress, the United States Trade Representative, and the Governors of California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

"Whereas, the People of Bosnia-Herzegovina, internationally recognized as an independent state and a member of the United Nations, and a constituent part of the former Yugoslavia, has been the scene of a genocidal war involving the ethnic cleansing of Bosniak, ethnic Muslim Bosnians, and the persecution of and displacement from the Province of Serbs, and a U.S. and U.N. supported peacekeeping force; and

"Whereas, the situation in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina has reached a critical point requiring immediate and decisive action by the international community; now, therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the Senate of the State of California hereby respectfully designates the President and the Congress of the United States to enter into an agreement for the creation of a United States Development Bank and Adjustment Fund, and further, That the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of Mexico, the members of the Mexican Congress, the United States Trade Representative, and the Governors of California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

"Whereas, the People of Bosnia-Herzegovina, internationally recognized as an independent state and a member of the United Nations, and a constituent part of the former Yugoslavia, has been the scene of a genocidal war involving the ethnic cleansing of Bosniak, ethnic Muslim Bosnians, and the persecution of and displacement from the Province of Serbs, and a U.S. and U.N. supported peacekeeping force; and

"Whereas, the situation in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina has reached a critical point requiring immediate and decisive action by the international community; now, therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the Senate of the State of California hereby respectfully designates the President and the Congress of the United States to enter into an agreement for the creation of a United States Development Bank and Adjustment Fund, and further, That the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of Mexico, the members of the Mexican Congress, the United States Trade Representative, and the Governors of California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

"Whereas, the People of Bosnia-Herzegovina, internationally recognized as an independent state and a member of the United Nations, and a constituent part of the former Yugoslavia, has been the scene of a genocidal war involving the ethnic cleansing of Bosniak, ethnic Muslim Bosnians, and the persecution of and displacement from the Province of Serbs, and a U.S. and U.N. supported peacekeeping force; and

"Whereas, the situation in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina has reached a critical point requiring immediate and decisive action by the international community; now, therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the Senate of the State of California hereby respectfully designates the President and the Congress of the United States to enter into an agreement for the creation of a United States Development Bank and Adjustment Fund, and further, That the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of Mexico, the members of the Mexican Congress, the United States Trade Representative, and the Governors of California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

Whereas, this proposed amendment would be valid as part of the Constitution of the United States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

"Amendment proposed by Congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the following states: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; now, therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the Senate of the State of California hereby respectfully designates the President and the Congress of the United States to enter into an agreement for the creation of a United States Development Bank and Adjustment Fund, and further, That the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of Mexico, the members of the Mexican Congress, the United States Trade Representative, and the Governors of California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

"Whereas, the People of Bosnia-Herzegovina, internationally recognized as an independent state and a member of the United Nations, and a constituent part of the former Yugoslavia, has been the scene of a genocidal war involving the ethnic cleansing of Bosniak, ethnic Muslim Bosnians, and the persecution of and displacement from the Province of Serbs, and a U.S. and U.N. supported peacekeeping force; and

"Whereas, the situation in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina has reached a critical point requiring immediate and decisive action by the international community; now, therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the Senate of the State of California hereby respectfully designates the President and the Congress of the United States to enter into an agreement for the creation of a United States Development Bank and Adjustment Fund, and further, That the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of Mexico, the members of the Mexican Congress, the United States Trade Representative, and the Governors of California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

"Whereas, the People of Bosnia-Herzegovina, internationally recognized as an independent state and a member of the United Nations, and a constituent part of the former Yugoslavia, has been the scene of a genocidal war involving the ethnic cleansing of Bosniak, ethnic Muslim Bosnians, and the persecution of and displacement from the Province of Serbs, and a U.S. and U.N. supported peacekeeping force; and

"Whereas, the situation in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina has reached a critical point requiring immediate and decisive action by the international community; now, therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the Senate of the State of California hereby respectfully designates the President and the Congress of the United States to enter into an agreement for the creation of a United States Development Bank and Adjustment Fund, and further, That the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of Mexico, the members of the Mexican Congress, the United States Trade Representative, and the Governors of California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

"Whereas, the People of Bosnia-Herzegovina, internationally recognized as an independent state and a member of the United Nations, and a constituent part of the former Yugoslavia, has been the scene of a genocidal war involving the ethnic cleansing of Bosniak, ethnic Muslim Bosnians, and the persecution of and displacement from the Province of Serbs, and a U.S. and U.N. supported peacekeeping force; and

"Whereas, the situation in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina has reached a critical point requiring immediate and decisive action by the international community; now, therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the Senate of the State of California hereby respectfully designates the President and the Congress of the United States to enter into an agreement for the creation of a United States Development Bank and Adjustment Fund, and further, That the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of Mexico, the members of the Mexican Congress, the United States Trade Representative, and the Governors of California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

"Whereas, the People of Bosnia-Herzegovina, internationally recognized as an independent state and a member of the United Nations, and a constituent part of the former Yugoslavia, has been the scene of a genocidal war involving the ethnic cleansing of Bosniak, ethnic Muslim Bosnians, and the persecution of and displacement from the Province of Serbs, and a U.S. and U.N. supported peacekeeping force; and

"Whereas, the situation in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina has reached a critical point requiring immediate and decisive action by the international community; now, therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the Senate of the State of California hereby respectfully designates the President and the Congress of the United States to enter into an agreement for the creation of a United States Development Bank and Adjustment Fund, and further, That the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of Mexico, the members of the Mexican Congress, the United States Trade Representative, and the Governors of California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

"Whereas, the People of Bosnia-Herzegovina, internationally recognized as an independent state and a member of the United Nations, and a constituent part of the former Yugoslavia, has been the scene of a genocidal war involving the ethnic cleansing of Bosniak, ethnic Muslim Bosnians, and the persecution of and displacement from the Province of Serbs, and a U.S. and U.N. supported peacekeeping force; and

"Whereas, the situation in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina has reached a critical point requiring immediate and decisive action by the international community; now, therefore, be it,
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United States need to maintain and enhance the quality of their products, the rate of their productivity, and the intensity of their competitiveness in order to face the tremendous economic challenges of the 1990's; and

"Whereas, California's 48,000 small and mid-sized firms, comprising more than 13 percent of those in the United States, need to upgrade their manufacturing capabilities, implement quality control methods, and improve workforce training in order to maintain and enhance their performance as intermediates supplies to larger firms and to continue to provide jobs; and

"Whereas, Today, there are more than 25 industrial extension programs in other states whose primary function is to help small and mid-sized businesses, particularly manufacturers, adopt new technologies; and

"Whereas, There is a critical need for California to develop effective and comprehensive new technologies to advance its critical growth sectors in technology and to revitalize its basic manufacturing sectors, especially through assistance to small- and medium-sized companies; and

"Whereas, The Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Program administered by the University of California have long provided the link for individuals, families, and communities to benefit directly from university agricultural research in the application of new knowledge and research to the improvement of farm products and productivity and;

"Whereas, The University of California has (1) unique resources in the fields of engineering, business, and management, with programs and resources that provide a wide network of outreach specialists to work closely with manufacturing firms to solve production problems, enhance quality and productivity, introduce new technology, and improve employee training; and

"Whereas, The University of California proposes to establish a Manufacturing Extension Program by forming an active statewide network of outreach specialists to work closely with manufacturing firms to solve production problems, enhance quality and productivity, and introduce new technology, and improve employee training; and

"Whereas, The University of California proposes to seek federal support for the Manufacturing Extension Program from funds allocated from defense programs and other programs; Dow, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation that would require the Administration to promulgate occupational safety and health standards for fire departments; and"
times with the recession extending from months into years and Corporate America continuing to lay off thousands of workers; and

"Whereas, Defense spending soared in the '80s to record high levels; however, with the end of the Cold War, defense spending is now being reduced by billions in the '90s; and

"Whereas, The private sector cannot make a sufficient impact on unemployment because the demand for products and services is reduced during a recession; and

"Whereas, Congress authorized an Emergency Employment Act Program in 1971 that employed about 400,000 people until its termination in 1972; and

"Whereas, In 1977, Congress drastically expanded the existing modest Public Service Employment Program during a high unemployment period to fund 72,000 jobs and thousands of unemployed persons filled jobs that provided pay checks in an amount higher than their unemployment insurance benefits checks; and

"Whereas, In 1992 with persistently high unemployment, Congress rejected the Public Employment Program as authorized by the federal Emergency Employment Act of 1971 which could put thousands of people to work within a few weeks of its inception; and

"Whereas, Reinstatement of the jobs program could assist cities and counties, provide essential services by generating taxes, offsetting public assistance costs, and reducing the dependency ratio of housewives and people, and lend self-esteem and dignity to those individuals; now, therefore, be it;

"Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California petition the President, the Congress of the United States to reinstate the Public Employment Program authorized by the federal Emergency Employment Act of 1971; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairpersons of the House and Senate Committees on Aging, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-514. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the President and Vice President of the United States;

"Whereas, The capture of pension fund assets, including health benefit funds, by those business entities has caused erosion of pension plan members' incomes and the diminution and outright loss of medical coverage; and

"Whereas, Both pensions and medical coverage have been honorably earned by years of loyal service; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby reiterates its opposition to the erosion or outright loss of pension funds, against inappropriate capture and use, of those business entities has caused erosion of pension fund assets, including health benefit funds, by those business entities has caused erosion of pension plan members' incomes and the diminution and outright loss of medical coverage; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this measure to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairpersons of the House and Senate Committees on Aging, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-515. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the President and Vice President of the United States,

"Whereas, The Legislature of the State of California pledges to enact state legislation in response to the severe erosion in the lives and the workforce of those receiving retirement pensions and health benefits from the interstate systems: and

"Whereas. The Legislature of the State of California requests the President and the Congress of the United States to enact appropriate legislation to provide guidelines, rules, and restrictions to govern and protect pensions, including health benefit funds, against inappropriate capture and use, and other business entities has caused erosion of pension fund assets, including health benefit funds, by those business entities has caused erosion of pension plan members' incomes and the diminution and outright loss of medical coverage; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this measure to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairpersons of the House and Senate Committees on Aging, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

POM-518. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

"Whereas, Over 400,000 California veterans depend on the Martinez Veterans' Hospital for their general medical services, surgical, psychiatric, and ambulatory care; and

"Whereas, The Legislature of the State of California strongly urges the United States Congress to enact legislation recommending that the Secretary of Health and Human Services declare breast cancer a public health emergency for the purpose of accelerating investigation into the cause, treatment, and prevention of the cause of the emergency, and urge the President of the United States to sign the legislation into law; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to each Member of the California Senate and the California Assembly, to the Governor of the State of California, to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the President pro Tempore of the United States Senate, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the Chief Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, to the Secretary of the United States Senate, and to the president or governor of each of the other states in the Union."
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MORTON HALPERIN—ABLE DEFENDER OF THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, earlier this year, Dr. Morton K. Halperin announced that he was stepping down as director of the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union to accept an appointment as a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. On September 30, Senators and Representatives joined many of his friends at a reception to pay tribute to his outstanding work for more than a decade in preserving and protecting the Constitution and the rights and liberties of the American people.

Mort Halperin's wise counsel has been enormously helpful on a broad variety of legislative initiatives to make America a land of justice for all. He played an indispensable role in the enactment of the Grove City College Act in 1963 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. On every civil liberties issue in the past decade, Mort has been there. Millions of Americans are better off today because of his work at the ACLU.

Mort knows how to write good laws—and how to stop bad laws. Some of his most impressive contributions have come in making a strong case against unwise and unfair proposals, and persuading Congress to reject them. In so many ways, he has been the 101st Senator on civil liberties.

When the Supreme Court first struck down the Texas flagburning law, only a handful of elected officials defended the Court's action at first. But through Mort's tireless work and the outstanding effort of the ACLU, the misguided attempt to amend the first amendment was defeated.

Under the guise of fighting crime, the Reagan and Bush administrations have waged a 12-year battle to subvert civil liberties, repeal the excusable rule, and deny habeas corpus. But Congress has held those efforts at bay, and the leadership of Mort Halperin and the ACLU was a significant factor in that result.

Prior to his appointment at the ACLU, Mort had a distinguished career in national security. After receiving his doctorate from Yale at the age of 23, he taught at Harvard, before serving in the Defense Department and on the National Security Council from 1956 through 1959. He is the author of more than a dozen books.

Now, as Mort moves from the ACLU to the Carnegie Endowment, I expect that we will be seeing a little less of him at the Senate Judiciary Committee, but a lot more of him at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I wish him every success, and I am proud to take this opportunity to commend him for all he has done to make America a better and fairer land.

RURAL HEALTH CARE CONCERNS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, as we face the health care crisis in America, it is essential that we include the medical and health care concerns of our rural areas. In Washington State alone, over 33 percent of the population resides in rural areas. These people deserve access to the best possible health care. One step I have taken to address this need is to cosponsor S. 1125, the Rural Primary Care Act, a bill that provides incentives to attract more health care professionals to rural America.

Recently, I contacted people in Washington's rural communities to ask for their opinion on S. 1125 and to solicit their advice on different ways to attract and encourage health care professionals to practice in their areas. Most respondents supported the efforts and incentives offered by S. 1125. However, they voiced their concern that health care professionals, in spite of the incentives, may choose to practice in urban areas, where they believe they are more likely to receive support.

I have listened to these concerns and recognize that while S. 1125 is a positive step in the right direction, it is only one of many that need to be taken in order to assure the best possible health care at reasonable prices to everyone in America, including rural areas. In the upcoming session I will work diligently to address the health care crisis in America. I am committed to building on the strong points of existing bills, such as S. 1125, so that the American people may have better access to health care.

To achieve real solutions we must work together. And, with the help of constituent input, I look forward to representing Washington State's particular needs as we address this issue.

THE YEAR OF THE WOMAN

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, it is indeed fitting that 1992 has been called the Year of the Woman. Women now constitute 58 percent, or a clear majority, of our nation's citizens who are eligible to vote. While regrettable, voter turnout rates have declined for both women and men since the 1960s, since 1950, women have voted at a higher rate than men, reversing a pattern which had existed for much of the time since women were extended the vote in 1920.

I am very pleased to note that this year a record number of women are running for congressional seats, with 11 women candidates for the U.S. Senate and 106 women candidates for the House of Representatives. As you know, only 3 percent of current Senate seats are held by women and only 7 percent of House seats. This is in stark contrast to not only many of the industrial countries of the West, but also to nations of the Third World. For example, the percentage of women in the national parliament of Norway is 34.4 percent, Sweden 32.5 percent, Finland 31.5 percent, Italy 12.5 percent. The Netherlands 29 percent, Tanzania 10.7 percent, and Mexico 14.7 percent. Nations as diverse as India, Pakistan, I-
land, England, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Norway have had women as heads of state. The increased political activity of women in our country is long overdue and is a reflection of the transformation of women in the electorate. My own State of Maryland serves as a good example of this transformation, and we take great pride in having Senator Barbara Mikulski as one of only three women currently serving in the U.S. Senate.

Mr. President, the need for more women in elected office at all levels is especially apparent when you consider the enormous obstacles encountered by those of us who have attempted during the 102d Congress to enact legislation of vital importance to women. Recently, I joined with a number of my colleagues in efforts to increase funding for breast cancer research during Senate floor consideration of the fiscal year 1993 appropriations bill for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. The breast cancer rate in this country has increased dramatically, with 1 in 9 women today expected to develop breast cancer in her lifetime, as opposed to 1 in 20 in 1961. Despite this, we were unable to pass several important measures which would have increased funding for breast cancer research. I am, however, pleased that related legislation that I joined in sponsoring, the Mammography Quality Standards Act, passed the Senate on October 5, 1992.

I am deeply concerned that several other measures of vital importance to women have been prevented from moving forward in the 102d Congress because of opposition from the White House and its allies in the Congress. These measures include the Violence Against Women Act, which I joined in sponsoring, and the reauthorization of the National Institutes of Health—legislation to reauthorize and strengthen research programs on breast cancer, cancers of the reproductive system, osteoporosis, and other diseases. This measure also includes provisions to ensure that women and minorities are included in appropriate clinical research conducted by NIH.

It is especially disappointing that President Bush chose once again to veto the Family and Medical Leave Act. This legislation, which would provide for 13 weeks of unpaid leave for employees to care for a serious illness, a child, spouse, or parent, or in the event of the birth or adoption of a child, is long overdue—our Nation is the only industrialized country without a national family leave policy. In fact, almost every country in the world has a national parental leave requirement, including our most successful economic competitors in Western Europe and Asia, and these nations typically have requirements which go beyond those of the legislation we have considered this Congress with respect to.

leave duration and income replacement. For example, in Europe, 6 to 12 months of paid leave is the norm for new mothers, and even Japan, which is often behind European nations in terms of labor standards, provides 12 to 14 weeks of partially paid leave with full job guarantees. I strongly supported the Senate's successful effort to override the veto of the Family and Medical Leave Act and deeply regret that the House of Representatives subsequently failed to override the veto on September 30, 1992.

The Congress has been blocked repeatedly from moving forward on legislation to ensure women of their reproductive rights. I joined with many of my colleagues in efforts to overturn regulations issued in 1989 by the Department of Health and Human Services which prohibit workers at family planning clinics from counseling women facing unintended pregnancies, on abortion. The legislation I joined in introducing would require family planning grantees to provide pregnant women, on request, information and counseling on all legal and medical options. Exemptions from these provisions are included for providers who object to providing such information on the grounds of religious beliefs or moral convictions and family planning clinic staff are required to comply with applicable parental notification laws within the State in which the clinic is located. Nevertheless, the administration opposed this legislation and it was subsequently vetoed by President Bush. While the Senate voted, 73-26, to override this veto on September 25, 1992, the House later failed on October 2 in its attempt to override. Opposition from the White House also blocked both the House and the Senate from moving forward on the Freedom of Choice Act, which I have cosponsored, and in the end, prevented either body of Congress from even bringing this legislation to the floor for consideration.

Finally, I note that legislation to establish the equal rights amendment has once again languished in the Congress. As a longtime supporter of the ERA, I was privileged to serve during the 92d Congress on the subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary which set the equal rights amendment on the path toward congressional approval and near-adoption nearly 21 years ago. Again, my own State of Maryland was at the forefront of these efforts, and was one of the first to ratify the ERA following its approval by Congress in 1972, and 1 of only 16 States to have included an equal rights provision in its own constitution.

Mr. President, women of today are becoming more fully engaged in the political process in an effort to overcome inadequacies in our society that have denied them fair and equal opportunities in all aspects of their lives. Not surprisingly, the evolution of legislation affecting the rights and interests of women has tended to parallel the advancement in the status of women. While we have been unable in the 102d Congress to enact several very important initiatives which would further the status of women in our society, I am committed to a continuing effort to promote legislation to remedy inequalities in public policy, eliminate economic disparities that handicap women, and update existing programs to reflect the changes in women's lifestyles and needs. As we look toward the 103d Congress, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in this very important task.
in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Lisa Stockman, a member of the staff of Senator Brunn, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by the Chung Yuen Christian University, from October 12 to 18, 1992.

The committee determined that participation by Mr. Stockman in this program, at the expense of the Chung Yuen Christian University, was in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Drew Bolin, a member of the staff of Senator Brown, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by the Chung Yuen Christian University, from October 11 to 18, 1992.

The committee determined that participation by Mr. Bolin in this program, at the expense of the Chung Yuen Christian University, was in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Katherine Brunett, a member of the staff of Senator Simpson, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by the Chung Yuen Christian University, from October 12 to 18, 1992.

The committee determined that participation by Ms. Brunett in this program, at the expense of the Chung Yuen Christian University, was in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Sam Spina, a member of the staff of Senator Gorton, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by the Chung Yuen Christian University, from October 13 to 18, 1992.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Spina in this program, at the expense of the Chung Yuen Christian University, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

THE HOLE IN THE WALL GANG CAMP

* M. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to praise a unique and inspiring camp for young people with cancer, leukemia, and other serious diseases.

The camp, called the Hole in the Wall Gang Camp, which was founded by Paul Newman in 1988 and is located in Ashford, CT, is designed as a wild West hideout and is named for the legendary hideout in Mr. Newman's famous movie "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid."

The camp is designed to meet the medical, physical, and emotional needs of these young victims of serious diseases. In keeping with the generous vision that conceived the camp, there is no cost to the campers.

The camp is fully equipped with state-of-the-art medical facilities. In many cases, it is the only opportunity for these youngsters to be away from their hospitals. In creating the camp, Mr. Newman recognized that the intensive continuing medical care that the patients need is depriving them of their childhood.

The camp is specifically for children with cancer or serious blood disorders; what's wrong with them is on the inside. You might notice a child who is temporarily halted from the effects of chemotherapy or one whose growth has been stunted by the side effects of radiation or one who looks particularly thin; there might be a hemophiliac boy (virtually all hemophiliacs are boys) who is in a wheelchair because he had a bleed into his spinal cord that couldn't be stopped.

Some of the campers tire easily and some were in the hospital when other children their age were developing the hand-eye coordination it takes to look good on the tennis court.

But a dance I went to at the camp seemed at first glance to vary from a dance at an ordinary camp mainly in that the counselors and staff members were dancing without regard to age or size or gender, the way people sometimes do in the later stages of a particularly joyous wedding reception— including a boy in a wheelchair whose derring-do must by now have inspired some medical center to post a sign: Wheelie-Popping in Blood Lab Area."

The camp is open year-round and is staffed by counselors and staff members who have written poems that had been written on the back of a state-of-the-art medical facilities. In creating the camp, Mr. Newman recognized that the intensive continuing medical care that the patients need is depriving them of their childhood. The Hole in the Wall Gang Camp is making in the lives of these deserving children and their families. I ask unanimous consent that articles from the New York Times magazine and the Reader's Digest on the camp may be printed in the RECORD.

From the New York Times Magazine, Sept. 6, 1992

HOUSING LIFE

(By Calvin Trillin, staff writer for The New Yorker)

On my first morning at the Hole in the Wall Gang Camp, Joe Frustaci, the working director, stepped up to the dining hall microphone after breakfast to read a poem that had been written on the back of a wooden hearts by Shawn Valico, a 5-year-old camper who has spent about half his life in treatment for leukemia. The poem was for a counselor named Wendy Whitehall—Shawn's favorite person at the camp, unless you count Tadge, who lives in the woods rather than in the camp itself and may well be a bear.

Shawn—a dark, frail-looking boy with large brown eyes—wasn't listening to the microphone. He was sitting on Wendy's lap, with his arms around her neck. What Shawn had written on the heart was:

Wendy

I love your golden hair

Gold as a sunrise

I love your smile from ear to ear

I love the way you look at me

I love your laugh-

I love every thing about you.

SHAWN

I met Wendy a few minutes later. Actually, her hair didn't look quite as gold as a sunrise to me, but that may have been because of her hair. It is so thick that it is sometimes called Mediterranean—hence the nickname that had most struck her about the camp, unless you count Tadge, who lives in the woods rather than in the camp itself and may well be a bear.

Shawn thought of the camp as a place where children could come to camp in any one session, since the constant need for factor makes them labor-intensive campers. (The diseases themselves impose a certain amount of racial and ethnic balance. Stellite-anemia afflicts mainly black people, and sickles, as they're often called, tend to make up about a tenth of the children at the camp. One of the blood diseases, thalassemia, is so strongly associated with families of Italian and Greek origin that it is sometimes called Mediterranean anemia.) But the infirmary, a rough-blood building by any Western standards, is a joyous wedding reception— including a boy in a wheelchair whose drive the body of excess iron—it takes to get through the night.

By necessity, the Hole in the Wall Gang Camp is open year-round and is staffed by counselors and staff members who have written poems that had been written on the back of a state-of-the-art medical facilities. In creating the camp, Mr. Newman recognized that the intensive continuing medical care that the patients need is depriving them of their childhood. The Hole in the Wall Gang Camp is making in the lives of these deserving children and their families. I ask unanimous consent that articles from the New York Times magazine and the Reader's Digest on the camp may be printed in the RECORD.

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have to be given a shot of factor before getting on the horse, for instance, or letting everyone go swimming even if the tendency of sticklers to be thrown into a panic cries for a chill means that the pool has to be particularly warm and a gauze next to it is outfitted with billy clubs in the cell.

The heated gazebo is known locally as the Pearson French-Fryer Warner. After Howard A. Pearson, the Yale pediatrician who midwifed Newman's vision into what became the Hole in the Wall Gang Camp. When Newman was casting around for advice on how to establish a camp in Connecticut for children with cancer. Pearson was the chairman of pediatrics at Yale Medical School and the Yale-New Haven Hospital. His advice seemed to extend naturally into participation. Pearson had the medical director at the camp from the beginning. He also served for a couple of years as executive director of the Hole in the Wall Gang Fund, which annually raises the $2 million it takes to run a camp that has dancing equipment, but not free. He's a low-key, grandfatherly man—not the sort of person who would be a camp director beneath the station of an eminent professor who this year is also the president-elect of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

It was Pearson who recommended that cancer with solid disorders as well as children with cancer be part of the camp mix. Partly because so much of childhood cancer is leukemia, there has always been a strong overlap in pediatrics between oncology and hematology. Pearson's own research interests are genetic blood disorders. Although the camp has a couple of special sessions for children with solid abnormalities—rarely for immunological disorders, including HIV infection—Pearson says that a mix is desirable for the general sessions, and is something about anything serious disease or its treatment that can make someone with another serious disease count his blessings.

In fact, the camp is one place where a child who has had cancer may have reason to feel in an enviable position, although I suspect that would not be the first or last proposition to fall to a 10-year-old who's in the middle of an intense course of chemotherapy. The campers who have had a diagnosis of cancer—normally about two-thirds of the 120 children in a regular session—have all been through chemotherapy, and some of them have also had surgery and radiation. But the children who have completed their treatments are likely to lead lives that are not dominated or shortened by disease; the cure rate for the most common type of childhood leukemia is now approaching 85 percent.

That's not true of the sticklers, who are never through with their pain crises and whose bodies tend to give out in their 40s or 50s. Because of considerable progress in recent years in the treatment of hemophilia—mainly the invention of a process to manufacture clotting factor, making constant blood transfusions unnecessary—it appeared for a while that many hemophiliacs would have no future of only inconvenience and enormous expense rather than inevitable crippling and early death. But until 1985, the factor supply was not covered for HIV, so about half of the hemophiliacs at the Hole in the Wall Gang Camp are HIV positive.

Although Tadger has never been seen—he is said to be extremely shy—he can be counted on a letter overnight. The campers rarely trouble Tadger with mention of disease or doctors or hospitals. They tend to tell him that he shouldn't be so shy, or reassure him that they love him, or thank him for the little gifts he sometimes sends. During my stay at the camp, one boy wrote, "I have to tell you that your friend the white bear went out the wrong door, and he had to shake his bushy tail." Hole in the Wall Gang campers aren't embarrassed about mentioning their illnesses, or their company. "All the kids have learned to live through things," one of the authors of "I Will Sing Life" wrote in the camp. "We're not afraid of anything." Apparently, though, the younger children tend not to dwell on the subject—not even in what's called Cabin Chat, a quiet time before bed, when the counselors and the campers talk by the light of a single candle.

I saw in on Cabin Chat one night in a cabin of older boys. Everyone was asked to write down on a piece of paper something important or trivial, that he would have changed if he'd had the power to change it—the load- est assignment was from a robust-looking counselor who had him self had childhood cancer—and then to toss the paper into a hat. The one piece of paper pulled out said, "Cancer was both the best thing and the worst thing that ever happened to me."

Everyone seemed to agree that the worst thing about having cancer was a drug called prednisone, a steroid that makes some people terribly scared and some people depressed and everybody enormously hungry. A lot of the campers found something good to say about having had cancer, although a certain amount of that had the sound of bravado or rationalization. There was talk about the interesting people they met; a couple of boys mentioned that cancer enabled them to come to the Hole in the Wall Gang Camp. A boy who was still undergoing treatment with chemotherapy, and some of them have also had surgery and radiation. But the children who have completed their treatments are likely to lead lives that are not dominated or shortened by disease; the cure rate for the most common type of childhood leukemia is now approaching 85 percent.

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began pondering other ways to help these making donations to individuals. Newman salad dressing. In 1982, Paul Newman and a that the company branched into spaghetti children. Then, in 1986, he had an inspira-

stgers with life-threatening illnesses don't to wheelchairs and Intravenous feeding legs and arms amputated. Others are bound to sit on the sidelines. Here, children marshmallows and sang songs. Back at worms. Just like a lot of sick kids who have have to sit on the sidelines. Here, children
came to Hole in the Wall. This summer the
camper with a brain tumor had tremendous
difficulty speaking, taking minutes to utter
immediately the youngster opened up and began
she once battled the deadly disease. One
you feel It.”

I

oddy, the saga of the camp began with a
in 1988 after Hertz Nazalre, who had sickle-
cancer and blood diseases. agreed to

There are many cancer camps for children, but most “borrow” existing facilities for a few weeks during or after their regular camp sessions. Hole in the Wall is the only one built expressly for these kids and their spe-

The children also support each other. One
camper who lives at the camp in the summer: “It's

The 60 staff members at Hole in the Wall are a unique breed too. Many are medical students: some are teachers on summer break. All develop close bonds with these remarkable kids.

Eric Druten, from Prairie Village, Kan., had suffered a malignant brain tumor and was not expected to live. Surgery and rad-

 Stephania Bloom is one of eight counselors who are ex-cancer patients. Now, a nursing school student, Bloom has been in remission for four years and looks the picture of health. Campers frequently ask her whether she feels that she once battled the deadly disease. One camper to Druten, “You feel like you’ve been

Inevitably, there are times when disease is stronger than attitude or technology, Philip Gildersleeve, 14, had neutropenia, a cancer

THE OTHER SIDE

Some campers were timid when they ar-

members who have been through it and come out on the other side.”

The Hole in the Wall Gang is the only one
built expressly for these kids and their spe-
cial needs. It was founded by Paul Newman after his son died of leukemia.

By the time Matt returned to school,

THE HOLE IN THE WALL GANG SUMMER CAMP

(Regina Ota and Emily d'Archelay)

Soon after Matthew Calone complained of intense groin pain in February 1988, physi-
class determined that the eighth-year-old's abdominal lymph nodes, with the growing lymphomas. Chemotherapy and surgery eliminated the growths, but Matt came down with hepatitis, a severe inflammation of the liver, it seemed that the child had been kicked out of school.

When the first children arrived in June 1988, they found a camp that looked like a
fencer turn straight out of the Old West. They hardly noticed that the walkways ended in access ramps, that forest trails were smooth enough for wheelchairs and motor-
golf carts, that washrooms contained emergency buttons that could summon in-

The balance came from private contribu-
tors, large and small. Parents asked benefits: "out-
cues." School children held car washes. Volunteer Seabees from the U.S. Naval Sub-
marine Base in Groton built a footbridge, a

THE SUMMER CAMP

At the Hole in the Wall Gang, children don’t have to sit on the sidelines. Here, children

Some Apex cancer and blood disease get preference, there are also camp-
ers who are ex-cancer patients. Now, a
counselor with the Hole in the Wall Gang, explains: why not build a place for kids too sick
to go to ordinary camps? He'd name it for the racing bandana known as the Hole in the

Ronald Jeatzke, 15, of Kansas City, Mo., wanted them to be-with the Hole in the

they wait for him to have his say. "The

ged up to make announcements, a

A consortium of swimming-pool
camper with a brain tumor had tremendous
difficulty speaking, taking minutes to utter

IT'rks. Eric Druten, from Prairie Village, Kan., had suffered a malignant brain tumor and

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children who have had legs and arms amputated. Others are bound to wheelchairs and

THE HOLE IN THE WALL

Dr. Howard Pearson, professor of pediatrics at Yale University School of Medicine and an

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Just one day after leaving camp, our family is somehow consoled and will forever be grateful that her last days were spent as she wanted them to—be—with the Hole in the Wall Gang.

If Paul Newman hadn't gotten onto the scene, and if there was no Hole in the Wall, what would have happened to children like Matt Calone? Would they have been left behind, isolated, and forgotten? Or would they have found a place where they could be themselves, where they could be accepted for who they are, and where they could simply be kids?

In 1982, Paul Newman and a friend, A. E. Hotchner, launched Newman's Own Pool to market the actor's pasta sauces. The proceeds went to charity. The pasta sauce was such a hit that the company branched into spaghetti sauce, popcorn and lemonade. The profits to be given away reached millions.

Newman began pondering other ways to help these children. Then, in 1986, he had an inspira-
tional moment: why not build a place for kids too sick to go to ordinary camps? He'd name it for the racing bandana known as the Hole in the Wall Gang from his film "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid."

With characteristic verve, Newman kicked the plan into action. Dr. Howard Pearson, professor of pediatrics at Yale University School of Medicine and an authority on children's cancer and blood diseases, agreed to act as medical adviser. The Newman group purchased a 300-acre farm, complete with 64-
acre pond, in the northeastern corner of the state. Thomas Brady, dean of Yale's School of Architecture, designed the camp.

Paul Newman gave over $1 million of the $1.7 million the camp cost to build and fund. The balance came from private contributors, large and small. Parents asked benefits: "out-
sues." School children held car washes. Volunteer Seabees from the U.S. Naval Sub-
marine Base in Groton built a footbridge, a

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THE OTHER SIDE

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When the first children arrived in June 1988, they found a camp that looked like a
tripping, kickng, runnng, and fishng.

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THE SUMMER CAMP

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TRIBUTE TO DAVID BEN-RAFAEL

Mr. FLORENCE Y. ALLEN, of New York, N.Y. President, Mr. President, as the Jewish people begin a new year in the Jewish Calendar, they approach it with a degree of optimism rarely seen in Jewish history. For too many years the Jewish people looked ahead with significant trepidation as the next year approached. Mass killings are planned, their children with other severe diseases, and for brothers and sisters of campers.

Yet summer camp will continue to be what Pearlman calls "the jewel in the crown." And what a jewel it is, providing memories that will sustain these children for a lifetime, however brief that lifetime.

These memories culminate in the award ceremony on the final night of each camp session. There campers receive prizes for each accomplishment as the most skills acquired in a single day, attendance uptake at the X-score events, and campers' achievements. These awards are given to those who have demonstrated outstanding effort and dedication to the camp community.

The conference is a self-perpetuating institution. The students themselves are responsible for planning and staging the sessions. Each year, 10 American and 10 Japanese students are elected at the end of the session to plan and organize the next year's meeting. Already, the nucleus group elected at Colorado Springs is at work planning for the fall conference, which will be held in Tokyo next year.

The Jewish homeland is still not at peace. Its citizens remain subject to attack by terrorists whether on their own soil or in other parts of the world. What the Israeli people wish for in this new year is the day when peace will come to the land of Israel and her citizens.

The peace negotiations, though far from conclusively, are supporting that wish. And while the path to peace may be arduous and tortuous, we are constantly reminded of the necessity to pursue peace. The price for instability and hostility is so dear. We need only remember the terrorist attack on the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires a mere 6 months ago when, in a moment of terrorist horror, many innocent lives were lost. On March 17, a car carrying a bomb was driven into the entrance of the Buenos Aires Israel Embassy Building where it exploded. The explosion caused two-thirds of the embassy to collapse. The bombing killed more than 30 people and injured more than 200 individuals who happened to be near the embassy at the time of the explosion.

One of those innocent victims was a member of a family with whom I have had a close and warm relationship with for more than 20 years. Helen and Ralph Goldman's son, David Ben-Rafael was one of those individuals who was tragically killed in the bombing.

David Ben-Rafael was chief deputy and second in command in the Israeli Embassy. Mr. Ben-Rafael was a vibrant, intelligent man. Born David Goldman and raised in New York and graduated with a bachelor's degree in international relations at George Washington University in Washington, DC, his love for Israel led him to emigrate to Israel in 1971 and adopt a Hebrew name. Mr. Ben-Rafael secured a law degree at Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1975.

In 1979, Mr. Ben-Rafael joined the Foreign Ministry and then served as secretary of information at the London Embassy. Later he held the position of Israel's consul in Chicago. In October, he was named to the Buenos Aires Israeli Embassy position.

Mr. President, this shocking incident and others like it must galvanize the United States and the international community to continue our resolve to combat and eradicate terrorism. Much of the world condemned this intolerable terrorist act and all should join in seeking an end to crimes of hate which only leave despair, devastation, and death in their wake.

I extend my heartfelt condolences to Mr. Ben-Rafael's wife Alisa, their children Noam, Jonathan and his father and mother. David Ben-Rafael was a special man who left a lasting mark on the people whom he touched throughout his life.

All of us wish Israel and her people a peaceful new year in which we will all see a resolution of the centuries old disputes that have plagued that region of the world.

THE JAPAN-AMERICA STUDENT CONFERENCE

Mr. PELL, Mr. President, this past summer marked the 50th anniversary of an exceptional cross-cultural program, the Japan-America Student Conference. Over the more than half century since its founding, the conference has proved to be an extraordinary instrument for the promotion of cultural understanding, and today I salute its founders, participants and sponsors, who have insured its survival notwithstanding the vicissitudes of history.

The conference was conceived in 1934 by a small group of Japanese students who were distressed at the deteriorating relations between the United States and Japan. An initial mission of four student emissaries visited American college campuses early in the year. They encountered similar interest on the part of American students, of whom returned to Japan to begin the first conference.

Although their first efforts at peace-making ultimately failed, they had begun a process that was to continue through 1946, and resume on an intermittent basis in 1967 after the hiatus of the Pacific War. Since 1964, the conference has convened annually.

In July of this year, 40 American students were joined by an equal number of Japanese for the 44th conference here in Washington. After 2 weeks of meetings and discussions, some of which took place on Capitol Hill, the group moved to Tennessee for a week and then spent their final week in Colorado Springs.

The participants receive an intensive introduction to the values and cultures of the two countries, including ethical questions, as perceived from contrasting cultural viewpoints, in such areas as the public responsibility of the media, and of the medical and legal professions.

The conference is a self-perpetuating institution. The students themselves are responsible for planning and staging the sessions. Each year, 10 American and 10 Japanese students are elected at the end of the session to plan and organize the next year's meeting. Already, the nucleus group elected at Colorado Springs is at work planning for the fall conference, which will be held in Tokyo next year.

The Japan-America Student Conference has proven over its long history to be an effective force for developing tomorrow's leaders. The roster of those who have gone on to make significant
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE
October 8, 1992

Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, on October 8, 1992, I introduced the Justice for Permanently Displaced Striking Workers Act of 1992, S. 3375. This important piece of legislation provides for expedited adjudication of unfair labor practice charges under the National Labor Relations Act when striking workers are permanently replaced.

When I introduced the bill, I neglected to ask that the entire bill be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Accordingly, in order to provide my colleagues with an opportunity to study this proposal during the adjournment period, I now ask that the entire text of S. 3375 be printed in the RECORD.

The text is as follows:

SEC. 1. FINDING.

Congress finds that the lack of identity adjudication of unfair labor practice charges in connection with labor disputes where permanent replacements have been utilized poses an obstacle to continued stable labor relations in this country.

SEC. 2. FACILITATE ADJUDICATION OF UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE CHARGES.

(a) Priority of Cases.—Section 10(m) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 153(m)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b)(2) By mutual agreement of the parties, the timetables contained in paragraphs (1) through (3) may be extended as agreed upon.

(b) Timetable for Adjudication.—Section 10 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 160) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b)(1) In cases described in the last sentence of subsection (m), administrative law judges shall have 60 days in which to hold a hearing after a complete record has been filed under this section. After such hearing has occurred and the parties have filed their briefs with respect to such, the administrative law judge involved shall have not more than 60 days to issue a decision with respect to such case.

(b)(2) After the decision is issued, the parties shall have 30 days in which to file a brief with the Board containing exceptions to the decision of the administrative law judge under such paragraph. The parties shall have 10 days in which to file their briefs in response to such exceptions.

(b)(3) If the administrative law judge fails to make any decision contained in this subsection, the administrative law judge shall notify the parties, the National Labor Relations Board, and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and explain the reasons for the delay. The notice and reasons for the delay shall be submitted by the administrative law judge for publication in the Federal Register.

(b)(4) If the National Labor Relations Board fails to meet any deadline in this subsection, the Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board shall notify the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and explain the reasons for the delay. The notice and reasons for the delay shall be submitted by the National Labor Relations Board for publication in the Federal Register."

Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the outstanding efforts of the Tacoma-Pierce County Safe Streets Campaign. I also want to congratulate the program on being named a winner in the 1992 Innovations in State and Local Government Awards Program.

Mr. President, 4 years ago, the streets of Tacoma were overrun by the plague of drugs and gang-related violence. The citizens of Tacoma sat by while drug dealers conducted sales in open-air markets, crack houses invaded their neighborhoods and the general condition and morale of the city began to erode.

During the fall of 1988, leaders of the Tacoma community gathered together and decided that they had had enough, and the safe streets campaign was born. The response from the community to the program was remarkable, as over 2,000 residents of Pierce County packed into Henry Foss High School for the first gathering of the program.

What became immediately evident was that the citizens of Tacoma clearly had the willpower and the strength to take back their streets.

Mr. President, the safe streets campaign is not just another bureaucratic response to a pressing problem within our society. This program has been fueled from the start by the energy and initiative of the citizens of Tacoma who are fed up with the violence and drugs that plague the communities of our great Nation. The people of Tacoma have sent the message that they will not tolerate this type of crime and disintegration, but rather will fight it and defeat it through unity and collective action.

The foundation of safe streets is the 75,000 persons who have joined the campaign through block-by-block organizing. The war is waged on a block-by-block basis—through the establishment of phone trees, neighborhood watches, graffiti removal teams, and community development programs. The campaign organizes the people to take a common responsibility for their neighborhoods and encourages individuals to contribute to the fight against the drugs and violence on their blocks.

The program also organizes outreach activities for at-risk youth, offering them better alternatives to the temptations of the street. Midnight basketball games, art classes, and outdoor excursions to the Olympic Mountains offer constructive opportunities to which the children can devote their energies. In addition, the substance abuse prevention program works with an estimated 50,000 children about the dead end life of gangs and drugs.

The accomplishments of the safe streets campaign are extraordinary. Emergency calls to 911 dropped by over 28,000 in the first year following the creation of the program. The drug house elimination effort has eradicated 200 crack houses in the past 2 years. In addition, the number of drive-by shootings has been nearly halved, with gang-related graffiti has been virtually eliminated. Most importantly, safe streets has mobilized over 100,000 Pierce County residents to participate in the effort.

One Tacoma resident states:

We are learning to be neighbors again. A lot of the people who work between 9 to 5 don't see each other. We're starting to know each other. We're starting to recognize our neighbors. We're working together, learning to be neighbors.

Mr. President, I hope that cities throughout our Nation can benefit from the successes of the safe streets campaign. Already, communities within Baltimore, Cincinnati, Birmingham, and Oakland have sought out the assistance of the program. The war against crime can succeed only if urban communities like Tacoma stand up for themselves and take their neighbor-
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That God's Grace and Mercy are with His present help in trouble. For their souls were pleasing to the Lord. Being perfected in a short time, they filled long years, and their departure was thought to be a disaster; for they saw and did not understand or take such a thing to heart, for what we are, we are by sharing. And as we share we move toward the light. We pause in reverence before the gifts of self: the events shatter, the divine spark shines through, and our solitary self becomes a link in Israel's golden chain. For what we are, we are by sharing. And as we share we move toward the light. We pause in reverence before the mystery of presence. The near and far reality of God, not union, but communion is our aim. And we approach the mystery With Deeds. Words lead us to the edge of action. But it is deeds that bring us closer to the God of light. May we find our life so precious That we cannot but share it with the other. That light may shine brighter than a thousand suns, with the presence among us of the God of light. Therefore we will not fear though the earth be moved, and though the mountains be toppled into the depths of the sea. Though its waters rage and foam, and though the mountains tremble at its tumult. The Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our strong advocate. There is a river whose streams make glad the City of God, the holy habitation of the Most High. God is in the midst of her; she shall not be overthrown; God shall help her at the break of day. The nations make much ado, and the kingdoms are shaken; God has spoken, and the earth shall melt away. The Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our strong advocate. Come now and look upon the words of the Lord, what awesome things he has done on earth. It is He who makes war to cease in all the world; He breaks the bow, and shatters the spear, and burns the shields with fire.

Therefore He took them quickly from among us to be their destruction; for their souls were pleasing to the Lord. Being perfected in a short time, they filled long years, and their departure was thought to be a disaster; for they saw and did not understand or take such a thing to heart, for what we are, we are by sharing. And as we share we move toward the light. We pause in reverence before the gifts of self: the events shatter, the divine spark shines through, and our solitary self becomes a link in Israel's golden chain. For what we are, we are by sharing. And as we share we move toward the light. We pause in reverence before the mystery of presence. The near and far reality of God, not union, but communion is our aim. And we approach the mystery With Deeds. Words lead us to the edge of action. But it is deeds that bring us closer to the God of light. May we find our life so precious That we cannot but share it with the other. That light may shine brighter than a thousand suns, with the presence among us of the God of light.

As Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once said of his generation's experience in the Civil War, "Through our great good fortune in our youth, our hearts were touched with fire." So it was with Paul Tully. From the time he was touched with fire by Robert Kennedy until that night last week in Little Rock, Paul Tully lit up this world with an intensity and purpose that few have ever matched or exceeded.

It seems so unjust that once again, someone so full of talent and commitment should be taken so suddenly, so young, so in the prime of his career. Perhaps that transition campaign is taking place in heaven at this very moment, and Robert Kennedy sent out an urgent call last week: "I need Paul Tully." I also know that up there, Paul Tully's Steamfitter grandfather and his Plumber father and George Meany are glad to see him too, for now they can organize all the celestial workers.

Those who are left to do Paul's work here on earth carry many warm and loving memories. The vessel shatters, the divine spark shines through, and our solitary self becomes a link in Israel's golden chain. For what we are, we are by sharing. And as we share we move toward the light. We pause in reverence before the mystery of presence. The near and far reality of God, not union, but communion is our aim. And we approach the mystery With Deeds. Words lead us to the edge of action. But it is deeds that bring us closer to the God of light. May we find our life so precious That we cannot but share it with the other. That light may shine brighter than a thousand suns, with the presence among us of the God of light.

As we enter the Jewish New Year, if each of us will find time to share our knowledge of politics, of organizing, of message with others—we can carry Paul's legacy on. We can help ensure that future generations of dedicated organizers will make the world a better place Paul so wanted to be.

REMAINS OF CHINA GLOAM

Each of us, in our own way, will mourn the death of Paul and celebrate the life of Paul. For me, I will always remember that Paul was buried on Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year. Reflections of the past year will be filled with him and of the year to come will have a certain emptiness. I have always believed that part of Paul's large Irish heart was Jewish. In the Jewish faith, the most important person in the community is the teacher. In fact, rabbis mean 'my teacher.' To thousands and thousands of organizers, and to all those organizers who are here today, he indeed was their rabbi. He went anywhere, any time, for any number of people, to share his wisdom. He would excite them; he would educate them; he would entertain them. He unselfishly shared his enormous talent with others, because he had an abiding faith that every new generation of organizers created new opportunities for progressive politics and politics. I will read a Meditation which is part of the Rosh Hashanah Service, and I will always remember him by it.

The nations make much ado, and the kingdoms are shaken; God has spoken, and the earth shall melt away. The Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our strong advocate. Come now and look upon the words of the Lord, what awesome things he has done on earth. It is He who makes war to cease in all the world; He breaks the bow, and shatters the spear, and burns the shields with fire.

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If the rest of my campaign has been good as Paul, we would have had eight years in the White House. I wish I could have seen it—Paul Tully meets Rose Garden.

But one thing is certain: you can be inspired by events in your own life. Paul Tully all his life: Paul Tully will be at his side, applauding but for himself, but always for the good of others—this battle, and now we have a new reason—truth and to his friends.

Toughness.

PRESIDENT CLINTON takes the oath of office, the spirit of America the way Einstein knew the cosmos. Because of you, his influence will be felt across years and decades of this nation. Very real sense, was brilliantly mapped in America the way America-because his fight was not just for a victory of party, but for ideals of compassion and decency that he held fiercely, despite the tides and fashions of the moment.

He did far more for great endeavors ranging from economic justice to civil rights than most Senators ever do. He kept the Demo- cratic Party, when so many around him were doubting it.

And in his politics, he always practiced what he sought for his country, his party, his country, his planet. As I said in the most difficult days of 1980, what grace there was in this rumpled man, what gentleness there was just beneath the surface. I asked Patty McHugh to go down to Harriman where, while other people were spreading the word, he sat on a little table, and I asked him what he thought—what would he have suggested for today? And then it came to me, I almost burst out laughing: "What did he have to say to me?"

I asked him one week at the beginning of the campaign when he took one of his many trips down Grand Avenue. And we made him an honorary Iowan. The decision to hire him as Political Director was like watching a thunderstorm arrive. ’One equal temper of heroic hearts. Before he left us, he knew that at long last in almost every time I have had something important to do, I haven’t been able to call Paul Tully ahead of time and ask him what he thought I should say, do it yesterday and won- der what he might have suggested for today? And then it came to me, I almost burst out laughing: ‘What did he have to say to me?’"

Now Paul Tully was not the easiest person to get along with. Some things mattered hugely to him; others he was not so sure about what he called ‘glue politics.’ And when something didn’t matter to Paul, it was not easy for us. It was as if he thought what we called stubbornness was a virtue—he called it tenacity. As Carl Wagner said the other day, it was as if Paul had written a great book, but hadn’t gotten around to editing. And having a clear vision of what he was doing—your head was waving, using his own sign language. Always in motion.

Indeed, the word animate could have been invented for him.

Paul understood, appreciated and loved to express himself to other people in almost every way. He knew America in detail and in breadth—always in motion. And he had an encyclopedic understanding, was counsel, unique insight, and a rare gift.

If they gave out a Most Valuable Player Award in Congress, Paul Tully would win it every four years.

Once, I was headed late for a formal dinner and to his home. I asked Patty McHugh for an extra set. When Paul stopped laughing, he said to me, ‘What can I do that you can’t do?’ And I said, ‘I organized people and ideas. That meant reaching theBreaking Circle. What we have shared, and what has passed between us, contains enormous virtue—he called it focus."

As soon as someone he loved was looking for. He thrust a handful of paper upon them and exchanged Tully stories since the day I met him. We all have our favorites. And he was always his two favorite pizza pies. I miss you, Paul.

So let me recall some words that my brothers loved, that I quoted in 1980, and that Paul Tully loved, that I called 'I am a part of all that I have met...’

"Though much is taken, much abides; / That for which it cannot be taken, abides; / One equal temper of heroic hearts, / Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will..."

"To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

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n this time of profound sadness, we have lost a dear friend and colleague, Paul Tully. His life was dedicated to politics, to making the world a better place, and to serving the causes he believed in. We will remember him as a tireless advocate for the people he loved, a man of great principles, and a leader who inspired us all.

Paul Tully was a devoted husband, father, and friend. He was the Director of Political Strategy at the Democratic National Committee for many years, and his influence was felt throughout the political landscape. He was a trusted advisor to the Democratic parties around the world, and his insights and wisdom were sought after by leaders at all levels of government.

His passing is a great loss to all of us, but it is a loss that we will honor and remember. We will carry on the legacy of Paul Tully, who believed in the power of politics to effect change and improve the lives of all Americans. We will work to honor his memory by continuing to fight for the values he held dear.

As we mourn the loss of Paul Tully, we take comfort in the knowledge that his spirit and his work will live on. He will be missed, but his impact will be felt for generations to come.
LII COMMERCIAL RECORD—SNEWV...
Mr. Tully was born in the Bronx, the grandson of a Russian immigrant. His family was among the first to move from the city to Levittown, N.Y., the massive postwar suburban community on Long Island, in 1948.

Mr. Tully's life embodied the purpose of politics helping ordinary people and fighting wrongs. To those whose curse it is to follow this game, it was no surprise that one of the classic expressions of sadness at his death came from Mary Matsalin of the Bush campaign, who also came up the hard way. "He was in this business for all the right reasons," she said. "He had a soul.

For ever, Tully was the political director of the Democratic National Committee. His first presidential campaign as a young man was in 1960, as a grunt for Robert Kennedy. What Kennedy predicted in that thrilling spring was what Tully fought for in every spring and fall thereafter: a politics that tried to build a bridge of economic and social justice across the country's racial divide, that offered hope and solid opportunity to white plumbers, black schoolteachers, Hispanic farm-workers and lonely grandmothers.

While his party appeared to go astray, Tully never did as he matured from a world-class tactician and organizer into one of political liberalism's most creative thinkers.

Like many of his peers, he could have made millions peddling influence; one of the host-kept secrets is that he had degrees from Yale and the University of Pennsylvania's law school. Unlike most of his pals, his idea of offshore-season work was training community organizers and helping in labor union struggles. I never saw him smile more wickederly than after he had politically buried Eastern Airlines boss Frank Lorenzo in his hotel room.

But in the middle of every presidential fight after 1960, his candidates are a roster of what might have been in the era of conservative ascendency: McGovern, Udall, Kennedy, Mondale, Hart, Dukakis.

Tully was no Clinton guy originally (Morio Cuomo was more to his taste), but when Clinton came to the party for help in his dark days after the primaries ended, Tully was ready. He had been preparing his plan for more than three years to anyone who would listen. On the two coasts and in the upper Midwest, Tully saw a Democratic majority for a campaign that reached out to the economic concerns of ordinary worried Americans.

As it turned out, Clinton has been the right vehicle, but Tully personified the right vehicle, but Tully personified the right approach for the party. The party in the 1990s has no choice: liberal politics run in his blood.

Paul Tully was a great friend of the Kennedy family and one of the Democratic Party's most valuable resources," Kennedy said last night.

Mr. Tully once explained that his strategy was to work for the most progressive candidate who had a chance of winning. He had little choice: liberal politics ran in his blood.

The Greek-American son of a part of the Steamfitters Union and the son of a union plumber, Mr. Tully was born in the Bronx. After World War II, his family was among the first to move to Levittown, an sprawling Long Island suburban community.

Mr. Tully was a staunch Democrat, his life was as long as his career. He was in the middle of every presidential campaign because of his involvement in the infamous "attack video" that drove a rival candidate from the race, was apparently stiffness in a week's time for the next president of the race. He was the source of a videotape that showed rival candidate Joe Biden using the speech of the British Labor Party leader without attribution.

Mr. Tully was one of the nation's greatest political minds and one of its biggest hearts. Over the years, the chain-smoking ex-linebacker worked on countless campaigns for liberal candidates, including Eugene McCarthy, Robert Kennedy, Alford Lowenstein, Morris Udall, George McGovern and Edward M. Kennedy.

"Paul Tully was a great friend of the Kennedy family and one of the Democratic Party's most valuable resources," Kennedy said last night.

Even before he graduated in 1968, Mr. Tully became involved in the anti-war movement, working first for McCarthy and then for Robert Kennedy. After Kennedy's assassination, Mr. Tully went to the University of Pennsylvania, where he earned a law degree and got married.

In 1980, Mr. Tully was a key aide to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy during his presidential bid and later was a top adviser to former Sen. Gary Hart before he dropped from the race.

In 1988, Mr. Tully was national political director of the Dukakis campaign, but was forced to resign after it was revealed that campaign manager Mark Gonsalves distributed the infamous "attack video" that showed Delaware Sen. Joseph Biden plagiarizing an English politician's speech.

Mr. Tully had told Time magazine that the Dukakis campaign had not helped spread the information that forced Biden from the race.

Mr. Tully never did as he matured from a world-class tactician and organizer into one of political liberalism's most creative thinkers.
Friends called him an original. Tully once taunted a restaurant booth, he announced to our waitress that he had spent another long day in Bill Clinton's campaign. As we settled into the restaurant, he cut a tradi- tion. But colleagues credited him with an articulate at the same time. He cut a tradi-

tional figure in politics. Although he seemed to know everything about the United States, he was a big-city easterner at heart.

In 1988, when he went to work for Hart and moved to Denver for a brief period, friends reminded him that he had previously de- scribed Colorado as "so far west it's not even on the map." Mr. Tully replied with a characteristic display of irony that captured the essence of his career.

"This isn't where you live," he said. "This is about change-taking power away from the other guy. If that's what matters to you, then that's what matters to your party."

In 1988, Mr. Tully was one of two people who resigned from the Dukakis campaign in a dispute in the primary about the release of a videotape showing Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.) giving a speech, part of which was taken from that Kukla, then the leader of the British Labor Party.

John Kukla, the Dukakis campaign manager, admitted giving the tape to a New York Times reporter. Mr. Tully called it an embarrassment that the Dukakis campaign had nothing to do with spreading the story.

Mr. Tully, a marriage ended in divorce.

On hearing of his death, Mary Matalin, a resident of Washington at the time of his death, Mr. Tully was in exceptional form: She was in this business for the right reasons. He had a soul."

Survivors include two children, Jennifer and Miranda Tully, both of New York City.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 29, 1992]

THE VETERAN DEMOCRAT: PAUL TULLY'S MINDER FOR POLITICS

[By Dan Balz]

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—On the night before he died, Paul Tully was in exceptional form: a voracious reader, a voracious eater, a connais- sance of cigarettes, a planner of Mexican food, an expert on maps and statistics, and two hours of nonstop analysis of the presidential campaign he was trying to win for the Demo-
crats. As always, he was provocative, en-
lightened—and exhausted. We hooked up late Wednesday after he had spent another long day in Bill Clinton's headquarters. As we settled into the rest-
a
taurant booth, he announced to our waitresses in typical fashion: "I have an enormous thirst and an enormous appetite."

Tully was a man of prodigious appetite, but none larger than his passion for politics. His death of a probable heart attack on Thursday cost the Democrats what party chairman Donald R. Brown called "the smartest political strategist I have ever known." No one in the party had worked longer or harder to give the Democrats a chance of recapturing the White House this

Yet, even in Washington, he was hardly a household name. In this era of political operatives as public personalities, he was an insider's insider. The public never knew him. Hardy anyone in Democratic politics didn't.

At the relatively young age of 48, he was a veteran of 24 years in presidential cam-
paigns, the political director of the Demo-
cratic National Committee and a key archi-
tect of the Democrats' 1988 campaign strate-
gy.

Friends called him an original. Tully once said, "I don't do government, I do politics." It wasn't meant to denigrate the business of governing, but only to suggest that to him there was nothing equally embing about the art of fighting and winning ele-
ctions. He was serious about that business and didn't like people who weren't.

"There was no ulterior motive for him," Brown said. "It wasn't about personal glory. . . . It wasn't about a job down the line. It was about making a difference in the coun-
try.

"He didn't define his ego in terms of his notoriety," said Chrissie Wagner, his closest friend and a fellow political consultant. "He didn't come to politics with his wallet out. Believe it or not, he was driven by his heart."

Gruff, ebullient, bearish, upbeat, insight-
ful, partisan, sometimes unintelligible, he was loved and remembered by those who worked with him for his belief in the cause. "In a business of mercenaries, he was a mili-
tary," said Peter Hart, the Democratic poli-
ticist.

Tully was obsessed with politics—to the exclusion of almost everything else. He car-
ed too much weight on his 6-foot frame, smoked too many cigarettes, slept too little, pushed himself too hard. He was a man of late nights, slow mornings and no weekends. He had a 100-mile an hour drive to get to the DNC at the time of his death. He was the Democratic strategist who had an intense approach to modern politics.

Yet Tully knew the players from state to state, their histories and their battles and their weaknesses. When of politics threatened to upset the progress of Clinton's campaign this

He was Brown's first pick in 1988 when he was asked to run the National Committee. The two constructed a strong strategy for winning in 1988. Tully was one of the most persistent voices in forcing Demo-
cratic to keep their focus on economics and the middle class and not on issues that had divided the party in other elections.

A week after the Persian Gulf war ended and President Bush was at 90 percent in the polls, Tully passed my house one Sunday afternoon heading to his office. At the time, there was hardly a political analyst in the country who thought the Democrats a chance of defeating Bush—except Tully.

"Remember Churchill," he said to me that day, recalling that the British voters had turned out their prime minister in 1945 after World War II. Then he said that impish look on his face. "Now we've got to do is find our Clement Attlee.

In the summer of 1991, when the Demo-
cratic Task Force was having trouble finding not only their Attlee but anyone to run for president, Tully was plotting victory. "The only question is, is there an audience out there to listen to an alternative?" he asked rhetorically. Based on his own analysis of national polls at the time, he was convinced there was, and like a churchman, he called a vote to order. "It's not like politics was good to him," Wagner said. "It was on the downside of the curve in this town. It's not like these were the salad days for a political insider.

[From the Washington Times, Sept. 25, 1992]

DEMOCRATIC STRATEGIST PAUL TULLY DIES AT 48 IN LITTLE ROCK HOTEL ROOM

[By J.J. Jennings Moss]

Paul Tully, Democratic National Commit-
tee political director and architect of a

strategy to make the party competitive again in presidential elections, died Wednes-
day.

Mr. Tully, 48, was found dead in his Little Rock, Ark., hotel room late yesterday after-
noon. Authorities said Mr. Tully probably died of a heart attack while driving a car.

The longtime political operative had been heading up the state-by-state targeting ef-
fort for Bill Clinton's presidential campaign, which is headquartered in the Arkansas cap-

itol.

DNC Chairman Ron Brown, in a statement, called Mr. Tully "a political genius,. . . a man whose heart and soul reflected the ideals, values and aspirations of this great country and the Democratic Party."

Around Washington, Mr. Tully was an im-
portant figure—a chain-smoking former colle-
giate defensive tackle with a disheveled ap-
ppearance who had an intense approach to modern politics.
WASHINGTON—Paul Tully, who had taken a leave of absence as political director of the Democratic National Committee to work in Bill Clinton’s campaign, died in Little Rock, Ark., yesterday.

Mr. Tully, a burly Long Island native who had been involved in Democratic presidential campaigns since 1968 and who was one of the brightest and most popular political operative in the business, apparently died while he was getting ready for bed. He was 48.

The Pulaski County, Ark., coroner’s office said Mr. Tully’s body was found about 3 P.M. today by a maid at the hotel where he was living in Little Rock. Pending results of an autopsy, the coroner said Mr. Tully appeared to have died of natural causes.

“Mr. Tully was among the most impassioned and intense of a generation of Democratic political professionals who devoted much of their lives to regaining the White House. He worked in every Presidential election this century,” said one knowledgeable observer.

He had moved to Little Rock this fall to serve as Clinton’s deputy White House director. Ronald H. Brown, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said in a statement tonight: “There will be only one Paul Tully. Pacing, driven, and full of joy, he had one of the nation’s greatest political minds—and one of its biggest hearts.”

Mr. Tully was a fixture in Democratic Presidential politics, working for Senator Edward M. Kennedy in 1980, for Walter F. Mondale in 1984, for former Senator Gary Hart’s first Presidential campaign in 1987, and, briefly, as a top aide to Michael S. Dukakis. Mr. Tully resigned from that campaign along with John Sasso, the campaign manager, after Mr. Sasso acknowledged giving reporters a videotape that showed Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. using parts of another politician’s speech. The disclosure helped set off the collapse of Mr. Biden’s Presidential campaign.

Mr. Tully was convinced that 1988 was a winnable election for the Democrats, and he spent much of the next four years arguing that a new Democratic majority was emerging in the country, at the Democratic National Committee, he led the party’s efforts to prepare for this campaign, and oversaw the integration of those efforts with the Clinton campaign.

Tully as one of his top deputies.

Mr. Tully, a burly Long Island native who

He had one of the nation’s greatest political minds—and one of its biggest hearts. He dedicated his life to improving the lives of others. Our prayers are with him, his family and all of those who loved him.

Mr. Tully, a native of Levittown, was a Democrat who prided himself on fighting for the downtrodden and battling for liberal causes. He worked for Eugene McCarthy, the late Adlai Stevenson, former Rep. Morris Udall, Sen. Edward Kennedy, Walter Mondale, former Sen. Gary Hart and Michael Dukakis.

He worked all hours and all days, chain-smoked, drank coffee constantly and ignored all theories of nutrition.

Mr. Tully’s ability to plot presidential campaign strategy, to interpret polling data and to fashion a strategy for victory in 1992 was widely admired.

“Paul had a target on him,” Mr. Myer said. “It was his genius. He knew more about than any person in this country.”

Mr. Tully went to Yale University, where he played defensive tackle on the football team.

Later, Mr. Tully received a law degree, married and moved to Philadelphia. He never lost his passion for politics.

His marriage ended in divorce. He is survived by two grown daughters, Jessica and Miranda.

“He died 40 days before he was about to achieve what he worked so hard for, of what he was such a large part of,” Mr. Myer said. “What he believed will be a Democratic Presidential victory. Funeral plans were incomplete.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 26, 1992] THE LATE PAUL TULLY PLAYED BIG-LEAGUE POLITICS

(By Jack Germond and John Witcover)

Washington—Mothers don’t raise their sons to be political operatives. Running campaigns is considered sort of a grubby business. But it doesn’t have to be, as Paul Tully, who died in Little Rock the other night, demonstrated, with such zest and gusto in campaign after campaign.

Mr. Tully was indeed one of a kind, a big man with large appetites for food and drink and conversation into the wee hours, usually not always about politics.

He would swap stories by the hour, gesturing expansively, using extravagant language, punctuating his conversation by asking repeatedly and rhetorically, “Ain’t it?,” to be certain his listeners were still with him. His syntax, or lack of some, was notorious and could be baffling to those who used him for the first time and hadn’t learned to decipher the way of the wind.

But he was capable of making insightful points in clear terms. This, for example, is Mr. Tully talking after the 1988 campaign about the growing role of the press as a formal arbiter in American politics:

“Quantity change quality. There are now so many outlets, so much coverage and so much inquiry ... you are doing your work around the beast. The problem used to be how to get it in a way that’s conveying information that you want—your message in the day.

“It’s a delivery mechanism, got a big mouth and power, but how to feed it? Well, now it’s developed taste and standards and spits stuff back at you.

“I’m not just the size of the thing. It’s a new layer that’s got a very specific kind of appetite. It’s got even more demands. And it’s got its new, evolved self-defined role.

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(By Jack Germond and John Witcover)
We've got standards and (if that little (bleep) Quesle don't make the standards, we're going to rip his head off.

For more than 20 years, he steadfastly pursued the world. He was a Democratic presidential candidate who could do the things he thought he needed to be done to establish some equity in our society.

His preference was for the most liberal Democrat in the field—a profession that meant he worked at various times for Robert F. Kennedy, Eugene McCarthy, George McGovern, Morris Udall, Edward M. Kennedy, Walter F. Mondale, Gary Hart and Michael S. Dukakis.

In a sense, Bill Clinton, for whom Mr. Tully was working when he died at 61, was an odd fit because the Arkansas governor was so determined not to be seen as the most liberal candidate in the field.

At the outset, he was wary about the governor. But he could remember standing in the back of the room in Chicago late in 1981 listening to Mr. Clinton deliver the speech to Democratic state party chairmen that made him then a favorite in the race.

When Mr. Clinton finished and the audience erupted into applause, Mr. Tully turned to a reporter friend, grinning broadly and said: "Now that was a general election message. That was big-league politics."

If he had any personal agenda, it was a secret, well-kept from his friends. Mr. Tully, the son of working-class parents who went to Yale and University of Pennsylvania law school, was determined not to be seen as the most liberal presidential candidate. "(bleep) was so much comfortable life as a professional consultant," he chose to deal with the head-crusher of a party apparatus that had lost three consecutive presidential races.

In his professional life with many anecdotes, Paul Tully was a true missionary," said Carl R. Wagner, a Democratic National Committee Chairman Ronald H. Brown called "the smartest political strategist I have ever known," saw Clinton's main challenge as providing recent converts to his banner with "confirming evidence" to support him. Only such efforts, he believed, could turn "newer and weaker Clinton voters into firm Clinton voters and assure the Democratic victory.

Mr. Tully was intrigued by the process and how it could be refined. Over the past four years, as political director for the Democratic National Committee, he had focused on building "the coordinated campaign"—one in which presidential and state campaign operatives performed many functions jointly—in as many states as possible to make the DNC a serious player in electing a Democratic presidential candidate.

He had also become fascinated by computers, late one night in Washington late one night this spring after seeing his favorite Red Sox defeat the Orioles, he headed for the office to "run some numbers"—meaning to test his theories on how the votes might be in this campaign, then chose politics over the law, was not a man you could see taking some cushy spot in Washington. He decided to make politics his life. It set the business of getting a Democrat there that interested him.

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When he finished a diet of books for Sept. 24, Tully, 61, as many as any Democrat, had devoted the past three and a half years to getting that rock up to the top of the hill in 1992. He had left behind a sophisticated analysis of how and where the votes could be won over by a Democratic candidate, a network of skilled state campaign operatives to harvest those votes in the closing stages of the 1992 campaign and a deep sense of loss within his party at the Washington political community.

Mr. Tully's resume of presidential candidates, Paul Tully was a fixture on the Democratic presidential campaign circuit ever since he volunteered for Robert F. Kennedy in 1968. In George McGovern's 1972 campaign, Tully was an advance man, a good fit for a former offensive lineman on Yale University's football team who also had a law degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

"He didn't work in politics indeterminately," said Carl R. Wagner, a Democratic strategist and veteran of the McGovern efforts, who was one of Tully's closest friends. "Politics is a means to pursue a set of values—it wasn't a business to Paul. His interest was in getting control of government and bringing it to bear on the needs of people who were otherwise unspoken for."

Tully's resume of presidential candidates reflected his liberal sensitivities: Robert Kennedy, McGovern, Eugene J. McCarthy, Morris K. Udall, Edward M. Kennedy, Walter F. Mondale, Gary Hart and Michael S. Dukakis. All the time of his death, Tully was in Little Rock, Ark., advising Bill Clinton's campaign and helping to integrate its functions with those of the DNC.

One enduring and selfless aspect of Tully's career was his willingness to travel to states where he worked in the Senate to establish contacts with the media and a lawyer for the Southern Poverty Law Center, who was among the reporters who were planning to talk to Tully in his final days, declined to get their facts straight," Germond said.

Despite Tully's gruff exterior, his friends recalled a deep-seated and private man with cultivated tastes in classical music and literature. And though his most striking characteristic may have been a pol's cynical sense of humor, that's what Stephen Roche, his boss in the McGovern campaign and a lawyer in the Sacramento (Calif.) firm of Robbins & Lubin, remembers most.

"He had a very, very vulnerable commitment to a better society," Roche said. "In fact, his heart was made of mush."
His heart, maybe, but not his will. That was incomparable.

[From Time, Oct. 5, 1992]

Died: Paul Tully, 48, director of political operations for the Democratic National Committee in Little Rock, Arkansas. A top party strategist, Tully was working with the Clinton campaign. He previously served on the primary election boards of Gary Hart and Michael Dukakis, D.N.C. chairman Ron Brown called Tully a "political genius."

[From Newsweek, Oct. 5, 1992]

(By Joe Klein)

Died: Paul Tully was a lively pol. He ate too much, smoked too much, barreled about like a madman in a lather. He left the way his peers fear most-alone, in a hotel room, too young. It was in Little Rock, where Tully-who had done this with vast enthusiasm but no luck since 1968-was giving Bill Clinton his almost phrenological sense of the electorate. "He probably knew the name of every swing voter in the country," said James Carville. In Iowa once, legend has it, Tully denied an activist a lawn sign, "because his neighbors think he's a jerk." He loved the game so he sometimes couldn't find words fast enough, nose scenarios dissolving into unintelligible gags—but his friends understood, and will miss him fiercely. He was 48.

[From the Washington Post, June 21, 1994]

PRINCE OF PLANKSB PAUL TULLY, MONDALE'S PLATFORM BUILDER

(BY T.R. REID)

The drafting of the Democratic Party's 1984 platform is essentially a function of Paul Tully, 49, a rotund, curly-haired, chain-smoking, coffee-swilling political veteran—a Central Casting archtype of the harried campaign operative—in Walter F. Mondale's main man this week as the Democrats put together their platform.

Hour after hour, the 15-member drafting committee wades through amendments and suggestions from state delegations and a dozen key aides to the platform committee. In his short two months in the job, Tully has drafted five proposals and rejected two others. With each new proposal, the delegates debate comunists, trade unions, organizing the downtrodden-they are all in his blood.

Born in 1944 in Long Island's Levittown, Tully was the grandson of a charter member of the Steamfitters Union and the son of a plumber. "My father was an officer in George Meany's own local of the Plumbers Union," he says with pride.

"I came out of that urban, ethnic environment. That's what's inside me," he said. "And growing up in Levittown in the McCarthy days with a bunch of conservative running things, I was raised with a much different attitude toward authority figures, than most American kids are taught.

"The drafting of a platform may sound like an excursion into deepest ennui, but in fact, like all Washington dramas, the platform committee is rich with intriguing scenes and characters."

There is Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), a Mondale man, who first served on a platform committee 41 years ago and is still at it today at the age of 83.

During a debate over foreign policy, Pepper pointed out that one of Gary Hart's views "wasn't exactly like a proposal set forth by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in 1929.

The platform committee is also the only place in town where one can hear the "Rainbow Coalition" rhetoric of Jesse Jackson delivered in an easy, lilting Irish brogue by a 25-year-old intern named Paul Tully. The Rainbow Coalition is the group of candidates from around the country to recruit him.

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"The process guys, they're worried about whether the system is fair, whether everybody had the right to be involved, all that stuff.

"I'm much more a constituency-oriented economic Democrat. Who benefits from the policies? Who loses? That's always my test. And that's what Mondale is.

By February 1983, Mondale's people had corralled Tully into part-time work. Within a month, he was the full time political director of the campaign, and he's been there ever since, winning broad respect from reporters and his fellow politicians for telling the truth whether Mondale was winning or losing.

But now, for the first time since the Mondale drive in 1972, Tully has apparently won a Democratic nomination. And there is the horizon the prospect of snagging the White House in November.

The Mondale people are already making links with which campaign aide will get what government job. But Tully is having none of that.

"I work for change. That's my life," he says. "I organize. I don't do government."

MSUSA'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. President, on November 6, 1992, the Minnesota State University Student Association (MSUSA) will celebrate its 25th anniversary of representing Minnesota State University students.

MSUSA is an advocate organization which was formed in 1967 as an informal coalition of student leaders. Today, it represents more than 56,000 students at the various state universities in Bemidji, Mankato, Minnesota State University St. Paul, Moorhead, St. Cloud, Marshall, and Winona.

MSUSA is an Independent, nonprofit corporation funded and operated by students. In order to fulfill its main objectives—affordable, quality, and accessible education—student members have taken an activist approach to establish affordable tuition, child care center, and the increase of minimum and student work study wages, simplify transfer between institutions, improve multicultural diversity, advocate fair state and Federal financial aid programs including the Higher Education Act.

In assisting State university students achieve their goals and voicing their concerns, MSUSA has compiled a complete list of resolutions to the Governor's office, the legislature, the State University Board, the Minnesota Higher Education Board, the Minnesota Higher Education Co-
October 8, 1992

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Coordinating Board, the Inter-Faculty Organization, Congress, and the Federal Department of Education.

But perhaps one of MSUSA's most outstanding accomplishments, among many, is the Penny fellowship, which encourages students to take a leadership role in serving their communities. Other noteworthy programs include the MSUSA newspaper, the Monitor, which has the largest circulation of any student-run organization on campus; the MSUSA cultural diversity project; and the MSUSA Federal Credit Union, which is the only student-run student credit union in the country.

Finally, Mr. President, I would like to recognize and congratulate the current officers of MSUSA, who are: Steven H. Carwell, State chair from Wisconsin State University; Leroy L. McClelland, State vice chair from Manhattan State University; Jill F. Peterson, State treasurer from St. Cloud State University; and Frank X. Vigniano, executive director from Metropolitan State University. Their hard work on behalf of Minnesota students has led them to many successes, and I am sure their continuing effort will mean a better-educated and a more productive Minnesota.

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES (NIS) PROGRAM FOR THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, last April, when the Senate considered Joint Resolution 456—Public Law 102-265—the continuing resolution for the fiscal year 1993, I requested a report from the administration which summarized the U.S. Government's humanitarian and technical assistance program to the new independent states of the former Soviet Union. I have received that report from the Department of State, and I feel that the information contained in the report would be very helpful to all Senators, their staffs, businesses, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and other interested parties.

This report can serve as an information resource to help us work with the executive branch to meet the challenges presented by the breakup of the Soviet Union. The report was compiled from written documentation provided to the State Department by the various agencies involved in the assistance program.

The report consists of three parts. Part I outlines progress to date in providing humanitarian assistance during Operation Provide Hope I, and participants are in the process of identifying additional DOD bulk rations which are being declared excess. The plan is to move the material this fall before the onset of winter, and a team is in Moscow working jointly with the Russian government, the European Community, the Japanese Government, and CARE to create a national targeting plan.

In October 1993, MSUSA announced its specific programs for FY 1994 humanitarian assistance programs for Russia. These in-compatible with the airlift of 100 metric tons of high-value medicines and medical supplies to four very needy locations: Yerevan, Baku, Tbilisi, and Minsk. Having delivered these items by air, Provide Hope II then shifted to surface deliveries. Over 19,000 tons of bulk rations (valued at about $35 million) were moved from military depots in Western Europe to 31 locations in the NIS, as well as 1,000 tons of medicines and medical consumables valued at $30.8 million. These supplies have gone to 10 supplies have gone to 100,000 tons of wheat for Armenia and 56,000 tons of wheat for Kyrgyzstan.

Under Public Law 469 Title I, USDA has also negotiated concessional sales of food grains and oilseed meal worth $11 million to Belarus and feed grains worth $10 million to Moldova. Belarus will receive 90,000 tons of food grains and 56,000 tons of oilseed meal; Moldova will receive 10,000 tons of food grains.

In Russia, under Section 469 USDA donated 2,000 tons of butter and 4,000 tons of wheat for food grain, and 5,000 tons of butter oil to the Government of the Russian Federation.

Commercial agricultural commodity regulations to the NIS facilitated by the Export-Import Bank of the United States. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to the NIS are the following: food, feed, fuel, and medical supplies.

The United States government's humanitarian assistance program links the efforts of the Departments of State, Defense, and Agriculture and the Agency for International Development, with various national and international private voluntary organizations, to meet the emergency needs of the people of the New Independent States. The U.S. humanitarian assistance program, run by the Department of State's Deputy Coordinator, Commonwealth of Independent States Assistance (DCISA), accomplishes two goals: It provides needed help to millions of people as a result of the failure of the Soviet Union, and it is necessary to maintain economic and political stability in these countries.

This report is an overview of the United States government's humanitarian assistance efforts in response to Operation Provide Hope I, a joint effort of the U.S. government, private voluntary organizations, and the NIS governments. Operation Provide Hope II was coordinated and initiated by the State Department's Deputy Coordinator, Commonwealth of Independent States Assistance (DCISA), in cooperation with the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, and the Agency for International Development, with various national and international private voluntary organizations, to meet the emergency needs of the people of the New Independent States.
In addition, U.S. credit loan guarantees; investment insurance; the three programs to encourage US private investment agencies are providing assistance to the NIS, and approximately 50 million FY92 reprogrammed economic support funds.

Participants: Participating organizations include the Department of Commerce, the United States Information Agency (USIA), the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (a private AID contractor), the Citizens Democracy Corps, and selected private volunteer organizations and nongovernmental organizations.

Status: Primary components of this program are the Special American Business Internship Training Program (SABIT), the USIA Public Administration Program, the Citizens Democracy Corps, and the Private Volunteer Organization Development Program (PVOD) Development Program. The SABIT program—which aims to link NIS business managers and scientists with private U.S. firms—has completed tests for managers and one for scientists. The first 200 internships, financed with AID-transferred funds, are due in the U.S. in September. USIA is sponsoring a Transition Assistance Program (TAP) and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) has received a grant for coal mining and a set of advisors to run a large-scale privatization effort in Ukraine. AID has awarded grants to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the U.S. government in financing bilateral technical assistance through a variety of funding mechanisms. These include:

- $35 million in Economic Support Funds. The USAID approved program plan for this funding obligates $170 million to provide funds for the NIS and to prevent weapons proliferation. The USAID approved program plan for this funding obligates $170 million to provide funds for the NIS and to prevent weapons proliferation. The USAID approved program plan for this funding obligates $170 million to provide funds for the NIS and to prevent weapons proliferation.

- $50 million in Reprogrammed Economic Support Funds. In its FY 1992 Foreign Operations Appropriations, the Congress provided certain authorities for technical assistance for the NIS. USAID did not appropriate new money. DGUSA has worked with the Coordinator for NIS Assistance, Acting Secretary Lawrence Eagleburger, and the Deputy Coordinators to identify sources for funding and to identify programs that are consistent with $15 million FY92 reprogrammed economic support funds.

- Nunn-Lugar Funding. Legislation passed during 1990 authorized the use of $100 million of DoD funds to purchase and destroy weapons destruction in the NIS and to prevent weapons proliferation. The USAID approved program plan for this funding obligates $170 million to provide funds for the NIS and to prevent weapons proliferation.

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- $50 million in Reprogrammed Economic Support Funds. In its FY 1992 Foreign Operations Appropriations, the Congress provided certain authorities for technical assistance for the NIS. USAID did not appropriate new money. DGUSA has worked with the Coordinator for NIS Assistance, Acting Secretary Lawrence Eagleburger, and the Deputy Coordinators to identify sources for funding and to identify programs that are consistent with $15 million FY92 reprogrammed economic support funds.

- Nunn-Lugar Funding. Legislation passed during 1990 authorized the use of $100 million of DoD funds to purchase and destroy weapons destruction in the NIS and to prevent weapons proliferation. The USAID approved program plan for this funding obligates $170 million to provide funds for the NIS and to prevent weapons proliferation.

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- $35 million in Economic Support Funds. In addition, U.S. credit loan guarantees; investment insurance; the three programs to encourage US private investment agencies are providing assistance to the NIS, and approximately 50 million FY92 reprogrammed economic support funds.

Participants: Participating organizations include the Department of Commerce, the United States Information Agency (USIA), the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (a private AID contractor), the Citizens Democracy Corps, and selected private volunteer organizations and nongovernmental organizations.

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October 8, 1992

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE
34717

Service Activity: $3 million to fund unlisted proposals in the area of storage; $11 million for an additional water management area, and approximately $600,000 for two storage projects that involved Russia and Ukraine in July and August.

Democratic Farming (dfm): This project focuses on four areas: political and social processes, development of an independent media, and political reform. Funding for this program will be held by the Congress pending the naming of a private sector development organization. The grant-giving foundation which will use public and private funding is dedicated to providing technical assistance to private organizations in the former Soviet Union under the Eurasia Charter.

Status: The project to establish the foundation has been held pending the selection of a private sector development advisor and a public sector specialist in Yerevan.

Farmers and agricultural experts as volunteers: The project is supported by the Congress pending the naming of a private sector development advisor. Funding for this program will be held by the Congress pending the naming of a private sector development advisor.

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Other AID programs that do not involve...
On October 8, 1992, President Boris Yeltsin's state visit to Washington. The Department of American Business in the NIS (CABNIS) has been established to provide small businesses and companies interested in opening offices in the NIS. Commerce is also working to develop small business centers in the NIS.

On June 19, 1992, Commerce opened the Business Information Service for the NIS (BISNIS). BISNIS serves as an information center for U.S. and NIS firms looking for new business relationships.

At the request of the Secretary of State, Commerce published the Study on Trade and Investment in the NIS. Based on discussions with U.S. business community, the study is used to devise policies to facilitate U.S. private investment in the NIS.

Commerce is creating business and investment missions to the NIS by encouraging missions targeting specific industries.

Commerce's International Trade Administration is administering the Special American Investment Program (SAIP), SABIT is directed at NIS business community, and NIS fulfills its mission with over 300 internships being awarded, and has more than 10 percent of the program's original $2 million in funding for FY92 remains. The first intern, who will work with their firms in the U.S. for three to six months, began arriving in late August with the last arriving in January of 1993.

Commerce is expanding its foreign commercial service and newly created the Business Information Service for the NIS (BISNIS), with the full-service post in Moscow.

The Department of Defense (DoD)

DoD has participated in programs aimed at reducing large the industrial-related complex in the NIS and at providing humanitarian assistance. A bilateral agreement passed in 1992 authorized the use of $100 million in DoD funding to prevent weapons destruction in the NIS and to prevent weapons proliferation. To date, $750 million has been obligated to provide storage containers for nuclear materials, nuclear materials accident prevention, and to assist with the destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons. This is aimed at reducing the number of nuclear and chemical weapons in the NIS.

To date, approximately half of that funding has been used to finance transportation for Operations Provide Hope I and II, which provided assistance to the NIS and other countries. EPA will assist the DoN with advice on provision of materials required for nuclear materials and chemical weapons, including the transport and storage of nuclear and chemical weapons. EPA will also assist in the destruction of chemical and biological weapons.

The Department of Commerce (DOC)

DOC is engaged in projects with the NIS on nuclear materials, clean energy, nuclear safety, and energy efficiency. DOC also participates in the international review of the Soviet RBMK nuclear reactor. It is involved in the creation of the International Science Centers in Russia and Ukraine. Victor Oaken, Director of DOE's Office of Arms Control and Nonproliferation, will serve on the Board of Directors of the Moscow Center.

DoD's Lawrence Livermore Laboratories recently is working on a project examining the potential for commercialization of dual use technologies.

The Department of Energy (DOE)

DOE is engaged in projects with the NIS on energy security, environmental restoration and waste management, nuclear waste management, and research, development, and energy efficiency. DOE also participates in the international review of the Soviet RBMK nuclear reactors. It is involved in the creation of the International Science Centers in Russia and Ukraine. Victor Oaken, Director of DOE's Office of Arms Control and Nonproliferation, will serve on the Board of Directors of the Moscow Center.

DoE's Lawrence Livermore Laboratories recently is working on a project examining the potential for commercialization of dual use technologies. Livermore teams have visited research organizations doing optical and laser research and DOE has provided grants to these organizations to do technical evaluation projects.

The Department of Defense's (DoD) Intra-agency coordinating group is considering several future projects such as energy use in the NIS, establishment of a center in Moscow to find superior technology, and support to the U.S. involved in the development of investment and trade relations with the West, cooperation in fusion research, and testing programs in conventional fuels for scientists.

The Department of Energy's (DOE) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

EPA has no separate technical assistance program but is coordinating the following programs in the NIS, which are covered under EPA cooperative programs developed under the auspices of existing environmental agreements with the states of the former USSR.

Environmental Education and Information Center: EUA and the Ukrainian Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) are establishing an environmental information and education center in Kiev in the Ivan Mohorky Academy, a new private university. The Center will be open to the free public of charge, and the MEP will provide office personnel, staff, and other resources. EPA will assist the Center with advice on provision of expertise and training, toxic release inventory and community right-to-know programs, technology information clearinghouses, computer-based teaching programs and other educational software, and publications and library materials.


The Moscow Energy Efficiency Center: This office will provide policy analysts and recommendations and identify investment opportunities in the energy sector.

Integrated Resources Planning (IRP): This project will bring Russian officials to the U.S. to discuss development of an IRP for Moscow and create IRP teaching capabilities in a Moscow university.

Ambassador: Timofeyev, Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of International Affairs.

Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIMBANK)

EXIMBANK currently is able to provide various forms of financing for U.S. exports to Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Belarus. EXIMBANK now offers short- and medium-term insurance, loans, and guarantees and support when the Russian bank of Foreign Trade extends the full faith and credit of the Russian government. EXIMBANK also offers short-term insurance for projects with Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Ukraine.

The Department of the Interior

Several of the Department's subordinate agencies currently are engaged in projects to research and to expand its projects for FY93. The Department's Interior's current programs with the NIS include:

U.S. Geological Survey: USGS is engaged in several joint research projects with various states NIS, some of which date back to projects initiated with the government of the Former Soviet Union. These projects include work on climate change and climate change effects on different climate zones in Europe and North America.

Minerals Management Service: MMS is engaged in two studies with the Far East Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The first is an exchange of Arctic scientific information and is being led in the US by MMS and the State of Alaska. MMS and the State of Hawaii are jointly funding the second project, which involves arctic investigations of frontier oil and gas areas in the Bering Sea and the Northern Maritime Islands.

National Park Service: NPS is working with Russian officials in technical exchanges which could have potential for U.S. private investment.

The Moscow Energy Efficiency Center: This office will provide policy analysts and recommendations and identify investment opportunities in the energy sector.

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The Peace Corps

The Peace Corps is meeting the needs of the NIS for technical assistance and plans to place 250 Volunteers in the NIS by the end of 1992. Peace Corps has established two posts in Russia (Saratov and Vladivostok) and has agreed to establish a third post in St. Petersburg. Peace Corps will place an initial 175 Volunteers in five more former Soviet republics during 1992: Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. A second cycle of 250 Volunteers will be placed in the first five posts in the latter part of 1993.

The Peace Corps will place an initial 75 Volunteers in five more former Soviet republics during 1992: and will have up to four volunteers. Volunteers are scheduled to arrive in late December. Fifty Volunteers are scheduled to arrive in early December.

The Peace Corps has established two posts in Russia (in Saratov and Vladivostok), and has agreed to establish a third post in St. Petersburg.

The Volunteers will be located in an oblast capital or economic center and will have up to four volunteers. Volunteers are scheduled to arrive November 29. A Peace Corps field office will be located in Moscow. Volunteers will be located in Ukraine. Thirty volunteers will be divided into three man teams which will be assigned to municipal governments in ten oblast capitals, while 28 volunteers will be assigned individually to 11 towns. Two volunteers will be assigned to Ukraine’s State Committee for the Promotion of Small Business Entrepreneurship. Volunteers scheduled to arrive in early December.

The Peace Corps is considering two potential joint venture projects in the NIS for the development and use of software and hardware engineering services to the NIS. The Peace Corps is also considering the possibility of participating in the development and use of technology training to build infrastructure within the transportation sector.

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USIA currently has 21 employees serving at three posts (Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Kiev) and hopes to open posts in Yerevan, Armenia; Minsk, Belarus; Alma Ata, Kazakhstan; and Tashkent, Uzbekistan by the end of the fiscal year. Its major activities include visitor exchanges; American professional associations in the Moscow Voice of America broadcasts in Russian, Ukrainian, Armenian, Georgian, and Uzbek; media programs; book translations in history, economics, literature, and law; and student-exchange exchanges between American and NIS universities. USIA is also commissioning several seminars to discuss the nature of democracies and market economies.

To date, USIA's Sister Cities Program has linked 51 Russian cities and 93 cities throughout the NIS with American cities.


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Federal Reserve.-Several Federal Reserve officers, including Chairman Alan Greenspan, have visited the NIS to identify potential projects for future cooperation. The Federal Reserve also has participated in IMF missions to discuss monetary policy, monetary management, banking supervision, and payment clearing systems.


Communications Commission.-expects to participate in US government-sponsored seminars on telecommunications, broadcasting, and spectrum management.


Office of Personnel Management.-is discussing a project with USIA to finance a number of senior NIS officials' attendance at the Federal Reserve Institute in Virginia.

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Congressional Research Service (CRS).-The Joint Committees on the Library approved a program for Russia in January 1992 which would involve an exchange of legislative documents and cooperation between the state legislatures of the Russian and Soviet Union.

The program, which resulted from a request by current First Deputy Chairman of the Russian Supreme Soviet, Sergey Platonov, back in September 1991, will be financed by private donations from the Ford Foundation, and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. Since the initial request by Platonov, CRS and the Russian Supreme Soviet has exchanged delegations twice. A CRS-Russian Federation Conference on the Separation of Powers occurred in Moscow in June 1992. Most recently, the CRS and the Parliament-
ward constitutional law. We also see him helping to frame the Bill of Rights—the creed of American freedom. His name is James Madison and he is a lawyer.

We see him shepherding the country through the Great Depression. He is the example of those who hear her extolling the virtues of democracy and individual freedom: Lincoln, King, and Lincoln’s defenders. His name is Thurgood Marshall and he is a lawyer.

We see him, the son of tenant farmers, as he emerges from rural Alabama to become one of the country’s most great and courageous civil rights lawyers. His name is Morris Dees and he is a lawyer.

We see him testifying before Congress, reminding us that the health and safety of U.S. citizens can be protected in the name of corporate profit and greed, or political expedience. Committed to making government officials and institutions truly serve the people, and railing against actions and decisions arrived at with more than a hint of self-interest, he is Ralph Nader and he is a lawyer.

We see them representing the widow and the orphan and the catastrophically injured, and fear none for their quality of life rests on their lawyers’ unstinting dedication to justice. We listen to them. We see them in court and we are reminded that justice can be achieved in the face of overwhelming odds. They represent, as a group, the common people. They are the trial lawyers. We watch in awe as they show us what a modern-day David, armed only with a sense of justice, can achieve against them.

Where will America be today if these lawyers have been subverted? Those are our inspiration, our leaders, and our friends. By their actions and their deeds, by the example of their lifelong mission and accomplishments, they remind us of the mantle of responsibility we ourselves carry as lawyers.

Lawyers are the linchpin of the democratic process and the front-line defenders of democracy. They do this, and more. Then, why has lawyer bashing become something of a national pastime? Try “politics.”

The centerpiece of the power struggle to subjugate individual freedoms is the Bush administration’s “Agenda for Civil Justice in America.” It is a thinly disguised effort to continue the shift of power from individual citizens to government and corporations. And it is not by coincidence but by design that the name of each is Abraham Lincoln and he is a lawyer.

We see her mesmerizing the 1976 Democratic National Convention as its keynote speaker. She captures the hearts and minds of those who hear her extolling the virtues of democracy and individual freedom: Franklin Delano Roosevelt and he is a lawyer.

In 17th-century England, Oliver Cromwell, set on thwarting individual freedoms, decreed that no more than three barristers could conglomerate outside of court. Cromwell may have recognized the greatest threat to his autocratic rule was the collective commitment of the London Society of Barristers to the universal principles of freedom established in 1215 with the signing of the Magna Carta.

In 20th-century Europe, Adolf Hitler, probably the most heinous and destructive dictator in all of world history, let his lawyers be known. “I shall not rest until Germans see that it is a shameful thing to be a lawyer,” he proclaimed. Hitler saw the need to destroy lawyers as a predicate to destroying the rights of individual citizens. Today, we need to be wary of mass-media campaigns that threaten lawyers and therefore the rights of citizens. We must prevail like those who prevailed before us because we are right, because our mission is just, and because the freedom that we protect is synonymous with individual rights for every citizen.

As a society, what alternatives do we face if lawyers can no longer protect citizens’ rights? What a travesty if those who would undo our civil justice system were to prevail now at the very moment when many nations of the world are consciously choosing to emulate the United States and its democratic institutions in the name of a distorted view of “international business competitiveness.”

Americans would lose the very protections and symbols that make our great nation the exemplar of freedom for the world. This must not occur, and it will not occur as long as the legal profession vigilantly stands guard at the gates of democracy to uphold the rights of our citizens.

Apart from remembering our predecessors at law, we must do more. We must bring our individual and concerted talents to bear to defend freedom with pro bono efforts on behalf of the disadvantaged. We must fight with indignation and advocacy for those harmed by defective products as with renewed commitment for every citizen and every act of civil rights or civil liberties are threatened.

In the name of “reform,” today’s demagogues seek to define our civil justice system by deforming established tort law and attacking lawyers, judges, and jurors. Their ultimate goal is to advance individual rights and liberties of ordinary citizens, consumers, and those victims of rights that seek to abolish through such attacks are the bedrock of our democracy. As NewswEEK magazine stated, “The terrors of the lawyers are so bottomless and vast that man’s life is not secure until the lawyers have built the pyramids.”

ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE

The destructors of our distinguished profession quote with glee Shakespeare’s famous phrase from Henry VI, “The first thing we do, let’s kill all the lawyers.” As has often been demonstrated over the centuries, Shakespeare knew the power of lawyers to defend individual rights.

Our detractors who attempt to use Shakespeare’s quote peremptorily against our profession don’t understand the context of the dialogue in which it is spoken by Dick the Butcher, a follower of Jack Cade on Capitol Hill: “The first thing we do, let’s kill all the lawyers.” The phrase is spoken seeking to extinguish the government. The admonition that the first thing any demagogue must do to despoil individual freedom is to “kill all the lawyers” is not the way to prevail, those who would abolish the rights of citizens through attacks on the justice system must discredit, demagogue, and demonize lawyers.

The problem is that those who would do away with the right to jury trials, an institution set in the Constitution as the key to protecting individual rights, become lawyers for most of society’s ills. Their re-election strategy makes lawyers the Willie Hortons of the 1992 presidential campaign.

DEMAUGOGUE AND TYRANT

In the face of this onslaught, it has never been more important for us to maintain our self-esteem—both individually and as a profession. We must remember that our predecessors essentially fought the same battles. The discrimination, demeaning, and demonizing of lawyers has been the method of choice for charlatans and demagogues and tyrants over the years.

Today, we need to be wary of mass-media campaigns that threaten lawyers and therefore the rights of citizens. We must prevail like those who prevailed before us because we are right, because our mission is just, and because the freedom that we protect is synonymous with individual rights for every citizen.

Lawyers who would like to destroy lawyers as a predicate to destroying the rights of individual citizens include those who would base their laws on sound principles. They proceed by discrediting, defaming, and demeaning lawyers. This is a thinly disguised effort to bring down today’s Goliaths, manufacturers of defective and dangerous products.
pass federal preemptive legislation and to re-
form the civil justice system in America. The
President is currently placing the power of the
Executive Office behind the im-
plicitation of the Agenda for Civil Justice Reform in America, which is predicated on A Report from the President's Council on Com-
mpetitiveness and the Vice President adopted these figures from Huber through Forbes magazine, they applied the 80 billion dollars as the cost to the United States of all civil litiga-

It appears that Malott was addressing the cost of product liability, but when Huber adopted Malott's 80-billion-dollar figure, he applied it as an estimate of the direct costs of all tort litigation. When the Council on Com-
mpetitiveness and the Vice President adopted these figures, they applied the 80 billion dollars as the cost to the United States of civil litigation.

If this appears to be a slipshod method of calculating costs, the President and the Council on Competitiveness must realize that the 80-billion-dollar figure is not only totally unsubstantiated and wholly lack-

In a recent study of lawyer bashing, emanating from the University of Texas and appearing in a book published by Cambridge University Press, a highly skewed anti-lawyer report shows America, Huber who authored the Report from the President's Council on Competitiveness.

Can one again, the 70-percent figure that is based on so freely is without empirical origin. There is no study by any group anywhere that supplies data to support the claim that America has 70 percent of the world's lawyers. Two separate studies emerging from the Council on Competitiveness and the Vice President adopted these figures from Huber through Forbes magazine, they applied the 80 billion dollars as the cost to the United States of civil litigation.

Fact: America has 20-25 percent of the world's lawyers; a figure roughly propor-
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tional to America's percentage of the world's gross national product.
An examination of the facts with respect to legal practitioners in Japan is one of the best indicators of the misperception that Quayle is disseminating. There are 16,261 trial lawyers, public prosecutors, and judges in Japan. However, Japan also has 70,000 law graduates formally performing work that in America would be performed by lawyers, i.e., 60,000 tax attorneys who prepare tax returns, give legal advice and represent people in tax matters; 3,000 patent attorneys; and 15,000 judicial personnel who take care of the registration and cash deposit matters before legal affairs bureaus as well as preparation of documents to be filed with courts and public prosecutors offices. In addition, several thousand Japanese law graduates work with corporations in the capacity of in-house counsel. The only lawyers counted in Quayle's calculation of "lawyers" in Japan are the 16,261 who actually participate in the trial of cases.

Quayle Fiction No. 4: One of the most egregiously misleading of Quayle's statements before the American Bar Association was his claim regarding punitive damages.

Even a casual observer knows that in the last several decades punitive damages have grown dramatically in both frequency and size. What began as a sanction for the most reprehensible conduct has now become almost routine. In California, estimates are that one in every ten jury awards now includes punitive damages, in amounts averaging more than three million dollars. As these awards have increased, so too have the instances of other arbitrary, even freakish, applications.

Fact: Blatantly absurd.

Several recent nonpartisan studies flatly contradict these statements. In 1990, an American Bar Association study found that punitive damages were awarded in only 0.49 percent of the total verdicts. A 1987 study by the RAND Institute for Civil Justice found that punitive damages were awarded in only 0.46 percent of all verdicts.

Quayle translates this into a claim that the California jury award.

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Quayle Fiction No. 6: The federal courts are being overrun by product liability cases.

There were 217,971 civil suits filed in federal courts in 1990; product liability cases filings accounted for less than 6 percent of the total—hardly an indication that these cases are crowding out all other cases.

Product liability suits are just one type of case. Federal courts are being overcrowded by all types of cases, including: torts, contractual claims, personal injury claims, consumer fraud, and discrimination.

The professional prognosticator and seer, Jeanne Dixon, included in her predictions for 1992 that "anti-lawyer riots will shake the United States government through the office of the White House."

This may prove to be true since the White House continues to allow Bush, Quayle, Huber, and others funded by the insurance industry and manufacturers to distort the truth in an effort to pass legislation that would decimate the rights of tort victims and consumers who seek just compensation for the wrongs done to them by America's tortfeasors.

It is incumbent upon us to confront these distortions directly. We have research materials available at TTRA headquarters for the use of anyone who wishes to participate actively in fighting this battle against misinformation emanating from the White House. Please contact TTRA's communications director, Wayne Chapman, at 512-476-3632 to discuss how you can help in this ongoing battle.

October 8, 1992
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE
34723
NOTES
2. "Quayle, Mark M., Civil Competition and Its Discontents: A Response to Malott, Chief Executive Office, Executive Office of the President of the United States, 1992"
3. "Quayle, Mark M., Civil Competition and Its Discontents: A Response to Malott, Chief Executive Office, Executive Office of the President of the United States, 1992"
4. "Quayle, Mark M., Civil Competition and Its Discontents: A Response to Malott, Chief Executive Office, Executive Office of the President of the United States, 1992"
5. "Quayle, Mark M., Civil Competition and Its Discontents: A Response to Malott, Chief Executive Office, Executive Office of the President of the United States, 1992"
6. "Quayle, Mark M., Civil Competition and Its Discontents: A Response to Malott, Chief Executive Office, Executive Office of the President of the United States, 1992"
If you close your eyes, you can hear it. It is President of the National Congress of America.

creator. It speaks to hearts and to our souls. They speak to our people on reservations, to those who have been lost and to those seeking their way back home.

within the State of Oklahoma.

I could not have inventions and to those seeking their way back home.

Five Hundred Years

performance of the voyage of Christopher Co-

The Travail Continued with My Children

Your Spanish Sails and Old World Honor

Interior. I am the single Chippewa mother in Min-

and Latin, of wagons rumbling across prairies.

MISSION OF TEARS.

It beats the story of an old land and an ancient people.

We are the National Congress of American Indians and we are a Congress of Nations. Each tribe is politically unique but we share a common history. We sometimes argue among ourselves, but our strength is in the diversity of the tribes, our common goals and our common heritage.

are the people who survived. I am a small part of this Nation of Nations but I will speak as a representative of our history—

I am the first Indian to see a man with skin as pale as the sand and I stand and wonder if I should welcome or destroy,

I am the old woman who died on the Trail of Tears,

I am the Seminole who hid in the Everglades,

I am the Cherokees who learned to read and write,

I am the Navajo who never caught,

I am the Mason who lived his whole life before the white man came—with my fish camp in the summer and my deer camp in the winter with my family and my tribe—

I am the woman who died on the Trail of Tears,

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Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, the Federal Home Loan Bank's role as an important source of credit for housing, and to protect the financial investment of the System's member institutions?

Mr. RIEGEL. Yes, Senator GANF, if after reviewing the studies, it becomes apparent that legislation is appropriate, it would be my hope that the Congress would consider addressing these issues.*

* Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, the late Mr. DOLE. Earlier this year, I requested that I be added as a cosponsor of this bill but due to a clerical error my name was never added.

S. 32 increases the rate of special pension for persons on the Congressional Medal of Honor roll, the Nation's highest military decoration awarded to Americans who have served with valiant distinction in the armed services. There are 210 living recipients of the Medal of Honor and some 60 of them are living below the poverty line. Under title 38 of the United States Code, all living holders of the Medal of Honor receive a monthly pension. However, this pension is quite small and has not been adjusted in 12 years.

Increasing the monthly pension paid to medal recipients is a fitting gesture for those Americans who have so honorably served the United States. I believe that it is important that they should not be forgotten. These are difficult economic times for us all, but for recipient families, it is even more difficult to feel as if their service is being ignored. By increasing this pension, we say that our Nation will not let time erode the memory of true courage. We say that we understand times are tough and that the pension will go a little bit farther in helping recipients care for themselves.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to express my support for S. 32, sponsored by Senator DOLE. Earlier this year, I requested that I be added as a cosponsor of this bill but due to a clerical error my name was never added.
We have the responsibility to make sure that those who have so valiantly served our country will not be forgotten. I believe that this is a small price to pay to see that medal recipients know service of the highest order will always be honored.*

S. 492, THE LIVE PERFORMING ARTS LABOR RELATIONS AMENDMENTS OF 1991
Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I am pleased that S. 492, the Live Performing Arts Labor Relations Amendments of 1991, was reported out of the Labor and Human Relations Committee this year. It is unfortunate that the actions of some Members made it difficult to get the bill before the full Senate for debate this year. Since this bill has already cleared the Labor Committee, I hope that the Senate will be able to act on the bill in the 103rd Congress.

S. 492 corrects several inequities in the application of Federal labor laws to performing artists. Currently, live performing artists do not have the right to organize and bargain collectively over their working conditions and wages, a right the National Labor Relations Act was designed to guarantee.

Congress has already recognized that in the case of the construction and garment industries, which provide short-term, sporadic employment, additional legislation was necessary to ensure that workers received the full protection of Federal labor laws. Congress had, however, failed to act to provide live musicians and entertainers, who have similar employment patterns, with the right to choose their own representatives and the right to bargain with their employers.

The Live Performing Arts Labor Relations Amendments of 1991 will enable live performers to exercise their rights to organize and engage in collective bargaining. It extends them the same rights already provided to those in the construction and garment industries, which provide short-term, sporadic employment, additional legislation was necessary to ensure that workers received the full protection of Federal labor laws. Congress had, however, failed to act to provide live musicians and entertainers, who have similar employment patterns, with the right to choose their own representatives and the right to bargain with their employers.

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SENIOR JOCelyn BURDICK
Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, in her short time in the Senate, Jocelyn Burdick has already made history. She continued the traditions of her late husband, Senator Quentin Burdick, with whom she has continued to admire her dedication to North Dakota and all the Plains States. The determination she showed in representing North Dakota during the last few weeks of the 102d Congress reflected an uncommon ability and grace. I admire her and her late husband's work, and I wish her happiness in whatever paths she takes in the years to come.*

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE, SOUTH DAKOTA RURAL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION
Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, this year marks the 50th anniversary of the South Dakota Rural Electric Association. The South Dakota Rural Electric Association has made numerous contributions to South Dakota over that half century. It is difficult to commemorate the accomplishments of the SDREA in one speech, but I will try.

Without the SDREA, my family farm in Humboldt, SD, would not yet have electricity. I still remember when the rural areas of Minnehaha County where my family farm is located first got electricity. It was a remarkable occasion. Many people in urban areas took for granted amenities such as electricity and abundant, clean and safe drinking water, yet today there still are some rural Americans without this luxury, this blessing.

Mr. President, during the 1930's there was no electricity in most of rural South Dakota. Nearly 90 percent of rural South Dakotans had no access to the wonders of electricity. In 1934, only 3 percent of my State's farms were electrified. With the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), the mechanism to help provide electricity to all of South Dakota was created.

Over 50 years ago, the first rural electric cooperative in South Dakota was formed at a meeting in a general store in Burbank, SD. It was known as the Fairview Rural Electric System. Today, the cooperative is known as the Clay-Union Electric Corp., headquartered in Vermillion, SD.

In 1942, South Dakota's six existing electric cooperatives met to develop a strategy to provide electricity across rural South Dakota. At that meeting, representatives of these cooperatives decided that one unified voice was needed if they were going to achieve their goal. In December 1946, the State's electric cooperatives, then numbering eight, formed the South Dakota Rural Electric Association.

Within 3 years, the number of electric cooperatives in the State would reach 20. These cooperatives were in the process of building 26,000 miles of lines to serve 40,725 South Dakota farms. Today, 33 rural electric distribution systems serve over 250,000 people across 90 percent of South Dakota. Rural electric cooperatives serve over 8,000 farms, homes, schools, churches, irrigation systems, businesses, and other establishments across the State. These cooperatives own and maintain about 90 percent of the State's power lines.

The story of the South Dakota Rural Electric Association is truly remarkable. One speech simply cannot reflect the organization's accomplishments over the last 50 years. Mr. President, I will ask that a fact sheet on South Dakota Rural Electric Association and some articles outlining the history of the South Dakota Rural Electric Association be printed in this Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

Mr. President, there is one other point I would like to reference. Last year, the television show "60 Minutes" ran a segment that was highly critical of the Rural Electric Association. The title of the segment—"REA—Welfare for the Wealthy"—clearly indicates the misleading tone of the segment. I was outraged by what I heard on the show and wrote to "60 Minutes" to respond to several issues raised in the segment. I will ask that my letter to "60 Minutes" also be printed in this Record following my remarks.

Mr. President, I raise this point, because we can celebrate a period of achievement by the SDREA, we must begin to focus on the next 50 years. Clearly, modern telecommunications services to rural South Dakota in the same efficient, high quality manner in which it has delivered electricity over the past half century. I will continue working with the SDREA to help achieve this goal.

Mr. President, the South Dakota Rural Electric Association is committed to the goal of improving the quality of rural and small town life in South Dakota. I congratulate the South Dakota Rural Electric Association on its 50th anniversary. Their story is remarkable.

Mr. President, I ask that the documents previously referred to be printed in the Record. The documents follow:

SDREA: A United Rural Electric Voice
Fifty years ago, leaders of the rural electrification movement in South Dakota met to have a "Statewide Cooperative Meeting." As U.S. servicemen were fighting the Axis powers, too many Americans realized that their patriotic duty and sacrifice materials for building new lines and developing their cooperatives. Those original six rural electric cooperatives also knew they had a war of their own to fight. Not a war of life and death, instead a war of light versus darkness.

They knew that if the lights were to be turned on all across rural South Dakota, a new force would have to lead the fight.

Early in their development, South Dakota's rural electric cooperatives realized that they were going to have to work together and speak with one, unified voice if they hoped to accomplish their goals. The obvious first step for achieving this vision was to form a statewide association.

At a meeting on August 27, 1942, it was agreed that one member from each "project" (cooperative) would have one vote to represent his project. A motion was made not to incorporate at that time but five men were elected directors of the new statewide group.

Those elected at the meeting were Alfred A. Pew (Whetstone), E.R. Pike (Union), H.C.
Corrections: 20% of text

October 8, 1992

Strong (Clay-Union), R. Wennblom (Lincoln-Union), and L.W. Ellefson (Stout Valley Electric Association). At this meeting Ellefson was named the first president of SDREA.

In December those distribution cooperatives, now numbering eight, together formed the South Dakota Rural Electric Association (SDREA). Their hope was that by working together they could eliminate the new state-wide association, RHEA's would be able to exercise more political influence than they could muster individually.

The first SDREA strategy session was held December 7, 1942. The directors were fearful that at the coming legislative session there might be legislation that could adversely affect rural electrification in South Dakota and that a program of education should be sponsored for the members of the legislature. This was the beginning of the SDREA legislative program that continues today. The minutes of that meeting said that "the legislature of South Dakota would open the South Dakota Rural Electric Association's activities expanded from primarily dealing with legislation and government relations into communications, member education, and employee job training and safety." The idea was to provide the state's RHEA's with services that could be done more efficiently and economically through the statewide association than if each cooperative attempted to do it on their own.

In 1962, SDREA went to the "Big Board". I recall, at that time, many felt that a board size would never operate efficiently, that unity would be impossible. Having served on this board for a number of years, and now as president, I assure you that this board does function efficiently. Yes, we have had arguments, we have had disagreements, but because of these arguments and disagreements we have had much discussion, and because of this discussion, we have reached sound decisions," said then President Maurice Bergh at the 50th annual meeting of SDREA.

By 1951, SDREA had grown from a loose alliance of outdoor privies—often a health hazard. All farm work had to be done by manpower. Kerosene lamps and their hated sooty chimneys provided the only light in most farm homes. Farm women were slaves to the wood range and the wood pump was watered by hand and carried by the bucket. The "new house gang" of the St. Louis Cardinals will recall how "Ol' Tizzle Deen" used to brag. Someone once accused him of bragging and he said, "It ain't bragging if you can produce the goods," said Bergh.

Farmers fought for creation of REA

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a hurry to leave the White House, was headed for a weekend of fishing with political cronies from the Woodmen of America. The president was on his way to Camp Davy Crockett. Roosevelt, in a hurry, said, "Don't forget that there are seven state-wide managers who got their start in South Dakota. We have South Dakota people in REA, NRCSA, Basin Electric and so many other places. We also need managers of people and directors who have received national recognition for their work in the rural electric program. Our attorney, Mr. Fyten, is considered "Mr. REA" in national circles," said Bergh at SDREA's 50th annual meeting.

Special: 80th anniversary of new employee rights.

In the early months of development of the fledgling REA, it became clear that power
companies were not interested in REA's plan to construct electric lines with loan funds that were to be used on an area-wide basis. REA field personnel and the agency's engineers and planners in Washington found in- stead that it was nonprofit cooperatives, a familiar form of rural business enterprise, which were coming to the forefront, many of them newly organized for the REA loans.

Morris Democratics' Wellington Cooks, a progressive Philadelphia engineer, named by Roosevelt as REA's first administrator, became convinced that rural people could be educated to plan and oversee construction of electric lines and then govern and manage the operations of these new cooperative enter- prises.

Out on the land, meanwhile, REA field personnel met night and day with local people, outlining procedures and principles which would become a successful pattern. Leaders of local farm organizations and county agents also helped, as rural Americans orga- nized to obtain the long-sought power.

Rural farmers and their wives went up and down country roads, petitioning for the needed signatures of new members and to assure the banker, REA, that they could make the loan possible. This first attempt to electrify just a few of the farmers failed. REA would not grant a loan because too few signatures were obtained. REA's act which made a federal agency out of REA. This was a wonderful thing for South Dakota farmers. It meant that they could do cooperatively what they could not get done by any other means.

From a humble beginning ** **

For many years, South Dakota farmers tried to get electric service from commercial power companies. Except for a very few, they were unsuccessful in their attempts.

In 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an executive order creating "REA" - The Rural Electrification Administration. The rural farmers passed the REA act which made a federal agency out of REA.

The first meeting to formally organize a rural electric cooperative was held in a small country general store in Burbank, near Vermillion, 1935 years ago. The original charter was granted to a small group of farmers for the first rural electric system in the state on November 29, 1935.

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Farmers in the southeastern corner of the state were the first to organize into cooperatives to take advantage of loans made by REA.

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In December, 1934, to 2500 in June, 1939. The percentage of state farms electrified, however, rose from 3 percent at the close of 1934 to 4 percent in 1935 and 6 percent at the close of 1936. This two percent gain in the state during the five year period contrasts with the 17 percentage point gain in the nation. The slow progress of REA projects in South Dakota during this period also contrasts with the situation in several adjacent states, and all of the state's projects were concentrated in the southeastern portion of the state. Since one of the purposes of REA was to determine quickly and accurately the number of the nation's farms receiving central station electricity, it would appear that REA was not achieving the desired results in South Dakota during the first few years of its operations. The pioneers of the rural electric cooperative movement knew they needed help to promote the cause of rural electrification in South Dakota.

In 1936, eight electric cooperatives banded together to form the South Dakota Rural Electric Association (SDREA). These few pioneers thought they would have more political influence through their new statewide association than they would each have alone. And they were right. Agricultural prosperity brought a burst of farm electrification in six during the early 1940s and there was almost an explosion of electrification in the postwar era.

The 1941 Flood Control Act and authorization of Missouri River dams assured rural power, thereby making more rural electric cooperatives possible. The tremendous growth in the number of consumers between 1935 and 1963 caused large increases in the average size of the state's rural electric cooperatives. The three projects in 1939 served about 1,000 consumers, or slightly over 300 per cooperative. The 26 borrowers in 1939 serve 41,410 members or an average of 1,586 members per cooperative.

Measured by number of members served, rural electric cooperatives in South Dakota have changed from small ones in 1935 to ones of substantial size over 50 years later.

Another measure of the size of an electric cooperative is its miles of line. Total cooperative miles of line increased tremendously between 1939 and 1942. In 1963, there were 671 miles of line energized on three cooperatives with 202 miles per cooperative. This figure rose to 30,104 miles energized on the 31 co-ops representing 990 miles per project in 1955. In 1969, the number of miles energized had risen to 49,428 on 34 co-ops representing 1,450 per cooperative. Today there are over 10,000 miles of line representing 1,787 per co-op.

The great increase in the number of consumers served by rural electric systems in South Dakota for the period of 1944 to today has been accompanied by an increase in the average size of the state's rural electric cooperatives. The membership of central station electric cooperatives has increased from 1,000 members in 1939 to 41,410 members or an average of 1,586 members per cooperative.

By state law, rural electric cooperatives are required to pay two percent of their gross revenue to the state. This is allocated back to the school districts from which it was collected, thus benefiting those districts on the same basis on which the farmers in this area spend money for electricity.

This two percent gross revenue tax is levied rather than a real estate tax on the line equipment. Regular real estate tax decreases as the equipment depreciates. The gross revenue tax will increase thus meaning more and more income for the state's schools.

This two percent gross revenue tax should not be confused with the regular four percent sales tax paid by the members of the cooperatives when they pay their monthly bills. This, too, is a state tax.

The cooperatives also pay regular sales tax on all their equipment just as any business would.

Besides these there are the regular real estate taxes on buildings, employer taxes and licenses and use taxes on transportation equipment. Yes, rural electric cooperatives pay taxes!

The rural electric systems in South Dakota are as much a part of the economy as the state's largest industries and supplies electricity to nearly one-third of the state's residents and almost all of the state's farms and ranches.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES PAY TAXES

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