HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Thursday, March 9, 1989*

The House met at 11 a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

As we walk the steps of life with its trials and achievements, its tears and moments of great joy, we are grateful, O God, for the heros of other days who have pointed the way to truth and wisdom. For those whose words and actions were formed in the trials and conflicts of their time and are today beacons of justice and decency and honesty, we offer our enduring thanksgiving and praise. Help us to remember, gracious God, the prophets of days past so that inspired by their courage we will inherit the vision of tomorrow. In Your holy name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. SCHIFF] please come forward and lead our colleagues in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SCHIFF led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

THE SITUATION IN TIBET IS DETERIORATING BY THE HOUR

(Mr. LANTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the situation in Tibet is deteriorating by the hour. The Chinese authorities have just called for the forced evacuation of all Western tourists and all Western media representatives.

The purpose of this is clear: They want to do their brutal suppression of the Tibetan people without anybody from the outside watching and reporting on it.

This can no longer be tolerated. Tibetan people are entitled to live their lives in dignity. They have no political action committees, they have no voting blocs, they have no economic power, but they have the right to live as men and women, faithful to their traditions and culture and religion.

Mr. Speaker, I call on the government in Beijing to meet with the Dalai Lama, the only person who can bring about a reasonably peaceful reconciliation of a bloody, brutal, and unnecessary crisis.

Suppressing the Tibetan people on the 30th anniversary of China's bloodbath in Tibet in 1959 will not be tolerated by free men and women anywhere in the world.

CEREMONY INVOLVING DISPLAY OF POW/MIA FLAG IN THE ROTUNDA TODAY

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to take this time to remind the Members of the ceremonies taking place at 3 p.m. today in the rotunda involving the display of the POW/MIA flag in the rotunda.

The Speaker will be joining Senators DOLE and MITCHELL and myself in a bipartisan ceremony designed to remind us all of the plight of our servicemen still missing in action in Southeast Asia and of our need to diligently pursue a full accounting of those brave citizens. The display of the POW/MIA flag in the rotunda will serve as a continuing reminder, and I hope everyone will make it a point to attend the ceremonies at 3 p.m.

I ASK YOU: WHO IS BEING PARTISAN?

(Mr. VOLKMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, today the Senate will be voting on the confirmation of former Senator Tower to become Secretary of Defense.

I have been following the debate in the Senate quite extensively, and it appears to me that some of the Republican Members, minority Members, seem to feel that the Democratic Members are being partisan. I think it should be noted that the Democratic leadership in the Senate has advised its Democratic Senators to review the FBI report, to review the facts, and then make up their own minds and vote however they think is proper.

As a result, three Democratic Senators have announced that they will vote for Senator Tower's confirmation.

□ 1110

SOVIET JEWS MUST NOT BE FORGOTTEN

(Mr. PAXON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAXON. Mr. Speaker, recent events in the Soviet Union have led many in this country to conclude that Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev is making sweeping changes in Soviet policy. The Soviets have now withdrawn from Afghanistan and their empire seems to be on the defensive. However, looks can be deceiving.

One only needs to examine the continuing plight of Jews attempting to emigrate from the Soviet Union to see that the situation there has not changed dramatically.

Jews still face daily discrimination in Soviet society and from the Soviet Government itself. The ERA of glasnost, or openness, has effectively masked the festering problems of the Soviet society.

I applaud the Gorbachev regime for its release of prominent political prisoners such as Andrei Sakharov and Elena Bonner. But, I remain skeptical that these prisoners may have been released only to placate the United States and other Western governments.

I have taken a personal interest in the situation of Inna Usepensky, who is a member of Jewish Women Against Refusal, a group of women refuseniks who are conducting a hunger strike from March 8 to 10 to protest the Soviet authorities' continued refusal to grant them permission to emigrate. Her case has recently been brought to my attention by concerned citizens in my district, and I have sent an urgent appeal on behalf of Inna Usepensky and her family to General Secretary Gorbachev.

The Usepensky family is but one example, Mr. Speaker, of the many thousands of refuseniks who currently suffer religious and political persecution in the U.S.S.R. It is my belief that Jewish emigration must not be forgotten in the rush to accept Mr. Gorbachev as a genuine reformer.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, today the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] and I are introducing legislation to fill a gap in our Nation's immigration laws.

Current law addresses the situation faced by a person who is the victim of persecution in his or her own country—persecution based on race, religion, nationality, political thinking or social class. That person may enter the United States or remain here if already in the country, is entitled to be called a refugee or asylee, and is entitled to become an American citizen.

The law today also addresses the situation faced by a person who is not persecuted in the home country but wants a better life in the United States. The law says you cannot remain if you have entered without documents, but you are entitled to enter as an immigrant.

But, the law does not address the situation faced by persons—including many who have left their homes because of temporary but dangerous or life-threatening conditions and who need a safe haven until the threatening conditions—war, environmental disaster, economic collapse—have eased.

This latter situation is what our bill addresses.

This situation is sometimes addressed by the application of extended voluntary departure [EVD] status. But, EVD is without sound, statutory basis, depends on the general parole authority of the executive, and is granted and withdrawn arbitrarily—the bill we are introducing today does the job better than EVD.

Mr. Speaker, the temporary safe haven bill is no stranger to this Chamber. On October 5, 1988, this bill passed by unanimous voice vote. Unfortunately, the bill was not taken up by the other body in the closing moments of the 100th Congress. Therefore, I would urge my colleagues once again to support this legislation, to make America a safe haven for law-abiding people whose home countries are wracked with turmoil.

Mr. Speaker, the following is a summary of the Temporary Safe Haven Act of 1989:

SUMMARY OF TEMPORARY SAFE HAVEN ACT OF 1989

Authorizes the Attorney General to allow aliens from any country (or part thereof) who are in the United States, to remain temporarily if the Attorney General finds that:

(1) An ongoing armed conflict within the aliens' home country would pose a threat to the safety of returning aliens; or

(2) An environmental disaster has occurred in the aliens' home country, substantially disrupting living conditions, and the country has officially asked the United States to provide temporary safe haven to its nationals; or

(3) Other temporary, extraordinary conditions exist in the aliens' home country such that to return aliens to that country would not be in the national interest of the United States based on humanitarian, immigration, and international concerns.

(4) Prohibits future use of "Extended Voluntary Departure" or other administrative action as a substitute for safe haven;

(5) Requires the Attorney General to publish notice and a statement of findings whenever safe haven is granted, extended or terminated;

(6) Requires eligible aliens to show continuous physical presence in the United States since the date safe haven is granted, but allows for brief, casual, and innocent departures;

(7) Permits no judicial review of safe haven determinations of the Attorney General;

(8) Requires eligible aliens to register, and reregister annually;

(9) Denies safe haven to criminals, drug offenders, and subversives;

(10) Disqualifies safe haven grantees from federal programs of public assistance;

(11) Requires the Attorney General to report yearly on why each country's nationals were, or were not, made eligible for safe haven.

OPPOSE THE MANDATED EMPLOYEE LEAVE BILL

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Committee on Education and Labor marked up H.R. 770, mandated employee leave bill. This is not a new bill, in fact, it is the same legislation approved by the committee in the last Congress.

What has not changed is the central problem raised by the bill—should the Federal Government adopt a policy that mandates benefits for private employers?

Prescribing a one-size-fits-all policy for all businesses, both small and large, ignores the fact that employee needs differ from one business to another. Mandating one particular benefit limits the ability of employers to offer other benefits that appeal to their work force.

Leave for employees for the care of a child or sick parent is a good policy to pursue. I hope employers would offer their employees this option. It is, however, bad policy for the Federal Government to require companies to offer these benefits.

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 770.

PROPOSED MIDDLE EAST DEVELOPMENT BANK

(Mr. OWENS of Utah asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the 10th anniversary, on March 26, of the historical peace between Israel and Egypt, which paved the first road to a normalization of relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors. That event was one of the most significant foreign policy achievements of this decade, and a true cause for celebration.

To commemorate that important event, I will shortly introduce legislation which would direct the creation of a Middle East Development Bank. Such an economic development program, funding local projects, through foreign assistance, public and private, and in cooperation with local financial institutions and industries, has been successful in Asia and in South America. It is my assumption that the different countries of the Middle East would welcome a similar type of funding source.

Last December, under the auspices of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I traveled to six countries during a dynamic period in the region. I was in Saudi Arabia the day Arafat was getting last minute advice from King Fahd before his Geneva speech; I was in Jordan the day King Hussein reorganized his Cabinet to lessen government ties with West Bank Palestinians; and I was in Israel the day it finalized its coalition government. In addition, I traveled to Egypt, Iraq, and Syria.

As a member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, I have become active in trying to understand the problems which seem to preclude peace in that troubled area of the world.

Today, though, I rise to discuss a different subject, but one which is directly related to the peace process: regional economic cooperation.

One of the recurring themes during my December trip and my two earlier official visits last year, was the role that regional economic cooperation must play to help build a foundation for peace. It is known that Israel and Egypt have many joint economic and scientific activities. But I learned that, at times, notwithstanding very real conflicts, some other Middle Eastern countries have put aside political differences with Israel out of economic necessity. For example, Jordan, despite the fact that it does not have any peace treaty or normalized relations with Israel, has entered into a number of cooperative agreements with Israel concerning water issues and other areas of mutual interest. They jointly operate the Allenby Bridge between their two countries. In fact, there has even been talk recently about the possibility of building an entry bridge between Aqaba and Eilat to help promote tourism between those two countries.

The cooperative exchanges between Egypt and Israel have played a useful role in warming and developing their

relations following the peace treaty which is now 10 years old. It is encouraging to learn about some of the positive aspects of Israeli/Egyptian relations; the cooperative programs and the tourism; the Israeli Academic Center in Cairo; and the joint desalination and irrigation projects.

Despite Egypt's initial isolation in the Arab world after its peace with Israel, it is about to be formally accepted back into the Arab League—a tacit recognition that it is possible in the Arab world to make peace with Israel. The fact that Foreign Ministers of 19 Arab countries accompanied Arafat to Geneva last December while he made his speech recognizing Israel's right to exist effectively indicated support for that major concession.

But the peace between Egypt and Israel remains cool at best. And still most of the Arab world refuses to officially recognize Israel. While they deal with the reality of Israel's existence, and its preeminent military presence, the elaborate pretense that Israel has no permanence nor right to be there, still dominates the official Arab diplomacy.

In 1979, there was a lot of hope concerning the potential for cooperation between Israel and Egypt. The two countries signed some 20 to 30 bilateral agreements ranging from scientific to cultural exchanges. Over the past 10 years, there have been a number of scientific and economic exchanges. Former Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil deserves great credit for the foresight in seeing the potential for Israeli/Egyptian exchanges and his efforts in promoting such exchanges.

With the 10-year anniversary of such an historic event quickly approaching, it was with dismay that I learned last week in hearings before the Europe and the Middle East Subcommittee that the State Department has not even formally contacted Egypt and Israel about ways to mark this anniversary. Such an event offers a great opportunity to not only celebrate peace, but to encourage warmer relations through additional cooperative exchanges.

The United States, thanks to the efforts of many Members of Congress, led, I believe by Representative HENRY WAXMAN, has been facilitating economic cooperation between Israel and Egypt through the Agency for International Development's Regional Cooperative Program. This $5 million program has been successful, not only in bringing Egyptians and Israelis together in a spirit of friendship and cooperation, but has also been quite successful in terms of economic production and scientific advancement for these two countries.

Representative WAXMAN recently proposed to turn this program gradually over to the private sector. In fact, last month, I helped organize, with prominent New York businessman S. Daniel Abraham, a nonprofit organization, the Center for Middle East Peace and Economic Cooperation, to help further the cause of peace as the name indicates, but also to facilitate economic cooperation between Israel and her Arab and Palestinian neighbors. A concerted private sector effort would not only offer new resources to supplement those which the United States Government and others might provide but would also offer opportunities to expand informal activities between Israel and other Arab countries until such time as a peace settlement permits open and formal joint economic activities.

The legislation which I will introduce in the near future will direct that a Middle East Development Bank be created to pursue, among others, the following objectives:

A. To further understanding of participant countries and peoples through economic cooperation with each other;

B. Fund joint venture projects in the economic zone;

C. Protect American interest in the zone;

D. Provide an enhancement and an alternative to local financing;

E. Foster a working relationship among the business communities of the zone;

F. To provide an informal forum to exchange technology, culture, and trade;

G. To allow a theoretical recognition of sovereignty of each zone member by official recognition of the union, by virtue of membership in the bank;

H. To provide passive constructive aid through economic assistance;

I. To prepare for formal joint economic enterprises at such time as peace negotiations permit such developments.

Many of the ideas for this project come from S. Daniel Abraham, New York City businessman, David Jan Mitchell, an investment banker in New York, Dr. Joyce Starr, Senior Associate of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Congressmen LEE HAMILTON, HENRY WAXMAN, and MEL LEVINE, and many others who have been working on these issues for years before I became interested including many individuals in Israel and Egypt, and I express my appreciation to all of them. To their ideas, I have added my own; therefore, the product here proposed is my sole responsibility.

Interestingly, during my most recent trip to the Middle East, I was approached by such diverse people as liberal Palestinians and conservative Likud members seeking my support for United States assistance for economic development in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. At the same time, I have been warned by others that regional cooperation cannot happen without first a political solution to the Palestinian issue.

It is my belief that the very nature of the Middle East region dictates that there be regional cooperation, and that such regional cooperation, even on a very small scale, can lay the foundation for peace and stability in the region. Such cooperation is by no means a substitute for a political solution, but an important complement to the peace process.

A number of people, including the late Israeli leader, David Ben-Gurion, have discussed the idea that, one day, there must be a Middle East Economic Common Market. The stage was perhaps prepared last month for such an eventuality when Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, and Yemen created an economic cooperative council. The inclusion of Israelis and Palestinians must await a political solution to the current situation but much can be done informally in the interim. Moving in that direction is the purpose for the proposed Middle East Development Bank.

REINTRODUCTION OF TRANSPORTATION TRUST FUND LEGISLATION

(Mr. HOPKINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce legislation which will help reform the Federal budget process and release the transportation trust funds after years of false imprisonment.

This bill removes the transportation trust funds from the general revenue budget and adjusts the Gramm-Rudman deficit targets accordingly.

The health of our entire national transportation infrastructure has been sacrificed in an attempt to manipulate budget numbers and deceive the American people as to the true extent of the budget deficit. Over $20 billion remains in these trust funds.

You know the law: This money can only be spent for transportation purposes. But as transportation infrastructure continues its dangerous decline, Congress continues its deceitful practice of using these funds to mask a portion of our true deficit.

Thus, the American people are deceived not once, but twice; in misapplying designated funds, and in hiding the truth about our budget deficit.

The time has come to restore the trust to the transportation trust funds.

FAITH IN SAVINGS AND LOAN INSTITUTIONS

(Mr. GEKAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, we cannot overstate in this forum or anywhere else that the savings and loan situation as perceived by the public is one where the full faith and credit of the United States will assure every single depositor anywhere in the United States that those deposits will remain safe and will not be eroded in the process of trying to save the savings and loan situation.

We must recognize that what has become troublesome in some areas in the savings and loan industry does not obtain nationwide. Several are in distress. Several institutions are in distress because of an oil economy in some places that has turned down, because of fraud and some misguided actions on the part of some of the executives, but generally the savings and loan industry is in good shape, and we ought to continue to have faith in it.

The mortgage and building and community development of every locale in the United States depends on a strong savings and loan institution, and we here in the Congress have the duty and we will discharge that duty as doing whatever is necessary in formulating some part of the Bush administration initiatives in that regard, with some modifications, to make sure that each savings and loan institution as we know it in every locale will remain strong.

RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL FALLEN FIREFIGHTERS' MEMORIAL AT EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

(Mrs. BYRON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to recognize the National Fallen Firefighters' Memorial on the campus of the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, MD, as the official national memorial to career and volunteer firefighters who have died in the line of duty. Constructed in 1981 with over $50,000 in Federal funds, the monument has become a national symbol to members of the fire service and their families.

The Modest Bronze Maltese Cross, just 2 feet high and 2 feet wide, symbolizes the courage and dedication of the hundreds of fallen firefighters who willingly gave their lives to protect the lives and property of others. It also celebrates current and future firefighters committed to protecting our communities.

By officially recognizing this memorial, we are telling the colleagues and families of the hundreds of fallen firefighters that we appreciate their acts of ultimate bravery and truly value the service that they willingly provide to our families and communities. Their actions will not and should not be forgotten.

I would appreciate your sponsorship of this legislation.

DESECRATION OF THE FLAG AT CHICAGO'S ART INSTITUTE

(Mr. HASTERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, as Members of this House and of this Congress are provided the opportunity today to honor our flag for those people who fought in Southeast Asia, there is another flag being displayed today on the floor in Chicago. The Art Institute of Chicago insists on insulting the American people by continuing to exhibit the American flag on the floor.

Hundreds of veterans who saw their brothers fall in battle defending the flag have now come to Chicago to demonstrate that they are still willing to defend the dignity of that flag here at home.

Although officials at the art institute would not return my phone calls, I have found out that within the last month the School of the Art Institute received $500,000 from the American taxpayer. Can you imagine that? In the last month alone, it has been feeding out of the public trough to the tune of a half million dollars, and yet they sneer at patriotic Americans who came to protest the desecration of the Stars and Stripes.

The directors of the Art Institute have a great responsibility to our community. They are the stewards for collecting and exhibiting art which reflects human dignity, hope, and idealism. But in this charge, they have failed.

If the Art Institute of Chicago insists on breaking Federal law to desecrate the flag for alleged art, then it's time that Congress makes sure that taxpayer's hard earned dollars are not used to subsidize exhibits that attack the symbol of our heritage.

NATIONAL CHILD CARE AWARENESS WEEK

(Mr. BUECHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, should the Federal Government be in the business of telling parents the type of child care they must choose for their children? Of course not.

Many families in my district back home in Missouri, and across the country, don't want such Government intervention into what is truly a family matter. What parents do want, however, is the freedom to choose the kind of child care they believe is best for their family.

It's hard to conceive that this great Nation of ours—after several years of discussion—cannot develop a means that will give parents choices in child care, instead of a "one size fits all" policy.

Today, parents are demanding this right—be it parental care itself, care by a nearby relative or neighbor, services offered by centers managed by churches or synagogues, or private child care centers. The point is that parents are the best judges on the kind of child care for their family, not the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, Congress must focus its efforts to responding to the child care needs of American families by giving them this right of choice. To start this progress, I am introducing the National Child Care Awareness Week legislation which will designate the first week of April as a time to increase public awareness of this important family issue. I call upon my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this legislation to ensure our commitment to the growth and security of the American family will continue.

DO NOT VOTE TO ACCEPT BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION'S WORK UNTIL GAO REPORT RECEIVED

(Mr. PORTER asked and was given permisson to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the General Accounting Office has teams at nine military installations listed by the Base Closure Commission. Closure of these nine bases—including Fort Sheridan in my district—comprise 80 percent of the total savings projected by the Commission, and GAO is attempting to discover whether the savings are real.

GAO's work will take some time to complete. Meanwhile, a resolution rejecting the Commission's list is on a fast track in Congress. Without evidence that the Commission has not done a good, equitable job, such a resolution would undoubtedly fail overwhelmingly.

The primary reason to close domestic military installations is to save taxpayers' dollars and spend them more efficiently. If the Congress does not have an impartial analysis of the Commission's work, how can it vote intelligently on the resolution?

It would be unfair to have the resolution considered before receiving the GAO's report and I would ask Members to search their consciences before considering any such tactic.

29-059 O-90-34 (Pt. 3)

TIBETANS STILL TARGETS OF CHINESE OPPRESSION

(Mr. DOUGLAS asked and was given permisson to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind the Members that 30 years ago tomorrow the Chinese Army began to destroy the independent nation of Tibet. On March 10, 1959, the peaceful and nonaligned people of that nation rose up to drive out their Communist oppressors.

The events of this week are a stark reminder that the occupying army of China will shoot to kill any monk or citizen of that nation who dares to exercise their God-given rights. Our State Department seems more concerned about selling soft drinks in China than with working to make sure that human rights are protected there.

Two hundred years ago Thomas Paine went to France to assist in that nation's struggle because, as he said, "Wherever there is a struggle for freedom, America should be there."

Mr. Speaker, in a small way, by passing House Concurrent Resolution 63, sponsored by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ROSE], the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], and myself, we can show that America is there for the Tibetan people. We must do more than that, but that at least we should do.

FOREIGN COMPANIES CHOSEN FOR SUPERCOLLIDER CONTRACTS

(Mrs. BENTLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, in a January issue of Metalworking News, there is a story reporting "Global Magnet Producers Vie for Supercollider" which explains that:

> At least 12 companies and team members of the 16 companies and teams selected by the Department of Energy to participate in Phase I of the supercollider program, which will get under way this month at three national laboratories, are foreign-owned.

This clipping was sent to me by Mr. Clee Worden, Jr., an irate constituent from Glen Arm, MD, and I am in debt to him for the information.

Incredible to me, and I hope to you, also. Facing a budget crisis—borrowing money from all over the world to service our debt—that we would then be spending it on foreign contractors who will reap the benefits of the technology breakthroughs absolutely dumbfounds me.

I have not investigated this, but I will. If I think of any reasonable explanation—it could only be that there are not enough companies left in business in this country to do the job.

Whatever—it is a sad commentary on either our national capabilities or our international myopia as a country. And, something better change.

[From the Metalworking News, Jan. 9, 1989]

GLOBAL MAGNET PRODUCERS VIE FOR SUPERCOLLIDER

(By Robert Irving)

WASHINGTON.—Foreign-owned companies might receive a windfall of magnet production business as a result of their selection for participation in the first phase technical orientation for the Superconducting Super Collider.

At least 12 companies and team members of the 16 companies and teams selected by the Department of Energy to participate in Phase I of the supercollider program, which will get under way this month at three national laboratories, are foreign-owned.

The program will aid in establishing an industrial capability to produce the nearly 10,000 super-conducting magnets needed for the Super Collider. Phase II, tooling and preproduction, is expected to start later this year. The third phase of the program will involve magnet production.

Energy Department officials have said the supercollider program could lead to about $1 billion in contracts for production of magnets (MN, Aug. 1). The plan is to have numerous companies build the magnets. The 53-mile-long supercollider is expected to be built in Waxahachie, Texas, (MN, Nov. 14) with a scheduled completion date of 1992.

The 16 companies and teams selected for this first phase are Alsthom, Belfort, France; Asea Brown Boveri Technology Co., North Brunswick, N.J.; Babcock and Wilcox, Lynchburg, Va., a unit of McDermott Inc.; Elin Union, Vienna, Austria; Fuji Electric Co. Ltd., Tokyo; a team from General Atomics, San Diego, and Kawaski Heavy Industries Ltd., Tokyo; General Dynamics Corp.s' Space Systems division, San Diego; General Electric Co.'s Space Systems division; General Motors Corp.'s Electro-Motive division, La Grange, Ill.; a team of Grumman Corp.'s Space Systems division, Bethpage, N.Y., and Ansaldo, Genoa, Italy; a team of Hitachi Ltd. and Mitsubishi Electric, both headquartered in Tokyo; a West German team of Interatom, Bergisch Cladbach and Siemens AG, Mulheim; Intermagnetics General Corp., Guilderland, N.Y.; Kobe Steel Ltd., Tokyo; Noell, Wurzburg, West Germany; and Westinghouse Electric Corp., Orlando, Fla.

A MOVE TO RESTORE FULL TAX DEDUCTIONS FOR IRA CONTRIBUTIONS

(Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, next week I will introduce legislation to restore the full tax break for IRA tax contributions. As it existed under previous law, this tax break was one that was very popular with middle income Americans and middle income taxpayers.

□ 1130

Mr. Speaker, it also encouraged a great deal of savings into the savings and loan associations and banks of this Nation. I think, if the full tax deduction was restored to the way it was prior to the 1986 tax reform law, this would do a great deal to help out marginal savings and loan associations without adding the marginal associations to the already huge bailout that is going to be required.

Also, many of the things that we do through this Congress help in a small way the very poor, and in a large way, by indirection, the very rich. However, Mr. Speaker, we do very little for the 85 to 90 percent of American people that fall in the middle.

Mr. Speaker, I would encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting legislation to restore the full tax deduction for individual retirement accounts to the way it existed prior to the 1986 tax reform law.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1989

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. GONZALEZ. I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, March 15, 1989.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COSTELLO). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. ANNUNZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KYL] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. KYL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. OWENS of New York addressed the House. His remarks will

appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

IMPROVING COAST GUARD OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DAVIS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing five bills to enhance the Coast Guard's ability to meet its responsibilities in many areas, including environmental protection, military readiness, polar icebreaking, law enforcement, and boating safety. This package of legislation would also increase the internal effectiveness of the Coast Guard by reorganizing and consolidating the Federal maritime programs, including the Coast Guard, in the Department of Transportation and by providing certain technical personnel management changes to streamline Coast Guard personnel practices. Finally, one of the bills I am introducing establishes a definition of "United States vessel" for the United States Code, and makes other technical changes in the Code to conform existing statutory language to the new definition.

FEDERAL MARITIME REORGANIZATION AND CONSOLIDATION ACT

First, I am introducing a bill to provide for a new Federal Maritime Administration within the Department of Transportation. I have become increasingly concerned that the defense readiness mission of the Department of Transportation is not getting the attention it deserves within the Department of Transportation. I am also concerned that the Department of Defense is not sensitive to the important defense role that is played by the Department of Transportation. Finally, I believe that certain governmental functions related to water transportation should be reorganized. A reorganization and consolidation of functions would save money and improve the effectiveness of the maritime agencies.

Under this bill, the Federal Maritime Administration would be headed by an Under Secretary for Maritime Affairs and Readiness, who would be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Under Secretary would serve as the Secretary of Transportation's chief adviser on maritime matters, and as the primary liaison to the Department of Defense for maritime readiness matters related to the Department of Transportation without reorganization of the current relationship of the transportation modes in the same manner as was done for the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere in the Department of Commerce.

The Federal Maritime Service would consist of the U.S. Coast Guard and the National Maritime Service. The U.S. Coast Guard would consist of the present Coast Guard organization, and certain other functions transferred to that organization from the National Ocean Service and the National Weather Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the Department of Commerce. The Commissioned Officer Corps and all vessels of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration would be transferred to the Coast Guard, subject, of course, to the continuing need for ship time of the Department of Commerce.

The bill also provides for recommendations from the Secretary of Transportation and the new Under Secretary concerning further governmental reorganization that should be accomplished to consolidate maritime functions in the Federal Government.

Recently, others have proposed to create a new executive department solely for the Coast Guard. These proposals are intended to alleviate the Coast Guard's budgetary problems, but in fact, many only require greater Federal expenditures to create a separate department. I believe that the approach I have outlined in this bill is fiscally sound and would benefit all maritime agencies, including the Coast Guard.

COAST GUARD ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ACCOUNT AUTHORIZATION

Mr. Speaker, the second bill I am introducing complements a bill recently introduced by my colleague from Alaska, DON YOUNG. That bill responds to the critical problem of hazardous substance contamination at present and former Coast Guard facilities around the country. The program of compliance with environmental laws mandated for Coast Guard facilities by that bill is modeled after the existing Defense Environmental Restoration Program. This program provides for centralized program management for the cleanup of Department of Defense hazardous waste sites, consistent with the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA], the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 [SARA], and the National Contingency Plan [NCP]. The goals of the Environmental Compliance Program established in the bill are identical to the goals of the DOD Program;

(1) To identify, investigate, and clean up contaminants from hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants;

(2) To correct the environmental damage that creates an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or to the environment; and

(3) To demolish and remove unsafe buildings and structures, including buildings and structures at sites formerly used by or under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Transportation.

I wholeheartedly support this bill because I believe the time has come for all Federal agencies, including the Coast Guard, to realistically address the environmental contamination at their facilities. This approach will require the Coast Guard to approach its environmental problems in the manner employed by the Department of Defense in its Defense Environmental Restoration Program. That program has been successful in highlighting and correctly DOD facility environmental problems. The Coast Guard must begin to clean up the environmental problems at its facilities for the good of the public and the personnel employed at the sites.

The bill I am introducing today establishes the Coast Guard Environmental Compliance Account among those Coast Guard budgetary accounts that are authorized annually. This will require the Coast Guard and Congress to fund this account separately in the Coast Guard budget, giving environmental compliance at Coast Guard facilities the attention and funding it deserves. The bill also addresses the problem of indemnification of response action contractors, and requires the Coast Guard to indemnify response action contractors against the reasonable, potential long-term liability associated with the cleanup of hazardous waste sites. The Coast Guard may require the contractors to purchase insurance that is available at a fair and reasonable price. Normally, a response action contractor would obtain insurance to cover the liabilities associated with hazardous waste sites and the cost of the premiums would be reimbursed as a contract item. Recent GAO reports have concluded, however, that pollution insurance is not generally available in adequate amounts and for reasonable durations, and that the prospects for development of the insurance in the future are uncertain. For this reason, the Coast Guard should indemnify response action contractors for these costs to ensure that a ready, qualified pool of contractors continues to exist in numbers sufficient to ensure competition for the contracts.

COAST GUARD SELECTED RESERVE ACT OF 1989

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I who serve as members of both the Armed Services and Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committees have become increasingly concerned that the Coast Guard is not prepared to meet its wartime personnel requirements.

The other four armed forces have a level of preparedness equal to approximately 95 percent of their personnel requirement for wartime mobilization. The Coast Guard, on the other hand, has a level of preparedness of less than 45 percent of its mobilization requirement. I believe that it is critical that this situation be changed and that the fifth armed force, the Coast Guard, be prepared for wartime at a level comparable to that of the other armed forces. The augmentation of the active duty forces of the Coast Guard with selected reserve personnel will also serve vital peacetime functions, aiding the coastal defense and drug interdiction efforts of the Coast Guard.

Because of the great concern of the members of the Armed Services Committee over this situation, the Secretary of Transportation was required by the 1988 and 1989 Department of Defense Authorization Act to submit a plan to Congress to bring the Coast Guard Reserve up to the level of the other armed services. That plan requires a reasonable buildup to the year 1998, when the Coast Guard should have 95 percent of its reserve manpower mobilization requirements, or 26,125 selected reservists.

This bill would begin the 9-year personnel buildup to 1998, adding the necessary increment of reservists from today's level of 12,000 personnel to the necessary 1998 level of 26,125 reservists. The serious personnel shortfall that exists in the Coast Guard Reserve threatens our national security, and I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Armed Services Committee to correct the problem.

COAST GUARD MANAGEMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1989

The Coast Guard Management and Law Enforcement Act consists of five titles dealing with Coast Guard icebreaking, law enforcement, personnel management, general man-

agement and administration, and boating safety responsibilities. This bill will improve the overall effectiveness of the Coast Guard in these areas and benefit the members of the public who depend upon Coast Guard services.

TITLE I—ICEBREAKING REQUIREMENTS

The first section of this bill ensures that the Coast Guard maintains the capability to break ice on the Great Lakes and keep the shipping lanes open. Icebreaking on the Great Lakes is an essential Coast Guard service, and we must not allow the Coast Guard budgetary problems to jeopardize that service. The Coast Guard Cutter *Mackinaw* is in need of renovation and modernization to extend her useful life. The Coast Guard estimates that $5 million is needed to extend *Mackinaw's* life for 10 to 20 years. I believe that this is a modest sum compared to the vital service that this vessel delivers on the Great Lakes.

Section 102 of this bill would authorize the Secretary of Transportation to charter an icebreaking vessel on a long-term basis. This section would not require the Secretary to acquire an icebreaker by charter, but it would give the Secretary the option to charter the vessel rather than purchasing it. The administration has proposed this authority for the Secretary, to give the Secretary an acquisition option in the replacement of the Coast Guard's icebreaker fleet.

The administration requested budget authority of $244 million in its fiscal year 1990 budget, and an additional $18 million in fiscal year 1991, for acquisition of a polar icebreaker. Although budgetary "scoring" requirements may require that amount of budgetary authority, a charter arrangement would drastically reduce the actual amount needed in outlays from year to year.

The Secretary of Transportation should have the charter acquisition option, as does the Secretary of the Navy. Budgetary constraints require that we consider all the options reasonably available to meet the acquisition needs of Federal agencies.

TITLE II—LAW ENFORCEMENT

The first section in this bill complements a clarification in Coast Guard law enforcement authority in the 1988 Coast Guard Authorization Act. Section 17 of that act clarifies that the Coast Guard has the authority to enforce U.S. law over, as well as on and under, the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Section 201 of this bill would amend the basic Coast Guard law enforcement authority to allow the Coast Guard to exercise law enforcement authority over aircraft, as well as vessels. This is needed to stem the increasing flow of illegal drugs into this country by air. We have dramatically increased the air surveillance capability of the Federal drug enforcement agencies, but have done little to give them actual enforcement authority in the air. This section would give the Coast Guard a missing tool to use in the war on drugs.

Section 202 of this bill requires the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Attorney General, to submit a report to Congress with recommendations on which laws currently enforced by the Coast Guard in the territorial seas should be extended in application to the new 12-mile territorial sea limit established by Presidential proclamation last December. This report is necessary to enable Congress to thoroughly review the U.S. laws applicable in the territorial seas and make decisions on which should be extended in application to 12 nautical miles.

TITLE III—PERSONNEL

This title contains four sections to improve Coast Guard personnel management practices. Sections 301 and 302 were proposed by the administration. Section 301 would ensure that an officer holding the rank of vice admiral would not be financially disadvantaged by a termination of appointment in order to appoint the officer to another position as a vice admiral or admiral. Section 302 would remove the requirement for Senate approval of appointments of officers to the grades of lieutenant (junior grade) or lieutenant, in line with the current practice for appointments to those grades in the other armed services.

Section 303 of this bill would give the Secretary of Transportation the authority to adjust the appointment date of a Reserve officer if there is a delay in finding the officer physically fit for promotion and the delay is beyond the control of the officer. This would be appropriate if, for example, the evidence of an officer's physical examination is misplaced by the Coast Guard. The Secretary would also have the authority to vary Reserve officer appointment dates for other equitable reasons.

Section 304 would ensure that a Reserve officer is allowed to serve at least 1 year in grade before the officer is required to compete for retention in the Coast Guard Reserve. This would allow officers a fair chance to gain experience in grade before they compete against other, more senior officers for retention.

TITLE IV—MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Section 401 of this bill requires that Coast Guard contracts in States with unemployment rates above the national average be performed with local State residents. Local residents include residents of the particular State, and also individuals who commute daily to the State. Individuals who are temporary residents of a State only for the purpose of fulfilling a Coast Guard contract do not qualify as local resident under this section.

Section 402 would establish a Merchant Marine Reserve within the Coast Guard Reserve. It is critical to maintain qualified, available merchant mariners to man the merchant fleet during war or national emergency. Recent studies have predicted a shortfall of certain merchant marine personnel in the near future. To avoid this shortfall, we must develop a pool of merchant marine reservists ready to serve when needed.

Section 403 clarifies that the Secretary of Transportation would retain the authority to execute the functions of the Secretary under title 46, United States Code, even if the Coast Guard is transferred to the Navy in time of war or national emergency. The functions of the Secretary under title 46 are peacetime functions, and it would not be appropriate to transfer them to the Secretary of the Navy along with Coast Guard military functions in time of war or national emergency.

Finally, section 404 would allow the Secretary of Transportation to pay special pay to eligible Public Health Service doctors serving with the Coast Guard.

TITLE V—MARITIME AND BOATING SAFETY

Section 501 of this bill would allow the States to authorize the use of the traditional divers flag to promote maritime and diving safety. To exercise this authority, the States must prohibit interference with commercial vessel traffic, unless the diving activity is permitted with adequate notice to mariners. The State regulations under this section are in addition to, and not a substitute for, the requirements of the rules of the road.

Section 502 of this bill would require sailing vessels to be numbered under chapter 123 of title 46, United States Code. Under the present law, only undocumented vessels equipped with propulsion machinery are required to be numbered. This section should close the existing gap between self-propelled and nonself-propelled vessels, and encourage a greater safety awareness in the sailing community.

UNIFORM U.S. VESSEL DEFINITION ACT

The last bill I am introducing today is a continuation of the work begun in the recently enacted Ship Mortgage Act codification, Public Law 100-710. In that act, for the purposes of chapter 313 of title 46, United States Code, a vessel of the United States was defined to include vessels titled under the law of a State, in addition to vessels documented or numbered under the laws of the United States. This bill includes this definition among those applicable to the entire United States Code, and changes the defined term from "vessel of the United States" to the more manageable "United States vessel." Section 3 of the bill makes the conforming changes necessary throughout the code.

Mr. Speaker, these five bills make many short-term and long-term improvements in Coast Guard operations and the laws they administer. I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Armed Services Committees to enact the important provisions of these bills.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING CURRENT LEVEL OF SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on the Budget and as chairman of the Committee on the Budget, pursuant to the procedures of the Committee on the Budget and section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, I am submitting for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the official letter to the Speaker advising him of the current level of spending, credit, and revenues for fiscal year 1989. This is the first report of the 101st Congress.

The term "current level" refers to the estimated amount of budget authority, outlays, credit authority, and revenues that are available—or will be used—for the full fiscal year in question based only on enacted law.

Current level reports are intended to provide Members information to compare enacted spending and revenues with the aggregate ceilings on budget authority, outlays, and revenues established in a budget resolution, and also to compare enacted legislation with the allocations of new discretionary budget authority, entitlement authority, and credit authority made to a committee pursuant to subsection 302(a) of the Budget Act. This report compares the spending, credit, and revenue levels in current level with those assumed in the budget resolution for fiscal year 1989—House Concurrent Resolution 268—adopted on June 6, 1988.

Current level reports provide information that is necessary for enforcing section 311 of the Budget Act. Section 311(a) prohibits the consideration of a spending or revenue measure if the adoption of that measure would cause the ceiling on total new budget authority or total outlays set in the budget resolution for a fiscal year to be exceeded or would cause revenues to be less than the appropriate level of revenues set forth in the budget resolution.

Section 311(b) provides an exception to the 311(a) point of order for measures that would breach the ceilings on total spending set forth in the budget resolution but would not cause a committee to exceed its "appropriate allocation" of discretionary spending authority made pursuant to section 302(a) of the Budget Act. Such an exception was first provided by the budget resolution for fiscal year 1985—House Concurrent Resolution 280, 98th Congress. The exception was made permanent by the amendments to the Budget Act included in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985—Public Law 99-177, Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. This exception is intended to protect a committee that has stayed within its allocation of discretionary budget authority and new entitlement authority from points of order if the total spending ceilings have been breached for reasons outside of its control. For fiscal year 1989, the 302(a) allocations to House committees made pursuant to the conference report on House Concurrent Resolution 268 were printed in House Report 100-662, June 1, 1988.

Section 311(c) of the Budget Act provides that, for purposes of enforcing section 311, the levels of new budget authority, entitlement authority, outlays, and revenues shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget. Current level reports represent partial fulfillment of this enforcement responsibility of the Budget Committee by providing both estimates of enacted aggregate spending and revenues, and, for purposes of determining the applicability of the section 311(b) exception, estimates of the relationship between the budgetary effect of enacted legislation within a committee's jurisdiction and the allocation of spending authority made to that committee.

The estimates in this report are based on economic and technical assumption in place at the time of the adoption of the budget resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 268, on June 1988. This is intended to protect committees which acted on the basis of the assumptions of the budget resolution from changes in economic and technical factors over which they have no control. Unless the Congress adopts a subsequent budget resolution for a fiscal year that alters the assumption concerning legislative actions, committees should be able to expect that measures that conform with the budget resolution will not be subject to points of order for violation of the Budget Act. To do otherwise and base enforcement on constantly changing economic and technical estimates would seriously disrupt the legislative process, penalize committees that are unable to complete work on legislation within a short period after adoption of a budget resolution, and undermine respect for budget enforcement procedures.

In addition to section 311, the Budget Act contains another point of order that requires Budget Committee estimates for enforcement. Section 302(f)(1) of the Budget Act prohibits the consideration of a measure providing new budget authority, new entitlement authority or new credit authority if the adoption of that measure would cause a committee to exceed its allocation of new spending or credit authority made pursuant to subsection 302(b) of the Budget Act. The 302(b) allocation is a subdivision of the new spending, new entitlement, and new credit authority allocated to a committee pursuant to section 302(a), among either the subcommittee of that committee or among programs over which the committee has jurisdiction. This point of order was added to the Budget Act by the amendments included in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Section 302(g) provides that the enforcement of section 302 shall be based on estimates of spending and credit authority made by the Committee on the Budget. The Budget Committee fulfills this responsibility by providing, as necessary, a separate section 302 status report to the Speaker.

For information purposes only, current level reports will continue to include a comparison of the budget and credit authority divided among the appropriations subcommittees by that committee's 302(b) division with the actual enacted spending and credit legislation within each subcommittee's jurisdiction.

As chairman of the Budget Committee, I intend to keep the House informed regularly on the status of the current level.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, March 8, 1989.

Hon. JAMES C. WRIGHT, Jr.,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On January 30, 1976, the Committee on the Budget outlined the procedure which it had adopted in connection with its responsibilities under Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, to provide estimates of the current level of revenues and spending.

I am herewith transmitting the status report under H. Con. Res. 268, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1989.

In the House of Representatives, the procedural situation with regard to the spending ceilings (total budget authority and total outlays) is affected by Section 311(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended by P.L. 99-177. Enforcement against possible breaches of the spending ceilings under 311(a) of the Budget Act would not apply when a measure would not cause a committee to exceed its "appropriate allocation" of "new discretionary budget authority" or "new entitlement authority" made pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Budget Act. It should be noted that under this procedure the committee's outlay allocation is not considered.

The intent of Section 311(b) of the Budget Act is to protect a committee that has stayed within its spending authority allocations—discretionary budget authority or new entitlement authority—from points of order if the total spending ceilings have been breached for reasons outside of its control. The 302(a) allocations to House committees made pursuant to the conference report on H. Con. Res. 268 were printed in H. Rept. 100-662 (June 1, 1988).

The enclosed tables compare enacted legislation to each committee's 302(a) allocation of discretionary budget authority, new entitlement authority, new direct loan obligations and new primary loan guarantee commitments. The estimates of spending and revenues for purposes of the application of points of order under the Budget Act are based upon the economic and technical assumptions underlying the fiscal year 1989 budget resolution, H. Con. Res. 268.

The Energy and Commerce Committee and the Ways and Means Committee have exceeded their targets for new entitlement authority because of the enactment of P.L. 100-360, the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act and P.L. 100-485, the Family Welfare Reform Act. The Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1989 assumed enactment of both pieces of legislation but made no allocations for them. The House report on the Budget Resolution explained that such legislation, if deficit-neutral, would be appropriate even though it exceeded the Resolution's Section 302 allocations or spending aggregates.

Revenues exceed the revenue floor established by the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1989 because of enactment of P.L. 100-360, the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act and P.L. 100-485, the Family Welfare Reform Act. Passage of this legislation was assumed in the Budget Resolution but not reflected in the revenue floor. The Budget Resolution assumed deficit-neutral catastrophic health and welfare reform legislation, but not a specific dollar amount. As explained in the House report on the Budget Resolution, the revenue increases in P.L. 100-360 and P.L. 100-485 were intended to offset and make deficit neutral the multiyear spending in those bills. Therefore, it would not be consistent with the assumptions in the Budget Resolution to enact any additional revenue-losing legislation beyond P.L. 100-418, the Omnibus Trade Act and P.L. 100-449, the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement.

Sincerely,

LEON E. PANETTA,
Chairman.

Enclosures.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET ON THE STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1989 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 268

REFLECTING COMPLETED ACTION AS OF MAR. 7, 1989

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Appropriate level	1,231,700	1,099,700	964,400
Current level	1,232,634	1,100,101	964,780
Amount under ceilings			
Amount over ceilings	934	401	
Amount under floor			
Amount over floor			34

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Any measure providing budget or entitlement authority which is not included in the current level estimate of budget authority for fiscal year 1989, if adopted and enacted, would cause the appropriate level of budget authority for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 268 to be exceeded.

OUTLAYS

Any measure providing budget or entitlement authority which is not included in the current level estimate of outlays for fiscal 1989, if adopted and enacted, would cause the appropriate level of outlays for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 268 to be exceeded.

REVENUES

Any measure that would result in a revenue loss which is not included in the current level estimate and that exceeds $34 million in revenues for fiscal year 1989, if adopted and enacted, would cause revenues to be less than the appropriate level for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 268.

FISCAL YEAR 1989 DISCRETIONARY ACTION BUDGET AUTHORITY—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL AND BUDGET RESOLUTION ALLOCATION BY COMMITTEE PURSUANT TO SECTION 302

[In millions of dollars]

	Current level budget authority
House committee:	
Agriculture	+412
Appropriations [1]	+293
Armed Services	
Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs	
District of Columbia	
Education and Labor	
Energy and Commerce	
Foreign Affairs	
Government Operations	
House Administration	
Interior and Insular Affairs	
Judiciary	
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	
Post Office and Civil Service	
Public Works and Transportation	
Science and Technology	
Small Business	
Veterans' Affairs	−4
Ways and Means	−79

[1] See next table for detail.

Note.—Committees are over (+) or under (−) their 302(a) allocation for "discretionary action."

FISCAL YEAR 1989 HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE DISCRETIONARY ACTION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL AND BUDGET RESOLUTION SUBDIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE PURSUANT TO SEC. 302

[In millions of dollars]

	Current level budget authority	Direct loans	Primary loan guarantees
House Appropriations subcommittee subdivisions:			
Commerce, State, Justice	+309	−3	
Defense	−224		
District of Columbia	−6		
Energy and Water	−47	+3	
Foreign Operations		−3,632	
Interior			
Labor, HHS, Education	+164	−33	
Legislative Branch	−41		
Military Construction			
Rural Development and Agriculture	+14	−243	+6
Transportation	+98		
Treasury, Postal Service	+26		
VA/HUD/Independent Agencies			
Total	+293	−3,908	+6

Note.—Subcommittees are over (+) or under (−) their 302(b) subdivisions of discretionary action.

FISCAL YEAR 1989 ALLOCATION OF NEW ENTITLEMENT AUTHORITY [NEA] PURSUANT TO SEC. 302

[In millions of dollars]

Committee	Allocation	Reported [1]	Enacted [2]	Enacted over (+) under (−) allocation
Agriculture		+611	+542	+542
Armed Services		+2,234	+2,234	+2,234
Energy and Commerce		+75	+55	+55
Interior and Insular Affairs		+35	+16	+16
Judiciary		+39	+14	+14
Veterans' Affairs	+408	+395	+389	−19
Ways and Means		+1,624	+1,461	+1,461
Undistributed to committees	+125			

[1] These figures are used for 401(b)(2) of the Budget Act.
[2] These figures are used for 302(f) points of order.

Note.—The Energy and Commerce and the Ways and Means Committees have exceeded their targets because of the enactment of Public Law 100–360, the Medicare Catastrophic Act, and Public Law 100–48, the Family Welfare Reform Act. The fiscal year 1989 budget resolution assumed enactment of such legislation but made no allocations for it. The House report on the budget resolution explained that such legislation, if deficit-neutral, would be appropriate even though it exceeded the resolution's sec. 302 allocations or spending aggregates. Further, Public Law 100–418, the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, provided $111,000,000 of NEA that is scored in the "enacted" column against the Ways and Means Committee allocation. This amount can be counted against the undistributed $125,000,000 in NEA that was assumed by the budget conferees to be available for programs in functions 500, 550, and 600.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, March 8, 1989.

Hon. LEON E. PANETTA,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, this letter and supporting detail provide an up-to-date tabulation of the current levels of new budget authority, estimated outlays, estimated revenues, and direct and guaranteed loan levels in comparison with the appropriate levels for those items contained in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the 1989 budget (H. Con. Res. 268). This report for fiscal year 1989 is tabulated as of close of business March 7, 1989. A summary of this tabulation is as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	Current level	Budget resolution H. Con Res. 268	Current level +/− resolution
Budget authority	1,232,634	1,231,700	934
Outlays	1,100,101	1,099,700	401
Revenues	964,434	964,400	34
Direct loan obligations	24,370	28,300	−3,930
Guaranteed loan commitments	110,956	110,950	6

This is my first report for the first session of the 101st Congress.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER,
Director.

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT, 101ST CONG. 1ST SESS., HOUSE SUPPORTING DETAIL, FISCAL YEAR 1989 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR. 7, 1989

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
I. Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues			964,434
Permanent appropriations and trust funds	855,280	708,311	
Other appropriations	594,475	609,315	
Offsetting receipts	−218,335	−218,335	
Total enacted in previous sessions	1,231,420	1,099,291	964,434
II. Enacted this session			
III. Continuing resolution authority			
IV. Conference agreements ratified by both Houses			
V. Entitlement authority and other mandatory items requiring further appropriation action:			
Dairy Indemnity Program	(1)	(1)	
Special milk	4		
Food Stamp Program	253		
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund	144		
Compact of free association	1	1	
Federal unemployment benefits and allowances	31	31	
Worker training	32	32	
Special benefits	37	37	
Payments to the Farm Credit System	35	35	
Payment to the civil service retirement and disability trust fund	(85)	(85)	
Supplemental security income	201	201	
Special benefits for disabled coal miners	3		
Medicaid:			
Public Law 100–360	45	45	
Public Law 100–485	10	10	
Family support payments to States:			
Previous law	355	355	
Public Law 100–485	63	63	
Total entitlement authority	1,214	810	
Total current level as of Mar. 7, 1989	1,232,634	1,100,101	964,434
1989 budget resolution H. Con. Res. 268	1,231,700	1,099,700	964,400
Amount remaining:			
Over budget resolution	934	401	34
Under budget resolution			

[1] Less than $500,000.

Note.—Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. FRANK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. MARTIN] is recognized for 45 minutes.

[Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

MY ADVICE TO THE PRIVILEGED ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BATES). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have from the very beginning of last month come forth and reported for the benefit of my colleagues, particularly those that are not serving on the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, the course of activities because I realized, when we convened on January 3, and, given the blizzard of announcements in December that aroused the Nation and aroused great concern when the blizzard of announcements from the Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, was announcing these deals and chartering new entities that were supposed to resolve some of the more serious problems of savings and loan institutions throughout the country.

The nature of the announcements and the gist of the content of those announcements were enough to alarm in some cases and certainly disturb the peace of mind in most of the cases, the announcement that individuals and companies with no established record of experience in the savings and loan business with a venture of relatively small amounts of cash were able to acquire tremendous resources in the way of assets of some of these defunct savings and loan institutions. It was most alarming.

Mr. Speaker, alarming and unknown to most of the membership was the fact that all the committee had ever gotten, and even up to that time, from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board were the same releases to the newspapers and the media in general that they had given out generally no prior factual presentation, no documentation, no nothing, to the committees, either the Senate Banking Committee or the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, I have long thought that was atrocious, but it was not until I was elected chairman that I felt we had to respond and represent the proper interests of the U.S. House of Representatives in that respect. In fact, it had been most demoralizing to have shouted; in fact, I came to the floor time after time and was the first to announce to the membership here on the House floor as long ago as 5 years ago the questionable developments in that industry, particularly as I saw it and witnessed it in my area in the State of Texas.

Mr. Speaker, it was the first time, but certainly none of my colleagues, nor any non-Member of the Congress, can say that there were not voices here expressing themselves as forceably as it was humanly possible to do so.

However, since becoming chairman, I think that the utterances and the statements I make do receive considerable attention. That is the difference, and of course that can be and good and profitable if that voice now heard is raised in behalf of the greatest interest of the greatest number.

Mr. Speaker, I have said from the beginning, even before I came to the Congress, that I was and had been chairman of the State Senate of Texas Banking Committee, and I said there what I am saying here and have said, that the Congress is not here for the convenience and comfort of any particular industry, be it banking, be it related financial institutions, or any other given special interest. However, Mr. Speaker, the way the Congress has acted and, as a matter of fact, the way the State Senate of Texas acted at times, it seemed as if we were there for the convenience of these special interests.

I want to remind my colleagues that is still my feeling. Too often we hear, even now after the debacle, that whatever proposed reform, which incidentally I consider it a prerequisite to any kind of allocation of resources to the insurance fund, that there has been great misconceptions that the whole purpose, and I think those misconceptions were formed because of the thrust of the activities of the Home Loan Bank Board in particular, all during last year particularly, but even before that.

Mr. Speaker, I am speaking of the feeling that the whole idea was to rescue, bail out somebody. Well, that is of course the last thing I would ever advocate.

I have said, even though what I have said has been distorted at times, that the main problem, the real issue, is whether or not we salvage or maintan what we call the insurance fund system for America.

Mr. Speaker, once I was elected chairman, I discovered, as I said the last time I was here, to my disappointment that the committee has lost practically $300,000 in its funding. That was because of the October 1 and the beginning of the present fiscal year the committee's funding was rescinded in that amount in view of the fact that it was almost that amount that the predecessor chairman had turned back, though frankly I was not aware of it even though I was a senior of the ranking member of the committee.

□ 1140

What was more disturbing, and I did not know, that six of the key staff positions had not been filled, so we lost those, and given the peculiarities of the funding involved in committee funding, which I will not bother the RECORD to go into, because it is complicated, confusing and inexplicable in some ways, you have two different funding sources or allocations. One comes directly from the Appropriations Committee and the other, of course, from the House Administration Committee that has the jurisdiction on the funding and budgeting for the committees of the House of Representatives.

In any event, I want to thank my colleagues on the House Administration Committee. I think particularly in view of the fact that the chairman of that committee is also the ranking or senior member of the Committee on Banking, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO]; so that it looks like after we present our case, we will be able to obtain at least the minimal resources that this committee must have at a time when it faces critical issues, the like of which it or the country or the Congress have not faced in 50 years.

So that happily I want to announce to my colleagues that thanks to the tremendous cooperative spirit, most particularly, though not exclusively, to the majority members of the House Administration Committee who are very sympathetic, but not exclusively so. I am happy to announce, as I said before, that my whole intent and purpose to proceed as chairman must be and as much as it is humanly possible to do so on a bipartisan basis. I cannot see any other expeditious, efficacious way of proceeding, other than as far as we can obtain a consent approach.

Our committee is a large one. It has a total of 51 members. When I first came aboard this committee, and I have been on it since I first came to the Congress 28 years ago, it was about half this size. The complexity may seem to be impossible there, but it is not; mostly because I think my colleagues know the sense of respect that I have for every one of my colleagues.

I have always worked with them, I would say, in the 28 years that I have been there. It is well over close to 6,000 different human beings, individuals, male and female, Ph.D.'s, retired business executives, you name them, atomic submarine commanders. I have worked with these marvelous, marvelous representatives coming from the midst of our people, so that I have nothing but the utmost confidence, and thus far nothing to indicate other-

wise, that as meddlesome as these problems will be, we will confront and overcome them together with our colleagues in the Senate, where we have also a brand new chairman of the Senate Banking Committee who has been a long-time friend, I might say, and who is a very, very effective member of that body, we will work in as close and harmonious way as I think in the history of these two bodies.

So that I am optimistic, even though I do not want to underestimate the size of the problem. That is just one problem.

Unfortunately, we have a conjunction of historical events that are joining forces to complicate the situation as our country sees the conditions of its general financial institutions, not just exclusively the savings and loans.

The restructuring of the world in that respect, the collapse of the systems that have been created in the last year of the war and immediately following the war and those systems that have been in place in our country internally, some of them like the S&L industry since 1933 or 1934.

It was bound to happen. I will refer my colleagues who are interested to a history where I have spoken in anticipation of some of the issues we are in the midst of as far and as long ago as 25 years ago. They are all in the RECORD. It is not what I am saying now.

Regardless, there is one issue that today I want to report that we gave precedence to the moment even before the committee was organized and we could not even technically call these sessions hearings, but we did 24 hours after the 101st Congress met for the first time. We had hearings on that day, January 4, and the following day, January 5, in order to look into the question of the lesser developed countries' debt situation as it impacted on the safety and soundness of our financial institutions in the United States.

Recently the newspapers have been reporting very troubling events happening in such great countries as Venezuela where the newly installed president had said at the very outset at the time he took his oath of office that one of the biggest problems they were confronting was in trying to meet their debt servicing obligations which we were impacting detrimentally on their domestic social services, such as health and welfare and other broad aspects of their society.

So with great regret we read recently of the riots in every one of the principal cities of Venezuela, with considerable loss of life and directly attributable at the time to the onerous burdens announced by the new president in respect to economic restrictions and controls in order to be able to meet the minimal requirements of the debt servicing program.

On January 4, we had testimony of a broad range from several witnesses. The most impressive and the most dramatic witness was the gentleman representing the UNICEF of the United Nations who was also a distinguished member from Great Britain. His presentation I will be glad to provide my colleagues on request. I will be glad to give them a copy. It was most dramatic. He pinpointed and brought down to the realm of reality what the net cost had been in every one of these internationally debt ridden countries, with a net total deficiency in the world's population of more than half a million children who because of deprivation of the minimal health care in those particular countries which had been drastically reduced, mostly in order to have the necessary finances with which to meet the debt servicing, that this was a condition prevalent in almost every country that was saddled for whatever reason with heavy indebtedness.

Now, I spoke out first in 1979 on this House floor warning about the dangerous overhang of the incremental exponential increase in the principal banks of our country's extending loans to countries that have variously been called Third World countries. I detest that phrase. There is no such thing as a Third World country any more than there is a third grade citizen in our country. They are all members of the human race. They all share the destiny of our globe with us. They may be lesser developed, which is a more appropriate term, but so were we at one time in our developmental history.

I think the beautiful thing about it is that just like our country emerged from a lesser developed country to a leader in the world, the example set by some of the countries that just 20 years ago, India, for example—and I might say by way of parenthesis I had the great honor of hosting the very distinguished, the very unique Ambassador from India to the United States this morning for breakfast here in the House of Representatives.

□ 1150

It was a thrill to hear the report of how this Nation has risen from dependency to self-subsistency in the question of, say, agricultural products or food, how it has literally emerged from a lesser development status to one of a progressive nation, one that in so many respects is, frankly, a lot more democratic than what we like to consider is the case even in our own country, despite a tremendous diversity in ethnic, religious, racial differences. I think this is the great hope.

Mr. SPEAKER, I can recall more than 20 years ago and the emphasis that President Kennedy and his wife placed on our relations with India, which I think were a tremendous contribution that has yet to be recorded here in our country. At that time India was considered a dependent nation, and we were actually involved in offering and extending the help such as our country was able to do at that time, which I think, to the everlasting glory and credit of our country, was substantial and should also be recognized today.

In 1979, having been chairman of the Subcommittee on International Finance, I was well-versed with the economic and financial structure of these lesser developed countries then, mostly in Latin America, and I knew that the overhang that rose in less than 1½ years from $3 billion to over $45 billion was one that would place in jeopardy the ability of those nations to pay back. I wish I had been wrong, but I had enough reason and enough factual information to raise my voice here on the House floor. There was not attention paid to it except, to his everlasting credit, the late chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Arthur Burns, may his soul rest in peace, because he has passed on since then. He must have read my speech, because he called me the very next day and asked me to have breakfast with him.

The history I reported here several times, but he, too, expressed his concern then. The only thing that aroused my greater concern was his telling me that he did not think there was much he could do. I have felt all along that there was a great deal the Chairman of the Federal Reserve could do, could have done, and should be doing, and in any event, we recognize the seriousness of that for that reason.

I have had visitors, as yesterday, from mostly very laudable church groups, one known as the Interfaith Group, that works in African countries as well as Latin American countries, and I might say, as I have said all during the time, I was highly critical of President Reagan and his policies or lack of policies in Central America, particularly when I was asked, "Well, if you are so smart, what would you do?" I said, "If I had it in my power, I would bring back every soldier we have there, and, instead, send the ministers, the priests, the rabbis, the church groups; instead of tanks, I would send them water tanks, I would send them doctors, I would send them nurses," because this is what Fidel Castro has been doing. They are not more enamored in those countries of Fidel Castro then we are, but the difference is that those leaders have had a more realistic perception of what that world is like than what we have had unfortunately.

Mr. Speaker, that was my complaint for 8 years that I sustained without cessation, and I think the results clearly show that. I wish I had been wrong there, too, but it was obvious that with this tie-in, eventually our principal fi-

nancial institutions would be faced with a dangerous overhang, and given the extraordinary amount to which they have been willing to lend in view of their capitalization structure, that was the main reason I spoke out as I continue to.

In the meanwhile, though, things have happened. We had as witnesses on that day, January 4, spokesmen such as this United Nations spokesman, but we also had very able witnesses from the private banking sector. We had a gentleman who reported what the private banking sector in the last 2 years has fully recognized and attempted to do something about such as restructuring their reserves, writing off, in effect, by being able to allocate those reserves, a substantial amount of that debt. However, a lot remains to be done.

I am happy to say that in my first meeting with the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Brady, on November 23, I expressed my concern with respect to that as much as I did with respect to the S&L crisis. I think it still is an area, especially with the developments and the fast pace in such countries as Venezuela and in other countries, and particularly in Africa.

I had a very distinguished African church leader visit yesterday in company with representatives from the interfaith groups or committees. They are really an inspired and great group. These are Americans who have gone way beyond just the common challenge and ordinary duties. The expression I heard from this gentleman was one of distress, so we are communicating with the Treasury. I wrote the Secretary of the Treasury about 3 weeks ago or more right on the eve of the group of seven countries meeting, their finance ministers. I pled and asked, and I am going to renew that plea, that the Secretary take the lead and get the group of seven, with American leadership.

Our problem has been that for 8 years particularly of Reaganism we have retreated to that isolationism that led us to so much mischief before and unilateral action. I will ask my colleagues of what avail was it for the President to have exceeded his constitutional rights in an attempt to knock off Qadhafi. Qadhafi is still around, and Reagan is not. How did that resolve anything? Of what avail was it for us to have poured over $4 billion and untold resources and military help, the loss of some of our military personnel in Central America? We are not any closer to a happy solution there than we were in 1981. In fact, we are worse off.

That is a terrible option to start off with unilateral, with retrogression, to the Calvin Coolidge year of gunboat diplomacy and marines which was calamitous and will continue to exact a price yet undetermined of us.

Mr. Speaker, I am very hopeful that President Bush, although he might have been the Vice President of Reagan, he is now on his own, and I happen to have high respect for President Bush. I am hopeful that with his basic instincts, humanitarian, and I believe him when he says that his desire is a kinder and gentler type of world and approach. I sincerely believe him. I know he is sincere, and I am appealing to that. I am directing another plea to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Incidentally, today's newspapers revealed that they are seriously working on some plan that will emanate from the Treasury of our country over and above whatever was considered to be the so-called Secretary Baker plan. The Secretary Baker plan did give for that time some creative attempt. Whether it is true, as the critics say, that it never really took off or it did not, the main thing is that for that time and during that period, it served a good purpose. It indicated that the United States is concerned. It wants to do something about the problem. I am very satisfied that Secretary Brady and the Department of the Treasury will come out with something viable that I hope I will be able to report.

As far as the committee is concerned, now that we have the subcommittees formed, it is my hope and intention to see how we can proceed on the basis of the Subcommittee on International Financial Questions which we merged. We had two separate committees on international matters, international trade, international financial institutions, and we merged those when we organized the committee in the last week of January.

□ 1200

With that, Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD at this point a succinct summary of this issue of the Third World or the lesser developed country debt situation and problem, essentially prepared by one of our very able staff members whom I have designated to take care of this particular subject matter, Mr. Dennis Kane.

The article referred is as follows:

RECENT UPRISING IN VENEZUELA THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG?

Last week between 250 and 500 civilians were killed in violent street riots that broke out in virtually all major cities of Venezuela after President Carlos Andres Perez announced tough economic reforms aimed at fulfilling portions of a new IMF structural adjustment program. Steep rises in the price of oil, and bus fares led to the rioting. Venezuela President Perez was quoted as saying, "the three days of violent street protests should teach world leaders about the importance of third world debt." Mr. Perez also stated that Venezuela's debt payments had reached as much as 70% of export earnings.

The recent riots are discouraging because Venezuela is Latin America's richest country and has enjoyed the continent's most stable democracy. But the riots do not come as a great surprise when you consider the human suffering that continues to occur as a result of the crisis. As the new Chairman of the House Banking Committee, the first set of hearings I called dealt with the status of third world debt crisis. At those hearings, held in early January, witness after witness testified that the Third World debt crisis had deteriorated further over recent months as unemployment increased, economic growth continued to decline and per capita income levels were reduced to levels experienced during the 1970's. "Tensions are high," the witnesses repeated, it was only a matter of time before the pent-up frustrations of the people of the developing world were unleashed in an incident such as the one in Venezuela.

The Administration's LDC debt initiative—the Baker Plan—has at best provided very limited results in solving the debt crisis. During the 1980's, nation after nation has renegotiated its external debt, and recent evidence shows that while commercial banks are relatively safe from LDC exposure, in Mexico, Central America, South America and Sub-Saharan Africa social and economic progress are on the decline and the volatility of the situation is rapidly escalating, as the impoverished, their children and the elderly are bearing the brunt of the economic reform packages espoused by the IMF and reluctantly promoted by the leaders of those nations. Most important, testimony before the Banking Committee revealed that children and the poor are suffering the most as heavily indebted governments, trying to cut federal government budget deficits, often reduce nutrition, education and medical care support programs designed to aid children and the poor.

The developing country debt crisis has reached a critical juncture. The U.S. financial system, the deposit insurance fund, and individual commercial banks are no longer in financial jeopardy because of the debt crisis, and the same can be said of other industrialized nations. Policy makers in the industrialized countries are slowly beginning to realize that the human suffering caused by the debt crisis is multiplying, and that the problem is growing in magnitude, not shrinking. The U.S. and other industrialized nations must make an immediate concerted effort to deal with the crisis before the democratic governments of the third world are displaced.

Future U.S. relations with many of the fragile democracies of the developing nations are dependent on a compassionate and viable resolution of the crisis. It is essential that the U.S. take a leadership role in ensuring such an outcome. The future of the debtor countries is theirs to decide, and hundreds of millions of lives are at stake. Any assistance the U.S. can provide to secure our future friendly relationship with those nations is worth the cost. The World is anxiously awaiting the Bush Administration's new debt initiative.

BACKGROUND

Despite nearly a decade of costly adjustments, Lesser Developed Countries (LDC's) remain mired in the debt crisis. Social conditions have deteriorated as unemployment mounts, investment is notoriously weak, and per capita output persists substantially lower than at the beginning of the decade.

Massive and largely unforeseen swings in interest rates, commodities prices, exchange rates, and capital flows were key causes of the current crisis along with protracted fiscal laxity and economic mismanagement. While negative financial transfers, lower

export prices, reduced domestic output, employment, and investment have troubled LDC's since the early 1980's, the social costs have been harsh as economic tensions in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa have put threatening strains on the new and fragile democracies of those regions.

BAKER PLAN

The Baker Plan of 1985 emphasized that a combination of economic growth, structural macroeconomic reforms, and new lending from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), commercial banks and multilateral development banks (MDB's) could safeguard existing debt-service arrangements and eventually restore creditworthiness in the LDC's. The Baker Plan strategy has been modified somewhat by encouraging creditors to adopt a "menu" of market-based options when rescheduling LDC debt. One reason the Baker Plan has been ineffective in resolving the crisis has been the reluctance of commercial banks to provide new funds to the LDC's. Without new funds to spur captial investment, economic growth remains stagnant and in some cases has declined.

Another provision of the Baker Plan called for the LDC's to reduce capital flight as a condition of new loans. The Morgan Guaranty Trust Company conservatively estimates that Latin American countries have lost $100 billion dollars to capital flight in recent years. If the LDC's are to experience sustainable economic growth, not only must new loans be provided, but funds lost to capital flight must be repatriated to ensure adequate levels of capital expenditure. Since 1985 debtor countries have made progress with adjustment measures, although that progress has been uneven. Many LDC's have privatized many public enterprises, increased nontraditional exports, and lowered federal budget deficits. But this is not enough, LDC's must regain the confidence of their domestic savers in order to restore capital investment to adequate levels.

While the Baker Plan was ineffective in solving the debt crisis and needs to be replaced, it did afford commercial banks worldwide time to reserve against their LDC exposure.

STATUS OF DEBT CRISIS IN 1989

World Bank staff estimate that the total debt of developing countries at year-end 1988 will reach $1.3 trillion, or roughly 50% of their combined GNP. This is an increase of $39 billion, or 3% over the debt outstanding at year-end 1987, and represents a much slower nominal growth rate than the previous year which saw an 11% increase in debt outstanding. The slower debt buildup can be attributed to three main factors:

(1) Commercial bank lending dropped from $29 billion in 1982, to negative $1.6 billion in 1986 and then grew to a positive $7.5 billion in 1987 ($5.2 billion of that amount went to Brazil to pay interest on their debt);

(2) There was a growth in voluntary debt reduction by commercial banks led by a dramatic growth in debt-for-equity swaps ($8.8 billion during first half of 1988, an increase of 88% over all of 1987) particularly in Brazil, Chile and Mexico;

(3) Favorable exchange rate changes caused a slowdown in the rate of debt accumulation.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS THWARTED

Per Capita Income among LDC's, particularly in Africa and Latin America have largely decreased, or at best remained static since 1980. Children have suffered severely as capital investment in medical care, sanitation and education facilities have been delayed in order to pay interest and principal on foreign obligations. Unemployment has made finding good jobs at decent wages progressively difficult. After a 17-year period (1964-1980) of uninterrupted economic expansion (average growth of 6%), Latin America has not once in the past seven years managed to expand by even 4%.

POLITICAL STABILITY THREATENED

Venezuela is not the only nation experiencing social turmoil as a result of the debt crisis. The recent Mexican Presidential election is proof of the political shakiness associated with the debt crisis as the ruling party nearly lost the general election because of domestic discontent with social conditions caused in large part by the debt crisis. Argentine President Alfonsin weathered a coup attempt in December, and with general elections scheduled for May, a top level economic advisor to the leading presidential candidate has been quoted as saying "interest payments on foreign debt are unnecessary and unproductive expenses". Reacting to untenable debt situations, Venezuela, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, and Mexico each entered rescheduling during 1988. In addition, finance ministers of seven leading Latin American nations met recently and drafted a proposal to be presented to U.S. officials on ways to reduce foreign debt.

SAFETY OF U.S. FINANCIAL SYSTEM NOT THREATENED BY THE DEBT CRISIS

Testifying before the House Banking Committee the Comptroller of the Currency, Robert L. Clarke stated, "while the LDC debt exposure continues to be a concern to banks and bank regulators, the vulnerability of the U.S. banking system to LDC debt performance has lessened significantly." Concurrently, L. William Seidman, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, stated, "It is the FDIC's conclusion that the LDC debt situation, in and of itself, poses no discernible threat to the financial condition of the FDIC. While large LDC debt exposure by some major banks will be with us for some years to come, at this time FDIC cannot foresee any bank failures resulting from LDC debt exposure alone."

U.S. commercial banks, led by Citicorp wrote-off over $10 billion in LDC debt in 1987 and 1988. The money center banks reduced their exposure to highly indebted countries (HIC's) from an average of over 125% of equity in 1983 to 70% of equity at year-end 1988. At present, the top 20 U.S. commercial banks hold 90% of outstanding private U.S. loans to HIC's. Regional Banks have sold their LDC loans and apparently plan no further lending to most LDC's. While the threat to the U.S. financial system has abated, the outlook for new commercial bank lending to LDC's is far from pleasant.

HOW THE DEBT CRISIS AFFECTS US DOMESTICALLY

The debt crisis does more than affect our future political and economic relations with the Third World. Several major domestic social problems—the trade deficit, the drug problem, and environmental concerns—can be linked to the LDC debt crisis. Resolution of the debt crisis, can assist in resolving these national concerns.

THE DRUG PROBLEM

The developing nations are the largest producers of illegal drugs consumed in our country. The debt crisis is part of the reason. Economic growth among the developing nations is at best stagnant, and since unemployment is so high in legal sectors of these societies, there is often little alternative for farmers and laborers but to work in production of drug-related crops. In testimony before the House Banking Committee in January, Reverend Bryan Hehir, Counselor to the Department of Social Development and World Peace, U.S. Catholic Conference told a story about Tom Burns, a Maryknoll missionary working in Peru. Reverend Hehir recalled Mr. Burns saying, "people in the village I lived in, the young people, had basically three choices. They could become thieves, they could work in the drug trade, or they could join the communist-backed rebel group, the "Shining Path." The Reverend Hehir went on to say, "those three choices are not defined by the debt problem, but the debt problem has a lot to do with the possibility of those kids escaping such a dim future."

Needless to say, drug abuse is a cancer to our society. It increases crime and causes our society to divert a substantial portion of its resources to fighting drug related criminal activities. Drug abuse has a significant affect on worker productivity, and generally is responsible for weakening the very social fabric that for generations made us proud to call ourselves "Americans." While solving the debt crisis will not solve our nation's drug problem, it can help reduce the source of drugs by alleviating the causes that make people in developing nations turn to drug production as a source of their livelihood.

TRADE PROBLEM

The debt crisis in developing countries has definitely harmed U.S. trade. Developing countries must increase their exports if they are to generate revenue sufficient to retire their external debts and to import U.S. agricultural and other products. In order to continue servicing their external goods, and drastically reduced capital investment in domestic industries that produce goods for exports. The result of this dilemma is to further reduce income within the group of LDC's while also reducing income in the U.S. because we would have exported more agricultural and other goods to those nations. In his recent book, "Latin American Debt," Pedro-Pablo Kuczynski, Chairman of First Boston International states that U.S. exporters—especially farm and machinery exporters—have lost at least $75 billion in exports to Latin America since 1982. Volume of this magnitude would certainly help bring down the U.S. trade deficit. A Department of Agriculture report succinctly summed up the trade portion part of the problem by saying, "the developing countries will be unable to afford new credit or to stimulate economic growth because most of their export earnings will be required to service existing debt."

Finding a viable resolution to the debt crisis will not only advance social and economic progress in the developing countries, it will also increase U.S. exports and help reduce our trade deficit.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM

Last year's dismal drought and torrid temperatures once again focused the Nation's attention on the environment and the alarming trend towards global warming and severe climatic change often referred to as the "greenhouse effect". A recent New York Times article by Philip Shabecoff stated, "Current climate models predict that average global temperatures will rise by several degrees Fahrenheit in the next century. The warming is expected to cause major changes in climate patterns as well as a rise

in sea level as heat causes the oceans to expand and glaciers to melt." Brazil provides a vivid example of how the debt crisis is partially responsible for accelerating the so-called greenhouse effect.

After giving up hope of finding a decent job in Rio de Janeiro or Sao Paulo, many Brazilians have headed west on highways and roads financed by World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank to burn tropical rain forest in order to clear the way for farming, development and the hope of a new life. The burning of the rain forest, which can be seen from space, adds excessive carbon dioxide and other gasses into the atmosphere, preventing infrared radiation from escaping, thus heating up the earth. Some scientists estimate that as much as 10% of the particle matter responsible for trapping the infrared radiation within the atmosphere is due to the burning rain forests of Brazil.

The danger of ozone depletion, caused in large part by the chlorofluorocarbons used as coolants in refrigerators and air conditioners, for making plastic foams, and as cleaning solvents for microcomputer circuitry, is also a grave concern of world scientists. At a recent 124 nation conference on this critical problem, many Third World nations expressed the view that they would delay joining a ban on chemicals harmful to the atmosphere's protective ozone shield until industrialized nations committed themselves to financial and technological aid. A nation that cannot adequately employ, feed, and provide proper education and medical care for its population, cannot be expected to devote precious resources to environmental concerns.

Solving the debt crisis will not stop environmental decay. But assistance to LDC's can be accompanied by recommendations for improved natural resource management. The LDC's should improve the methods by which they integrate environmental concerns into development programs. The U.S. should take a leading role in promoting the integration of environmental concerns into development programs.

CONCLUSION

Pedro-Pablo Kuczynski of First Boston International, in testifying before the Banking Committee said, "No debt relief plan by itself will solve the debt problem: Domestic reform and capital inflows are the key ingredients. Debt relief, however, is an important adjunct that could, on a case-by-case basis, speed both." I would like to expand upon Mr. Kuczynski's thoughts by saying that the IMF, the multilateral development banks, and the creditor nations themselves should continue to encourage domestic economic reforms within the debtor countries and should ensure that the environmental protection and drug enforcement policies of those nations are improved. Most importantly, the creditor governments and international agencies should, hand-in-hand with structural adjustment programs, provide aid, through direct appropriation if necessary, to ensure adequate levels of nutrition, health care, and education for the children and impoverished of the debtor nations. Human capital as portrayed by the lives of the children and impoverished inhabitants of those countries is clearly the most precious resource the debtor nations cannot afford to squander. The future of the debtor countries is theirs to decide. Any assistance the U.S. can provide to resolve the debt crisis will be a very wise investment in that it will help secure our future friendly relationship with those democratic nations.

The Banking Committee eagerly awaits the Bush Administration's debt proposal. Upon proper examination of the plan, we will react appropriately to ensure the safety and soundness of our financial system while at the same time advancing future friendly relations with the heavily indebted nations.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SCHIFF) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DAVIS, for 10 minutes, today.

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, for 45 minutes, today.

Mrs. BENTLEY, for 60 minutes, on March 14.

Mrs. BENTLEY, for 60 minutes, on March 15.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PANETTA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, on March 13.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, on March 14.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, on March 15.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, on March 16.

Mrs. BOXER, for 60 minutes, on March 14.

Mr. ECKART, for 60 minutes, on March 14.

Mr. SMITH of Florida, for 60 minutes, on March 16.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SCHIFF) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. COUGLIN.

Mr. MILLER of Washington.

Mr. MARTIN of Illinois.

Mr. LEWIS of Florida.

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

Mr. CRANE in two instances.

Mr. SKEEN.

Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH.

Mrs. BENTLEY in five instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. TRAXLER.

Mr. STARK.

Mr. OWENS of Utah.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

Mr. BOGGS.

Mr. LELAND.

Mr. FASCELL.

Mr. FRANK.

Mr. VALENTINE.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution concerning peace and famine relief in Sudan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 13, 1989, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

741. A letter from the Chairperson, Retirement Trust, Navy Resale and Services Support Office, Department of the Navy, transmitting the annual report on the Navy Resale and Services Support Office retirement plan for the 1987 plan year, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

742. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on the use of excess currency required by the Conference Report 100-983 on appropriations for the foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs.

743. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the report on worker rights reporting, pursuant to Public Law 100-418, section 2207; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. BRYANT, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. WOLPE, and Mr. BILBRAY):

H.R. 1333. A bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 to strengthen the registration and enforcement requirements of that act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. APPLEGATE:

H.R. 1334. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to remove a limitation relating to the payment of pension to veterans furnished hospital care by the Veterans' Administration on a long-term basis; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. APPLEGATE (for himself, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. PARKER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. PENNY, and Mr. JONES of Georgia):

H.R. 1335. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase rates of compensation and disability and dependency compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and survivors of such veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. APPLEGATE (for himself, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. MONTGOMERY, and Mr. STUMP):

H.R. 1336. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to reduce from 2 years to 1 year the period of time that a surviving spouse must have been married to a veteran who dies while in receipt of compensation for a service-connected disability in order for the surviving spouse to be eligible for dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 1337. A bill to provide for a calendar and detailed schedule of events in the B-2 Advanced Technology Bomber Program for the purpose of advising Congress in a timely fashion of pertinent unclassified data about the program, consistent with the national security of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BLAZ (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO):

H.R. 1338. A bill to provide for the disposition of excess Federal land located on Guam, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, Government Operations, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. COURTER (for himself and Mr. GALLO):

H.R. 1339. A bill to roll back the expanded east coast plan issued by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. DAVIS:

H.R. 1340. A bill to establish within the Department of Transportation a new Federal Maritime Administration, to consolidate within that Administration certain functions of the Federal Government relating to maritime transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1341. A bill to authorize the Coast Guard environmental compliance account, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1342. A bill to provide for the end strength for the Coast Guard Selected Reserve for fiscal years 1988 and 1989, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1343. A bill to improve the administration, management, and law enforcement capabilities of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1344. A bill to provide a uniform definition for the term United States vessel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE LUGO:

H.R. 1345. A bill entitled, "The Virgin Islands Reunification Act"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DONNELLY:

H.R. 1346. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide certain restrictions on the use of tax-exempt bonds issued to provide offices related to sewage management; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FIELDS:

H.R. 1347. A bill to amend the Panama Canal Act of 1979 with respect to compensation for certain members of the Panama Canal Commission, to extend retirement eligibility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1348. A bill to make certain technical changes to the Panama Canal Compensation Fund Act of 1988; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FRANK:

H.R. 1349. A bill to amend the definition of who may be a debtor under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1350. A bill to limit the modification of all collective bargaining agreements subject to the Railway Labor Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLLOWAY (for himself, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. McCOLLUM):

H.R. 1351. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a certain prohibition against the use of fetal tissue obtained pursuant to induced abortions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HOPKINS (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BLILEY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FISH, Mr. HENRY, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TALLON, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, and Mr. WHITTAKER):

H.R. 1352. A bill to provide that receipts and disbursements of the highway trust fund, the airport and airway trust fund, and the inland waterways trust fund will not be included in the totals of the congressional budget or the budget of the U.S. Government as submitted by the President, and to adjust the maximum deficit amounts prescribed by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to reflect the change in budget calculations; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, Government Operations, and Rules.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan (for himself and Mr. MOODY):

H.R. 1353. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for improvements in services to applicants and beneficiaries under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program and the Supplemental Security Income Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN (for himself, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. BATES, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ECKART, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. MANTON, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. SLATTERY, and Mr. SWIFT):

H.R. 1354. A bill to strengthen the authority of the Federal Trade Commission respecting fraud committed in connection with sales made with a telephone; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MAZZOLI (for himself and Mr. FISH):

H.R. 1355. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide to aliens who are nationals of certain foreign states in crises authorization to remain temporarily in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MRAZEK (for himself, Mr. BATES, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. STARK, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. WALGREN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. WILSON, Mr. MANTON, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. VENTO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Ms. SCHNEIDER):

H.R. 1356. A bill to prohibit the importation into the United States of Australian kangaroos and products made therefrom; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 1357. A bill to modify the navigation project for Morro Bay, CA, to direct the Secretary of the Army to extend and deepen the entrance channel for Morro Bay Harbor to a depth of 40 feet, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. PENNY (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. STUMP, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ROBINSON, and Mr. DORNAN of California):

H.R. 1358. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, with respect to the Montgomery GI bill, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs and Armed Services.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 1359. A bill to amend title IV of the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988 with respect to the U.S. Bipartisan Commission on Comprehensive Health Care; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 1360. A bill to revitalize trade between the United States and Mexico and to stimulate the international competitiveness of both countries; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Rules.

By Mr. RUSSO:

H.R. 1361. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER (for herself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. YATRON, Mr. DE LUGO, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. ROE, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. KOLTER, Mrs. LLOYD, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GORDON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. DAVIS):

H.R. 1362. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to afford tax relief to real estate developers, builders, and individuals who take measures to prevent radon from entering their buildings or homes, and to reimburse Federal employees for the cost of such measures when made incident to a transfer; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Government Operations.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 1363. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to afford tax relief to real estate developers, builders, and individ-

uals who take measures to prevent radon from entering their buildings or homes, and to reimburse Federal employees for the cost of such measures when made incident to a transfer; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Government Operations.

By Mr. SKEEN:

H.R. 1364. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of certain historic military forts in the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DENNY SMITH:

H.R. 1365. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals a credit against income tax for the purchase and installation of locks and other security devices on residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STALLINGS:

H.R. 1366. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a fee on the importation of silver bullion; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TANNER:

H.R. 1367. A bill to apply, under the Medicare prospective payment program, the area wage factor for Shelby County, TN, to Jackson-Madison County General Hospital in Jackson, TN; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VOLKMER (for himself and Mr. MORRISON of Washington):

H.R. 1368. A bill to amend the joint resolution entitled a "Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell timber within the Tongass National Forest," and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself and Mr. GOODLING):

H.R. 1369. A bill to authorize funds for international business studies in honor of the public services of Maureen and Mike Mansfield, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BUECHNER:

H.J. Res. 182. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning April 2, 1989, as "National Child Care Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. BYRON:

H.J. Res. 183. Joint resolution recognizing the National Fallen Firefighters' Memorial at the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, MD, as the official national memorial to volunteer and career firefighters who die in the line of duty; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HERTEL (for himself and Mr. RITTER):

H.J. Res. 184. Joint resolution designating June 14, 1989, as "Baltic Freedom Day", and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LOWERY of California (for himself and Mr. DERRICK):

H.J. Res. 185. Joint resolution designating the month of November 1989 as "National Alzheimer's Disease Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself and Mr. GINGRICH):

H.J. Res. 186. Joint resolution designating April 28, 1989, as "Flight Attendant Safety Professionals' Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. PORTER):

H. Con. Res. 70. Concurrent resolution expressing grave concern over the rapidly deteriorating condition of ethnic Albanians living in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois (for herself, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. SOLOMON):

H. Res. 106. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to restore the committee system to its rightful role in the legislative process; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

Mr. HORTON introduced a bill (H.R. 1370) for the relief of Chi Chia Long; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 5: Mr. VENTO, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN, and Mr. GLICKMAN.

H.R. 22: Mrs. BYRON, Mr. WOLPE, and Mr. HEFNER.

H.R. 118: Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. THOMAS of California, and Mr. STANGELAND.

H.R. 140: Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. AUCOIN, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. WHEAT, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. WILSON.

H.R. 235: Mr. PACKARD.

H.R. 239: Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. KOLTER, and Mr. PICKETT.

H.R. 267: Mr. NIELSON of Utah.

H.R. 402: Mr. FRANK, Mr. COELHO, Mr. GALLO, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. LELAND, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MFUME, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. BOSCO, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. WILSON, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. GARCIA, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. COURTER, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. GINGRICH.

H.R. 461: Mr. DANNEMEYER.

H.R. 463: Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.R. 467: Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. TORRES, Mr. ROYBAL, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. OWENS of New York, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. COURTER, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, and Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 518: Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HERGER, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. LIVINGSTON, and Mr. TAUZIN.

H.R. 546: Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 563: Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. FISH, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. SOLARZ.

H.R. 575: Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, and Mr. WALSH.

H.R. 583: Mr. PEASE and Mr. EDWARDS of California.

H.R. 631: Mr. BOEHLERT and Mrs. BENTLEY.

H.R. 634: Mr. RINALDO, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. NAGLE, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. MINETA, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Mr. TAUZIN.

H.R. 669: Mr. MAZZOLI.

H.R. 707: Mr. COURTER.

H.R. 750: Mr. HENRY and Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 762: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. HEFNER, and Mr. WISE.

H.R. 844: Mr. DANNEMEYER.

H.R. 845: Mr. DANNEMEYER.

H.R. 848: Mr. MACHTLEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. DANNEMEYER, and Mr. DORNAN of California.

H.R. 876: Mr. DICKS, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. ECKART, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. CARR, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mr. DEWINE.

H.R. 904: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. HOPKINS, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. RAY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MFUME, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. WELDON, Mr. PORTER, Mr. EMERSON, and Mr. ROGERS.

H.R. 951: Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BORSKI, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. PEASE, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROSE, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. TRAXLER, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 982: Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. WISE, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. DYSON, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. PETRI, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. GRANT, Mr. BONIOR, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. WELDON, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BATES, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. COELHO, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr.

GALLO, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 1091: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut and Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 1208: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 1244: Mr. GUARINI.

H.R. 1295: Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. TALLON, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. OLIN, Mr. STALLINGS, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. HUTTO.

H.R. 1311: Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida.

H.J. Res. 31: Ms. OAKAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. GRAY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. TORRES, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. SHARP, Mr. WELDON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. COOPER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. BILBRAY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. FISH, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. BATES, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN, and Mr. BOUCHER.

H.J. Res. 94: Mr. BARNARD, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STENHOLM, and Mr. TORRICELLI.

H.J. Res. 117: Mr. FOLEY, Mr. COELHO, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. DYSON, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. ESPY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FROST, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. GRANT, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. JONTZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. THOMAS A LUKEN, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. MARLENEE, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MOODY, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OLIN, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PARKER, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. PAXON, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. RAY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. ROTH, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SLATTERY, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. TALLON, Mr. TANNER, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. VENTO, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WEBER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YATRON.

H.J. Res. 124: Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. CHENEY, Mr. COURTER, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. NATCHER, and Mr. VANDER JAGT.

H.J. Res. 169: Mr. DIXON and Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN.

H. Res. 61: Mr. MADIGAN and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H. Res. 102: Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. FISH, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. SKAGGS.