

attention to food safety. I welcome the President's increased interest in the safety of imported food products, and when his proposal is transmitted to the Congress, I will closely examine it to determine if it is, in fact, an effective and adequate response to this problem.

As chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, I want to make sure that our current programs are being effectively managed and that both existing and new resources are efficiently administered to promote safe food, especially imported food.

Mr. President, the safety of food product imports is literally a life-and-death issue for many Americans, especially our elderly and our children. Food safety deserves close attention of the administration and the Congress, and I look forward to working with my colleagues in the months ahead as my subcommittee continues its investigation and conducts hearings on this important matter.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, September 30, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,413,146,011,397.34. (Five trillion, four hundred thirteen billion, one hundred forty-six million, eleven thousand, three hundred ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents)

One year ago, September 30, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,224,811,000,000. (Five trillion, two hundred twenty-four billion, eight hundred eleven million)

Five years ago, September 30, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$4,064,621,000,000. (Four trillion, sixty-four billion, six hundred twenty-one million)

Ten years ago, September 30, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,350,277,000,000 (Two trillion, three hundred fifty billion, two hundred seventy-seven million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$3 trillion—\$3,062,869,011,397.34 (Three trillion, sixty-two billion, eight hundred sixty-nine million, eleven thousand, three hundred ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents) during the past 10 years.

U.S. FOREIGN OIL CONSUMPTION FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26TH

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports that for the week ending September 26, the U.S. imported 8,262,000 barrels of oil each day, 1,726,000 barrels more than the 6,536,000 imported each day during the same week a year ago.

Americans relied on foreign oil for 56.5 percent of their needs last week, and there are no signs that the upward spiral will abate. Before the Persian Gulf war, the United States obtained approximately 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970's, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Anybody else interested in restoring domestic production of oil? By U.S. producers using American workers?

Politicians had better ponder the economic calamity sure to occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the United States—now 8,262,000 barrels a day.

BAILEY HOWELL

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, the State of Mississippi is very proud of the induction of Bailey Howell into the Basketball Hall of Fame.

His college career at Mississippi State University still stands as the most impressive in the school's history.

He was second only to Wilt Chamberlain in the 1959 NBA draft, and he became one of the best professional players ever.

Today, he is living in Starkville, MS, where he spends much of his time engaged in church-related activities. He is a wonderful role model for today's star athletes.

I ask unanimous consent that two articles from the Clarion-Ledger describing his great career be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Clarion-Ledger, Sept. 29, 1997]

HOWELL TO ENTER HALL OF FAME

(By Mike Knobler)

Mary Lou Howell will never forget what she said to the 6-foot-7 stranger in 1958 at a Baton Rouge church.

"I asked the dumbest question of all, 'Do you play basketball?'" Howell recalls. "I know he thought, 'Oh, this girl is really dumb.'"

"When I told my father, he said 'He won't be interested in you. He's really big-time.'"

Dad, it turns out, was only half right about Bailey Howell, who has been married to Mary Lou for 38 years and tonight becomes the first Mississippi man inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame.

Bailey Howell's brilliant career, at Mississippi State University and with four NBA teams, included enough honors and statistical superlatives to fill most of this newspaper.

Thirty-eight years after his final MSU season, Howell still holds numerous school records, including highest career scoring average, most points in a game and most rebounds in a game, season or career.

No wonder he was the second player picked in the 1959 NBA draft, behind only Wilt Chamberlain.

But talk to Howell and the people who know him and you hear less about the numbers and more about the man behind them, a man dedicated to his family, to his God and to never-ending competition.

Former Boston Celtics teammate Satch Sanders tells of Howell's approach to pregame layup drills. Most players jogged through them casually; Howell sprinted fullspeed.

"You had to get out of the way," Sanders says. "We'd say, 'Bailey, save something for the game.' His philosophy was: If you ever take it easy going to the basket, there's a strong possibility you'd do that in a game."

Son-in-law Scott Stricklin tells of a two-on-two game he played during his first vacation with the Howell family. It was Stricklin and Howell against the two other sons-in-law.

"The other guys wound up with bruises and knots on their heads," Stricklin says. "He was almost 60 and playing with guys in their 20s, but he was so competitive it was like an NBA championship game."

Howell competes even when he's mowing his lawn. He times himself, always pushing to work faster and more efficiently. "I'm one-third through," he'll shout.

That kind of relentless intensity helped make him a dominating center in college and a six-time all-star forward in the NBA.

Howell won NBA championships with the Celtics in 1968 and 1969 after winning State's first Southeastern Conference championship in 1958. One of Howell's few regrets is that that 24-1 team in 1958 wasn't allowed to try for an NCAA championship. The Bulldogs were chosen for the NCAA Tournament, but Mississippi government leaders barred State from participating because it would have played against racially integrated teams.

Decades later, coach Richard Williams paid his respect to Howell by including him in the official traveling party for State's 1995 trip to the NCAA regionals and its 1996 trip to the Final Four.

VERY SPECIAL HONOR

Delta State University coach Margaret Wade and player Lusia Harris are the only Mississippians in the Basketball Hall of Fame. Howell joins them tonight. He'll be escorted by friend, teammate and Hall of Famer John Havlicek.

"It's just a very special honor and a thrill," Howell says. "To be recognized alongside those individuals that are in there, it's just really, I really struggle with words to express just how special it is."

Bailey and Mary Lou Howell will be accompanied at tonight's induction ceremony in Springfield, Mass., by their three daughters. One of those daughters, Beth Hansen of Jackson, named one of her sons after her dad. Bailey Hansen will be there tonight, too.

Children and family have always been important to Bailey Howell. One time, it carried over onto the basketball court.

As most parents do, Bailey and Mary Lou used to spell out things around the house that they didn't want their young daughters to understand. One night as an opponent lined up for a free throw, Bailey turned to a teammate and said, "If you get this rebound, hit me. I'll be going b-a-c-k-d-double o-r."

During the season, the Howells used to live wherever Bailey played—first Detroit, then Baltimore, then Boston and finally Philadelphia. In the offseason, though, they always returned to Starkville, where Bailey and Mary Lou still live.

When Bailey Howell retired in 1971, he thought about going into coaching.

"At 35, at the age where moving my children was really bothering them, I decided that wasn't something I could do," he says.

But he stayed involved in basketball by working for shoemaker Converse for almost 23 years. And for six of the last seven years, he has served as a role model at the NBA's mandatory rookie orientation camp run by his former teammate Sanders, an NBA vice president.

"He'd talk about staying grounded, thinking in terms of family, religion," Sanders says. "Just homespun good sense. Bailey has always been a highly respected player, but more than that he has always been very grounded. The Hall of Fame as far as I'm concerned will be a better place with Bailey in it."

WORKING FOR CHURCH

Nowadays, Bailey Howell, 60, puts his dedication to work for the Church of Christ in Starkville. Bailey and Mary Lou spent a month this summer with a church group teaching conversational English in Sopot, Poland, near Gdansk.

"His mind is very God-centered," Mary Lou Howell says. "We go to church and to Mississippi State sporting events."

The Bulldogs have had many talented players since Howell, but those who remember Howell's playing days say his ability, charisma and class set him apart.

Lee Baker, then sports editor of the defunct Jackson Daily News, won't forget the night he covered the final game of Howell's junior season at Mississippi State. When Baker arrived home, his wife was in the hospital delivering their son.

He went to the hospital, then headed to the newspaper to write.

"We were going to name him John Berrian, after my grandfather," Baker says. "At the end of my column, I announced the arrival of John Bailey Baker. My wife didn't know her son's name until she read it in the paper."

BAILY HOWELL HIGHLIGHTS

Born Jan. 20, 1937, at Middleton, Tenn.

Elected Mr. Mississippi State by the student body.

Member, Phi Kappa Phi scholastic honor-society.

No. 2 scorer in MSU history with 2,030 points.

Led NCAA in shooting percentage (56.8) in 1957.

Made 10 NBA playoff appearances in 12 seasons.

Averaged 18.7 points and 9.9 rebounds for NBA career.

Upon retirement, ranked among NBA's top 10 in nine categories, including points, rebounds and games played.

BAILY HOWELL'S MSU RECORDS

Scoring average, career: 27.1 points per game.

Point, game: 47 vs. Union, Dec. 4, 1958.

Free throws made, career: 682.

Free throw attempts, career: 892.

Free throws made, season:

243 in 1957-58.

Free-throw attempts, season: 315 in 1957-58.

Rebounds, career: 1,277.

Rebound average, career: 17.0 per game.

Rebounds, season: 492 in 1958.

Rebound average, season: 19.7 per game in 1956-57.

Rebounds, game: 34 vs. LSU, Feb. 1, 1957.

[From the Clarion-Ledger, Sept. 30, 1997]

WITH HOWELL IN SHRINE, CELTICS KEEP WINNING

(By Jeff Donn)

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Baily Howell still shudders at the memory of his first season with the Boston Celtics.

Bob Cousy was retired. Bill Russell was no longer the future of basketball. And the Celtics' march of eight straight NBA championships ended in 1967 when Philadelphia finally broke through.

"My first year there we lost, so here comes the kiss of death!" said Howell, a star at Mississippi State. "Before I even got to the Celtics, the team was getting old together."

Winning, though, had not gotten old to them. With Howell, player-coach Russell, John Havlicek and Sam Jones, they went on to claim the last two of 10 titles within 11 seasons—something no other team has approached. And they have been reaping honors since, their latest on Monday with the entry of Howell into the Basketball Hall of Fame.

Others inducted Monday night were three coaches—Pete Carril of Princeton, Don

Haskins of Texas-El Paso and Antonio Diaz-Miguel of Spain—as well as 1980s NBA scoring leader Alex English and women's stars Denise Curry and Joan Crawford.

Howell, a 6-foot-7, 220-pounder and the forerunner of today's power forward, is the 185th Celtics player and 23rd team entry, including coach Red Auerbach, in the Hall of Fame. No other team approaches those numbers.

Howell averaged 18.7 points and 10 rebounds game.

"Today, everything is such big business," said Howell, 60, who now manages commercial real estate. "The game is a game people love to watch and love to play at all levels. It's not just how much money somebody makes and how much profit."

Carril's Princeton teams made their name by upending more athletic opponents. On the sidelines was Carril, a rumpled elf with mussed hair who gesticulated like a New York City cabby.

Yet Carril, 67, now an assistant coach for the NBA's Sacramento Kings, is the only Division I college coach to win more than 500 games without the help of sports scholarships.

Did Princeton's half-court game and low scores ever get tedious?

"The only time I ever heard the word 'boring' was from the other side," Carril said.

Haskins also made a reputation by outplaying better known opponents. His team—then called Texas Western—fielded five black starters to defeat Adolph Rupp's all-white Kentucky stars in the 1966 NCAA championship.

With his unorthodox high-release jumper, English was the consummate scorer, hitting for 19,682 points in the 1980s, but unable to make it to the NBA Finals.

"He scored so easy and so often that it looked like he was bored out there," Howell said.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, pursuant to section 303 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. sec. 1383), a notice of proposed rulemaking was submitted by the Office of Compliance, U.S. Congress. The notice publishes proposed amendments to regulations previously adopted by the Board implementing various labor and employment and public access laws to covered employees within the legislative branch.

Section 304(b) requires this notice to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, therefore I ask unanimous consent that the notice be printed in the RECORD.

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

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE—THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995: AMENDMENTS TO PROCEDURAL RULES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

Summary: The Executive Director of the Office of Compliance is proposing to amend the Procedural Rules of the Office of Compliance to cover the General Accounting Office ("GAO") and the Library of Congress ("Library") and their employees. The Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 ("CAA"), 2 U.S.C. §§ 1301-1438, applies the rights and protections of eleven labor and employment and public access laws to covered employees and employing offices within the Legislative

Branch. Five sections of the CAA, which apply rights and protections of the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 ("EPPA"), the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act ("WARN Act"), the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Act of 1994 ("USERRA"), and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 ("OSHA Act"), and which prohibit intimidation or reprisal for the exercise of rights under the CAA, become effective with respect to GAO and the Library on December 30, 1997. This Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("NPRM") proposes to extend the coverage of the Procedural Rules to include GAO and the Library and their employees for purposes of proceedings relating to these five sections of the CAA and the general provisions of the rules relating to ex parte communications. These proposed amendments to the Procedural Rules have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance.

Dates: Comments are due within 30 days after the date of publication of this NPRM in the Congressional Record.

Addresses: Submit comments in writing (an original and 10 copies) to the Executive Director, Office of Compliance, Room LA 200, John Adams Building, 110 Second Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20540-1999. Those wishing to receive notification of receipt of comments are requested to include a self-addressed, stamped post card. Comments may also be transmitted by facsimile ("FAX") machine to (202) 426-1913. This is not a toll-free call. Copies of comments submitted by the public will be available for review at the Law Library Reading Room, Room LM-201, Law Library of Congress, James Madison Memorial Building, Washington, D.C., Monday through Friday, between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

For further information contact: Executive Director, Office of Compliance, at (202) 724-9250 (voice), (202) 426-1912 (TTY). This notice will also be made available in large print or braille or on computer disk, upon request to the Office of Compliance.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. Background and Purpose of this Rulemaking

The Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 ("CAA" or the "Act"), Pub. L. 104-1, 109 Stat. 3, 2 U.S.C. §§ 1301-1438, applies the rights and protections of eleven labor and employment and public access laws to covered employees and employing offices within the Legislative Branch. With respect to GAO and the Library, five sections of the CAA will become effective as of December 30, 1997: (a) section 204, applying rights and protections of the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 ("EPPA"), restricts the use of lie detector tests by employing offices; (b) section 205, applying rights and protections of the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act ("WARN Act"), assures covered employees of notice before office closings and mass layoffs; (c) section 206, applying rights and protections of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Act of 1994 ("USERRA"), protects job rights of covered employees who serve in the military and other uniformed services; (d) section 215, applying rights and protections of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 ("OSHA Act"), protects the safety and health of covered employees from hazards in their places of employment; and (e) section 207 forbids intimidation or reprisal against covered employees for exercising rights under other sections of the CAA.

The Procedural Rules of the Office of Compliance establish procedures for considering