SENATE—*Monday, July 23, 1984*

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

God, our Father, as the Senate enters the final phase of the 98th Congress, with less than 50 working days to adjournment, manifest Thy presence throughout the Capitol. When tension polarizes between legislation and election, give discernment, wisdom, and courage to the Senators to make principled, rather than political, decisions.

We praise Thee, good Lord, for the strong leadership the Senate has enjoyed throughout the 97th and 98th Congresses. We thank Thee for the 18 years of effective, efficient, productive public service Senator BAKER has given. We celebrate his integrity—his objectivity—his patience—his fairness—his courage—his balance—and his unflappability. Grant O Lord, that these final days of his leadership will be days of significant achievement which will fulfill his desires and crown his Senate years with total satisfaction. We pray in the name of Him who finished the work He entered history to do. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Chair.

THE CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I thank the Chaplain as well. This might be a good time for me to quit. [Laughter.]

I doubt that I will ever do as well as I have at the hands of our good Chaplain in his remarks today. For all those who in the future may read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to see any reference to my efforts, I commend them to these words. Also, I am not sure he has convinced anybody, least of all the Lord, who sort of watches those things on His own. But I appreciate the remarks of the Chaplain.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, we now have 3 weeks before the next great political uprising, which will be the Republican National Convention in Dallas.

Parenthetically, I still would like to find the man who set the Iowa caucuses in January and the Republican convention in Dallas in August. That has to rank among the worst bureaucratic decisions in the history of the American process.

In any event, we on this side of the aisle will trek to Dallas and celebrate the political verities, truths, and righteousness of the Republican cause, and hope we can do as good a job of behaving ourselves and producing a political extravaganza as our friends on the other side of the aisle did.

They may be surprised to know—but I doubt it—that I watched in rapt attention. I saw my friend the minority leader standing behind my former colleague, former Vice President Mondale, at that convention. I was reassured to know that he was there and was putting his firm hand of leadership on that group.

Seriously, Mr. President, I congratulate my friends on the Democratic side of the aisle and throughout the country for an extraordinary political event, one that was marked by unity and singleness of purpose—notwithstanding that the singleness of that purpose was to defeat all of us on the Republican side; I understand that and even appreciate that, and reciprocate that. But it was indeed a remarkable event and I think a highly successful convention from the standpoint of our Democratic colleagues who tested their duties and obligations so well in San Francisco.

Mr. President, I congratulate as well Vice President Mondale and Representative FERRARO on their nominations. I have often said, and I repeat, that there is no more important secular undertaking in which a public-spirited citizen can engage in politics and in the political endeavor than the nominations of the two great national political parties for President and Vice President of the United States.

In the months ahead, there will be substantial, sometimes even enthusiastic and fiery, disagreement between the nominees of these two great parties. But all of us who watch and occasionally stand back and attempt to view the political process in some perspective understand and realize that it is out of the heat of this political controversy that America has always tested her most important political ideas and concepts.

So there are no winners and losers in the electoral process in this country—only winners—because we sharpen our political instincts, we think about grand things for the future of this country, and we test and assay and evaluate the ideas that are pronounced by the candidates, by the platforms, and by the participants in the political process in the course of these next few important political months before the election in November.

SENATE SCHEDULE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, in terms of our responsibility here in the next 3 weeks, I announced before we went out for the Fourth of July break and Democratic Convention that when we returned, our principal obligation, in the view of the leadership on this side, would be to attempt to complete as much of the appropriation bills and process as was possible.

The Treasury-Postal measure is here and available, and it is the hope of the leadership on this side that we will be able to proceed to that bill immediately after the formalities of the opening of the Senate are disposed of and that we can complete action on that bill as soon as reasonably possible. I do not know how long that will take. I have not yet had an opportunity to confer with the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee and others, but I anticipate that it probably will take more than just today.

After that, the other appropriations bills that are or shortly will be available, I understand, are Agriculture; District of Columbia; military construction; Transportation, when the House passes such a bill, and I hope they will do so shortly; Interior; Labor-HHS, if we receive it in time, and a general supplemental.

That is a major agenda of legislative business in the appropriations field which, by itself, could take all the time available to us before our recess for the Republican National Convention in August.

In addition to that, Mr. President, we have a vote on a motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed House Concurrent Resolution 332, which my colleagues will recall was announced before we went out. The Sakharov resolution was passed by voice vote. Many Senators indicated, however, a desire to have a rollcall vote on that matter. So I anticipate that at a time that is mutually agreeable to both sides—and I will confer with the minority leader on that point—we will schedule that vote as an early item of business.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

I hope that during these 3 weeks, in addition to the various appropriations matters and the one I have just identified, we also may do RCRA, antitrust, research and development, the Grove City bill, a banking bill, a highway bill, a products liability bill, and the debt limit.

I freely confess that I do not believe we can do all of those things. We will have to see how much time is available and which ones of these items have the greatest claim to the priority.

In addition to that, it is the intention of the leadership on this side to ask the Senate to turn to the Wilkinson nomination. That we have done previously and had a good deal of debate. It is my hope that we can get that nomination behind us during this 3-week period.

Mr. President, that is a lot. But I know Senators are interested in what we may be able to do during these 3 weeks, and I thought I would at least publish my want list.

I will give a copy of this to my friend and colleague, the distinguished minority leader, for whatever use he wishes to make of it, but I will, in addition, consult with him on how we arrange the schedule beyond just the appropriations bills during these 3 weeks.

Mr. President, I do not yet know whether there will be votes today. The first day back is not a banner day for attendance, and I once again will consult with the minority leader on that.

I am prepared to ask the Senate to vote on the House Concurrent Resolution 332 matter today if that seems desirable, but, if not, we can arrange to do it tomorrow perhaps.

Mr. President, I think I have used more than my allotted time under the standing order. If so, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed as I have now proceeded for whatever time I have consumed and that the minority leader be given an equal amount of time so the two times are equal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WILSON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the standing order, the Democratic leader is recognized.

THE SENATE MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, with regard to the distinguished majority leader to whom reference was made in the prayer by the Chaplain, we are told in Scripture that a word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. The words that were spoken by the Chaplain were fitly spoken.

I am sure that there would not be a single Senator on this side of the aisle who in his heart would not agree fully with the Chaplain in regard to the laudatory adjectives used by him in describing our very congenial friend, the majority leader, who is always considerate of other Senators in every respect and who is always attempting to accommodate other Senators, as well as he can do so, in spite of the strictures, the circumstances, the problems in the rules and precedents, and the need to move legislation along. I shall have more to say about this on a future day.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the distinguished majority leader referred to the Convention.

I thought that the enthusiasm which was demonstrated especially on that last evening of the convention, with every participant there apparently holding a flag and waving the flag, was infectious. I was glad to see that convention end on such a note of enthusiasm. It was upbeat. And I was encouraged by that spirited ending.

I was concerned that there might be divisiveness. But the convention avoided that divisiveness, and in the end those who ran and failed to reach the goal assured the convention of their support, and I believe that the ticket of Mr. Mondale, the former Vice President of the United States, and Representative FERRARO, will appeal to, hopefully I would say, the majority of the voters this fall. I think it will contribute to a larger turnout of voters than we might otherwise see, which, I believe, will bode well for my party, but more importantly for the country. All of us, I am sure, have noted from time to time with concern, dissatisfaction, and discouragement, the consistently smaller number, percentagewise, of eligible voters in this country who have been going to the polls over the past 20 years.

I understand from my senior colleague, Mr. RANDOLPH, who keeps careful note of these things, that women voters in this country outnumber men voters, by 7 million or more.

Mr. RANDOLPH. More eligible women to vote in November than men who are eligible to vote.

Mr. BYRD. Women voters who are eligible to vote.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I restate what my colleague indicated, that there are between 7 and 8 million more women who have that opportunity and responsibility.

We hear often women spoken of as the minority in the country. Certainly they are not in their citizenship opportunity and responsibility.

If I might be pardoned, it carries me back. I was not at the 1984 convention, but I have attended conventions of our party at earlier times. I remember the convention of 1912 when I was there in Baltimore when we nominated Woodrow Wilson to carry our party's banner.

And just this further comment: I think that it is highly important that we understand, from all of the trappings of the convention, it is when the people look forward to the coming campaign which will be crucial and that they actually use their ballot on election day on November 6. That will be the test of both parties and the people of our country.

I am taking too long, but let us just realize that only 53.4 percent of the eligible voters of this country cast their ballots in the 1980 Presidential election, and 20 years before that in the election when John Kennedy was selected there were 63 out of every 100 who cast their ballots, those who were eligible to vote.

I think we need to pause and we need have not only the enthusiasm of this convention—and the able minority leader is correct about the spontaneity, in a word, of that final session with the American flags being carried in the convention hall—but we need to remember that in the 1984 November election the responsibility for the use of the ballot is something that is needed and necessary if America is to move forward and to be the country that we believe it is, a country of participation.

I am often so frightened, in a sense, by the fact that the 18-, 19-, and 20-year-old population of our country, having now the right and responsibility to vote, in the election that chose our present Chief Executive, President Reagan, to become the leader of our country, only 24 out of every 100 eligible to vote were at the polls on that occasion.

I thank my able minority leader and my colleague from West Virginia for permitting me to answer and to say some words that perhaps would better be used in another time.

If I may just add to the words of the Chaplain as reaffirmed by Senator BYRD, I certainly feel that in our majority leader we do have a strong and constructive leader and as the leaders work together, both of them, I think in these coming days there will be not only the opportunity but the responsibility to think in terms of the welfare of the country even more than perhaps the success of either party.

Mr. President, thank you very much.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Three more minutes.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I say again to my majority leader that I appreciate his observations with respect to the conven-

tion. He is fair, as always, and objective. And he said something else that I think ought to bear some additional comment and it was that, after all is said and done, the most important secular activity we have to deal with in this country, probably, is the business of politics, not necessarily partisan, but politics in the abstract, because, after all, government at whatever level—municipal, county, State, or national—has an impact, directly or indirectly, on practically every activity of our daily lives, whether it be taxes, interest rates, the quality of the air we breathe, the quality of the water we drink, highways, airport improvements, the bag limits of those who hunt; in all of these things, if one stops to think, there is some impact by Government at some particular level, indirectly or directly, on practically every secular activity. And it is through the two great political parties that the American people make their viewpoints known with respect to their Government. It is much like, I suppose, two great arteries that go to the heart of the body politic, that heart being Government, and those two arteries being the Republican and Democratic Parties.

So although we often find ourselves engaged in a partisan way in dealing with these matters, the importance of this political system of ours and the importance of the political process both go beyond the mere partisan aspects that we sometimes find ourselves embroiled in. They go to the everyday vital things of life for every man, woman, and child in this country.

I thank the majority leader.

While I am on my feet, would it be convenient for the majority leader if we dealt now with the bill, H.R. 5490, which is to come over for the second time today, the Senate having adjourned over for the recess? Would it be possible for us to dispose of that at this point rather than wait until the close of morning business?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, Mr. President.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1984

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate H.R. 5490 for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read for a second time H.R. 5490.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5490) to clarify the application of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I object to any further consideration of this measure at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XIV, the bill will go to the calendar.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the minority leader.

Mr. President, may I proceed for 30 seconds?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I would be remiss if I did not thank the distinguished minority leader for his extraordinary remarks and the senior Senator from West Virginia, as well. I am most grateful. I will not prolong this at this time except to acknowledge my great debt of gratitude to both of them.

Mr. President, I believe now there is a time for special orders, is there not?

RECOGNITION OF SENATOR PROXMIRE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from Wisconsin is recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH—A REMARKABLE SENATOR

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I was delighted to be on the floor when the distinguished senior Senator from West Virginia, JENNINGS RANDOLPH, admitted that he had been at the 1912 Democratic Convention—1912. That is 72 years ago. And just look at this remarkable Senator. He has not changed very much, maybe not at all, since then—1912, 72 years ago.

JENNINGS, I love you. I think you are a marvelous Senator. It is great to serve with you. You have contributed a great deal to this body and every day I see you, it is an inspiration. I hope that all of us have an opportunity to live somewhere near your age. You look so young, vibrant, and energetic, full of fight and fire. I wish you could be here many more years. I know you decided to retire. We are going to miss you. But to think that you were at the convention 72 years ago and you look like a million dollars right now.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Perhaps a fewer number of dollars. Will the Senator yield for a comment?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Of course.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thought that the matters discussed by the able leaders were very important in the participation of both men and women.

I would add, not strictly in a partisan vein, but I recall here in 1933 on this Hill those happenings in the first Franklin Delano Roosevelt administration. I was a Member of the House in that first 100 days. As we spoke of women participating in the dialog of our national life and one woman now being nominated for the Vice Presidency, I just recall that the first nomination that President Roosevelt suggested and requested was that Frances Perkins—a woman—to become the Secretary of Labor of the United States. And that was in 1933. Of course, she was a very, very aggressive and a very worthwhile Secretary of Labor.

I think it is important for us to know that that was a point at which perhaps Franklin Roosevelt, as well as others, begin to think of the contributions that women could make to the body politics. And, incidentally, Miss Perkins served all the years—all the years—that Franklin Roosevelt occupied the White House.

I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank my friend from West Virginia. Frances Perkins was a remarkably fine Secretary of Labor and very fine member of the Cabinet.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION MOVES TO STOP NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, 11 Western countries that supply nuclear technology to other countries met in Luxembourg on July 11, 12, and 13. These countries decided to strengthen controls on nuclear technology to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

Now, I have criticized President Reagan frequently on the floor, especially on the nuclear issue. But I must say, to the credit of President Reagan. This meeting was convened on the initiative of his administration and of the President. This meeting marks another shift by the Reagan administration away from its original view that export controls offended allies that wanted to sell nuclear technology to other nations friendly to the United States. President Reagan first spoke up on the problem of nuclear proliferation at the international economic meeting at Williamsburg 1 year ago. And it is very good to have his voice and his influence directed against nuclear proliferation and I certainly want to congratulate him on this action.

In a story in the New York Times on July 16, Leslie Gelb reports three reasons why the administration has, at last, come down on the side of an international effort to reduce the proliferation of nuclear weapons: First, Brazil and China have become nuclear technology suppliers. Second, countries that could build up nuclear arsenals have successfully evaded the proscribed list of sensitive technology by buying components, subcomponents, and dual use technology. Third, Pakistan and other countries seem to be moving toward nuclear arms capability.

Of the 15 members of the nuclear suppliers club 11—all of the Western-member countries were invited. These included Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain, and the United States. Australia also attended as an observer. Four other members of the suppliers club were expected to be brought into later meetings, but were excluded from the Luxembourg meeting. The countries were the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Poland. In total the countries listed constitute the members of the so-called London Suppliers Club. It last met in September 1977. At that time it set guidelines for nuclear transfers and a list of equipment, technology, and materials that were regarded as specially sensitive.

Mr. President, this meeting designed to bring up to date a comprehensive program for reducing the dangers of the spread of nuclear weapons deserves full and enthusiastic congressional support. This U.S. Senate earlier this year showed its deep concern about nuclear proliferation by adopting an amendment to the Export Control Act that would require an affirmative vote of both the House and the Senate for any agreement between our country and any foreign country involving the transfer of nuclear technology. That amendment passed by an overwhelming 74-to-16 vote. The Export Administration Act and that amendment are pending in a conference between the House and Senate.

Mr. President, this increasing concern about the spread of nuclear weapons makes eminent good sense. If a nuclear war comes, the chances are overwhelming it will come not from a bolt from the blue, a planned, premeditated attack by one of the superpowers. The fact is that nuclear deterrence works on both superpowers to prevent such an action. If the Soviet Union should initiate such an attack on this country, no matter how grievously and terribly that attack wounded our country, the Soviet Union knows that it would suffer a retaliatory attack that would utterly destroy Russia as an organized society. A nuclear war between the superpowers would write "finis" to civilization and possibly to the human species. Exactly for this reason the odds are overwhelming that it will not take place. On the other hand, with the spread of nuclear weapons, a nuclear war could and almost certainly eventually would break out as somewhere, sometime, some nuclear armed country decided to annihilate an adversary that had few or no nuclear arms. Of course, to prevent such annihilation all countries might rush to develop their own deterrent, creating an international situation like a fireworks party at a gasoline tank farm.

This Senator has been consistently critical of the administration for a long, long time on the nuclear arms control issue, and especially with respect to the administration's failure to recognize and act on the dangerous threat of nuclear proliferation. Now the administration recognizes this danger. It has begun to act on this recognition. For that reason I commend the administration on the Luxembourg conference, and particularly on the conclusion of that conference that more such meetings would be held, including all of the "suppliers' club" nations and that it would pursue its purpose of stopping the international spread of nuclear weapons.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article by Leslie Gelb from the July 16 New York Times headlined: "Nuclear Nations Agree To Tighten Export Controls" be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

NUCLEAR NATIONS AGREE TO TIGHTEN EXPORT CONTROLS

UNITED STATES SOUGHT MEETING ON WAYS TO HALT SPREAD OF WEAPONS—SOVIET IS EXCLUDED

(By Leslie H. Gelb)

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Western countries that supply nuclear technology met in Luxembourg last week and decided to strengthen controls on nuclear exports, according to Administration officials.

The officials said the suppliers agreed they had to do more—expanding safeguards on existing plants, pressing new suppliers to tighten sales and controlling transfers of components—to prevent the spread of the ability to build nuclear weapons.

The meeting, arranged at the initiative of the Reagan Administration, began on Wednesday and concluded on Friday.

MEETING KEPT SECRET

The participants decided to keep the meeting secret to avoid charges, as one Administration official put it, "of the big guys ganging up on the little ones" to dictate terms for nuclear cooperation.

The Luxembourg gathering was the first meeting of most of the 15 members of the so-called London Suppliers Club since 1977. The fact they were willing to meet despite continued sensitivities of nations buying nuclear technology reflects, according to Administration officials, the heightened political concern over the problem of the spread of nuclear weapons.

CONCERN OVER PAKISTAN AND LIBYA

The Soviet Union and other Eastern European members of the club, which first met in 1974, were not invited. Officials said Western participants wanted to forge a common position first.

Of immediate concern to the participants, officials said, was Pakistan's growing ability in the nuclear field and indications that Belgium is preparing to provide Libya with nuclear training and technology.

The push of the meeting also signals the increasing influence within the Administration of those who want a tougher policy against the spread of nuclear weapons as against those who favor United States development and sales of commercial nuclear power and fuel.

Administration policy in this area has been regularly attacked as inadequate by the Nuclear Control Institute and other like-minded organizations. They issued a report last week maintaining that while more safeguards and exports controls are important, they are not enough. They called for renouncing the production and use of weapon-grade plutonium and uranium and reduced reliance on nuclear power.

Of the Luxembourg meeting, an Administration official said, "We are very encouraged by the seriousness of the discussions, the willingness to do follow-on work by specific countries, and the commitment to have another session."

Officials also said there was not a lot of the usual haggling over the need to be reliable nuclear suppliers in order not to jeopardize business interests. This seems to stem from both greater sensitivity toward the spread of nuclear weapons and decreasing interest in nuclear power as an energy source.

Of the original 15 members of the London Suppliers Club, 11 attended. They were Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain, and the United States. Australia, which had been an observer, was added.

SOVIET BLOC NOT INVITED

By mutual agreement, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland—all members of the club—were not invited. The Soviet Union has traditionally taken a stance against the spread of nuclear weapons at least as tough as the United States.

The United States delegation was led by Richard T. Kennedy, Ambassador at Large, who is special adviser to the Secretary of State on policy concerning the spread of nuclear weapons. But officials generally credited the National Security Council staff for the ideas and initiative.

The London Suppliers Club last met in September 1977 and prepared a set of guidelines for nuclear transfers and a list of equipment, technology and materials to be governed with special care.

Afterward, the Carter Administration essentially held only two-way meetings or small meetings of suppliers, a practice continued by the Reagan Administration.

NEW PROBLEMS ARISING

Officials said, however, that a general meeting seemed appropriate because of a growing realization among suppliers that new common problems were developing.

First, new countries such as Brazil and China have become suppliers. Discussions in Luxembourg dealt with how to approach them.

Second, countries with a potential for nuclear weapons have been able to circumvent existing guidelines and the lists of sensitive technology by buying components, subcomponents and dual-use technology for the production of weapon-grade nuclear material. These are far harder to keep track of than whole plants for nuclear enrichment and reprocessing of nuclear fuel.

Third, the continued movement of countries such as Pakistan toward a nuclear-weapon ability reinforced the need to strengthen and expand safeguard on existing nuclear facilities.

CHINA SAID TO HELP PAKISTAN

The Administration is particularly worried about intelligence reports of continued Chinese cooperation with Pakistan in the development of centrifuges to enrich uranium for nuclear weapons. Pakistan asserts that its facility is for peaceful purposes. The Administration signed a nuclear cooperation pact with Pakistan that officials said was still in abeyance pending clarification of this issue.

Until President Reagan's speech a year ago at the economic meeting in Williamsburg, Va., policy on the spread of nuclear weapons was not a top Administration priority. To critics of the Administration, Mr. Reagan seemed more interested in selling nuclear power plants abroad than in curbing the spread of weapons abilities.

Many senior Reagan Administration officials had been highly critical of the Carter Administration's policy. They contended that Mr. Carter placed too much emphasis on export controls and had thereby damaged relations with important allies who wanted to sell nuclear power plants and friends who wanted to buy them.

The Reagan officials wanted to dissuade potential nuclear-weapons countries another way. Their idea was for the United States to offer political incentives and a stronger United States military posture to prospective buyers and to establish the Administration as a reliable supplier of nuclear fuel.

FCIC WINS JULY GOLDEN FLEECE AWARD

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I am giving my Golden Fleece of the Month Award for July to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation [FCIC] for spending almost $12 million of Federal funds on an advertising campaign that produced no positive results. The purpose of this lavish expenditure of millions of taxpayer dollars was to increase awareness of the Federal crop insurance program and persuade farmers that it is a good investment. But farmers ended up knowing no more about this program after the ad campaign that they did before. Here is an example of Federal spending that was not proper, came a cropper, and turned out to be a whopper.

As my colleagues know, I award the Golden Fleece monthly for the most wasteful, ridiculous, or ironic use of the taxpayers' money.

The main mission of the FCIC, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture that was created in 1938, is to improve the economic stability of agriculture through a sound system of crop insurance. In 1983, the U.S. General Accounting Office [GAO] investigated various aspects of the FCIC's crop insurance program. One of the objectives of this probe was to obtain information on FCIC's marketing activities.

The FCIC spent $11.9 million from fiscal year 1981 to 1983 for the purpose of advertising the crop insurance program. According to the GAO report released earlier this year, these FCIC efforts to inform farmers about the new crop insurance program—the result of the Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1980, which removed many of the prior limitations that restricted the program's growth—included the following:

> . . . direct mailings to millions of producers of crops covered by the farmers disaster program and to FCIC policyholders; national and local news releases; feature stories in national magazines; an advertising program in major farm magazines, including most state publications, backed by a radio campaign; publication of several brochures; and formal training programs for independent agents, insurance company officials, and FCIC employees.

The FCIC hired a private advertising firm to carry out most of these marketing activities. And in 1983, the FCIC commissioned that same advertising firm to conduct a study of pre- and post-advertising awareness and attitudes toward Federal crop insurance.

What were the results of this study? In other words, just how effective was the FCIC-funded ad campaign? Here is the sad conclusion of the GAO investigators:

> In surveying producers, the firm found that their awareness of the federal crop insurance program was about the same before and after the 1983 advertising campaign. The Manager, FCIC, concurred that the 1983 advertising campaign had a negligible effect on producer awareness of the program.

To add insult to injury, the FCIC is also spending an additional $1.6 million on this ad campaign in crop year 1984. I have never seen a better—or, should I say, worse—example of beating a dead horse.

So there it is, plain and simple. The FCIC's attempt to promote its crop insurance program did not amount to a hill of beans. Whether the ad campaign was just too corny to work, I cannot say. But I am certain that expenditures like this run against the grain of most taxpayers. In the future, I hope that the bureaucrats at the FCIC can separate the wheat from the chaff when it comes to deciding how best to spend Federal funds. For failing to do so this time around, that agency "oat to"—and does—receive this month's Golden Fleece Award.

THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION: A NEGLECTED U.S. PRINCIPLE

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, recently a reception was given in honor of my distinguished colleague PAUL TSONGAS who will leave the Senate at the close of this session. I wish Senator TSONGAS the best of luck in his future endeavors and I hope that he finds as much success and satisfaction in private life as he enjoyed while serving in the Senate.

During the reception, Senator TSONGAS reflected upon his tour as a Peace Corps volunteer in Ethiopia. He was proud to be a Peace Corps volunteer not only because he was an American citizen working abroad to help the less fortunate, but also because he represented America and the values and principles it stands for.

But unfortunately, the United States has not always been viewed by many of the oppressed and indigent people of the world as a leader and vanguard for these values and principles.

Too often this has been caused by our inconsistency or lack of commitment toward human rights. One such example of this inconsistency and lack of commitment has been the Senate's failure to ratify the Genocide Convention.

Our Nation has been known in the past, and should continue to be known in the future as the champion of human rights. As a nation committed to human rights of people everywhere, we are obligated—indeed expected—to make a firm statement on the issue of genocide. Ratification of the Genocide Convention offers us the opportunity to make such a statement.

When Senator TSONGAS sponsored—and I cosponsored—Senate Joint Resolution 87, which set aside April 24 as a day of remembrance for the victims of the Armenian Genocide, it was meant to serve as more than just a testimony to the 1.5 million Armenians massacred by the Turks during World War I. That day also serves as a reminder that the United States has an obligation to do everything in its power to see that the crime of genocide is never committed again.

Mr. President, our long delay in ratifying the Genocide Convention must be baffling to our allies who look to us for leadership in the area of human rights. It is time that we eliminate this confusion and send a clear message abroad.

It is time for the Senate to ratify the Genocide Treaty.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for a period not to exceed 1 hour with statements therein limited to 10 minutes each.

SOVIET GENOCIDE IN AFGHANISTAN

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the brutal Soviet occupation of Afghanistan continues to be one of the most tragic chapters in the annals of world history. Unable to defeat the heroic Afghan freedom fighters on the battlefield, the Soviets have launched a campaign of genocide against innocent men, women, and children.

An account of one of these massacres appeared in the July 17, 1984 Washington Post. Journalist Jonathan Broder chronicles the massacre of 360 civilians in 3 Afghan villages last fall. Based upon eyewitness accounts, a terrifying portrait is painted of senseless and barbaric killings of innocent villagers whose only crime was to have lived in an area where the freedom fighters were operating.

According to the article, the killings appeared to have been committed as revenge for heavy Soviet casualties incurred after 2 days of heavy fighting with the mujaheddin.

Survivors maintained that once innocent old people, women and small children were murdered, the Soviets doused the corpses with a chemical that accelerates decomposition to a matter of hours.

One survivor described a scene in his friend's house after the Soviets had left. "Everyone was dead. Ahadar, his wife and his baby were lying on the floor covered with blood. His 9-year-old daughter was hanging over the window, half in the house, half out. It looked like she was shot as she tried to run away."

Another survivor described how even the cows, the donkeys, the cats, and dogs were shot by Russian soldiers. "Outside in the street, we found nine dead children. All were shot in the head. Some of them still had their toys in their hands."

Mr. President, once again we are greeted with another appalling news account of Soviet barbarity in Afghanistan. As the tragic costs in innocent human lives mount in Afghanistan, the freedom fighters continue their impressive resistance. The people of Afghanistan can hold their heads high and take pride in the sacrifices they make in the name of freedom. It is the Soviet Union which has sunk to the lowest level of barbarity in attempting to douse this flame of freedom. And for this they deserve the harshest condemnation of the civilized world for the genocide they are perpetrating in Afghanistan.

Mr. President, the Washington Post article of July 17, 1984, entitled "Survivors Say Soviets Massacred Civilians In Afghan Villages," is quite lengthy.

The article reads as follows:

Soviet troops killed at least 360 civilians in three villages near the southern Afghan city of Qandahar last fall, then doused the bodies with a chemical that promotes rapid decomposition, according to witnesses and survivors.

The massacre in the villages of Bala Karz, Mushkizi and Kulchabad, clustered on the outskirts of Qandahar, occurred Oct. 12 after two days of fierce fighting between Soviet troops and Moslem *mujaheddin* fighters.

The killings appeared to have been committed in revenge for heavy Soviet casualties, said survivors who have become refugees in this dusty Pakistani border city 140 miles south of Qandahar.

There have been repeated claims of massacres by Soviet troops since Soviet forces invaded Afghanistan in December 1979, but the stories have been difficult to confirm because of secrecy and poor communications.

Last fall western diplomats in New Delhi gave sketchy reports of large numbers of civilians killed near Qandahar. But the first details from witnesses emerged only last week after survivors crossed Afghanistan's southern border into Pakistan.

More than a dozen survivors and witnesses were interviewed through independent Pathan-speaking interpreters in hospitals and refugee camps in Pakistan.

All spoke of heavy Soviet reliance on helicopter gunships and artillery in the preliminary battles against the Afghan guerrillas. The effectiveness of such tactics and the retreat of the *mujaheddin* into the surrounding fields left the civilians defenseless when Soviet armored columns rumbled into the three hamlets on the morning of Oct. 12.

Survivors described in detail how the Soviets entered in tanks, armored personnel carriers and on foot, cutting down old people, women and small children where they stood. They said more villagers were lined up against walls and shot; others were gunned down in their homes.

Survivors said the Soviets doused the corpses with a chemical that accelerates decomposition to a matter of hours. They said the Soviets were aware of the widely held Afghan superstition that the bodies of mujaheddin fighters decompose more slowly than those of the enemy, thereby proving the superiority of their religious struggle.

Survivors said the three villages are deserted. Before the reported massacre, the population in each had swollen to 3,000 because of the influx of squatters from the countryside.

In reconstructing the events, Abdul Wassi, 25, an Afghan guerrilla commander, said that two days before the massacre he led 200 fighters of the Jamiat-i-Islami guerrilla group, one of six major rebel organizations in Afghanistan, in a successful ambush against a Soviet armored column about four miles northeast of the three villages.

The next afternoon, on Oct. 11, Wassi said, he learned that about 500 Soviet soldiers had regrouped and were moving with about 50 tanks and 50 armored personnel carriers toward the Khalki bridge intersection, which commands the western approach to the hamlets.

"We fought them at the bridge for several hours," Wassi said. "Then . . . we retreated to the orchards and fields around the villages after sundown and from there staged hit-and-run attacks against the Soviets during the night."

Survivors said the people of Bala Karz, Mushkizi and Kulchabad could hear the fighting in the orchards that dot the slopes about two miles from the villages. But they said it was not until dawn on Oct. 12, when a few guerrillas managed to slip back into the hamlets, that some people learned that Soviet and Afghan Army troops were about to enter the villages. Some villagers fled to the surrounding fields, survivors said, but many awoke that morning not knowing of the danger.

In Bala Karz, Gul Bebe, a widow in her 40s with four children, said she awoke early that day to lend a hand at a village wedding. She said she was visiting the groom's house when she heard shooting and explosions in Mushkizi, 300 yards down the road.

"I started to run home to fetch my children," she said. "A dozen women came running toward me and said the Russians had entered Mushkizi and killed many people. We began to run the other way, toward Kulchabad, when another group of women came running from that direction, warning us to turn back because the Russians had entered Kulchabad from that side. So we ran into the nearest house."

Gul Bebe said the 25 women watched from the windows as 50 Soviet soldiers appeared suddenly on the street, firing wildly and then fanning out to conduct house-to-house searches. One of the soldiers kicked open their door, and 10 Soviets entered the house, she said.

"The first thing the Russians did was start looking for food," Gul Bebe said. "They found some bread and began stuffing it into their mouths. They were very hungry. . . . Then they ordered us outside to another house."

Inside the second house, Gul Bebe said, they joined five other women. She said the Soviets began taking their jewelry and money.

"We told them to take everything but don't touch us," she said. At that point, Gul Bebe added, a few Afghan Army soldiers entered the house.

Lowering her voice in shame, Gul Bebe then said, "There was an attempt on us. A few Russians took two girls, about 15 or 16 years old, and separated them from the rest of us. They tried to remove their *chadors* [full-length Moslem veils].

"One of the old women took out some money she was hiding in her dress and offered it to the Russians to leave the girls alone. The Russians took the money and kept on handling the girls and trying to tear off the front of their dresses. Then I heard an Afghan soldier shouting at the Russians in their own language. I looked at him, and he was trembling with anger.

"I was not worried about the girls anymore. I was very frightened for myself, and I was looking for a hiding place. Then I heard a long burst of gunfire, and I saw three Russians fall down. Then there was a silence, and I ran away as fast as I could. As I was running, I heard more explosions and shooting, and then I felt a hot pain in my leg. I fell into a hole and passed out."

At the same time that the Soviets were sweeping through Bala Karz, witnesses said, other units attacked Mushkizi and Kulchabad, which flank Bala Karz on the east and west.

Sardar Mohammed, 55, a Kulchabad farmer, said he was among about 30 elderly men who had gatherered in front of the Kulchabad village mosque to await the Soviets.

"We had several instances before when the mujaheddin retreated, and Russian and Afghan soldiers came in to search the village. Sometimes the old people even used to accompany them," he said. "But this time we heard shooting and explosions, and I ran to my house."

Sardar Mohammed said he reached his home just ahead of a group of Soviet soldiers who stormed into the house of Issa Jan, his neighbor.

"My daughter and I looked over the wall and saw 10 or 12 Russians and one Afghan soldier in Issa Jan's house," Sardar Mohammed said. "We could hear Issa Jan say to them, 'If you want to search, please come in.' Then the soldiers shot him."

Sardar Mohammed said his daughter fled to another neighbor's home while he hid in the house's grain bin.

"I stayed in the grainary for hours. I could hear footsteps and smashing when the Russians entered and searched the house and then left," he said. "All the time I was hiding, I could hear shooting and explosions, then silence and screaming outside."

Meanwhile, in Mushkizi, Rai Mahmad, 20, a farmer and guerrilla sympathizer, stood on the roof of his home in the morning and saw armored personnel carriers advancing over the Khalki bridge into his village.

He said he ran through the streets, shouting, "The Russians are coming!" and then dashed home, where he and his father hid in a concealed tunnel under the floor.

"When we finally came out of the tunnel, it was almost dusk. Everything was charred and burned. Then we heard wailing and cries for help and went outside. The Russians had gone. The first thing we saw was four old men lying dead in the street, and they were just the first bodies we saw."

In Kulchabad, Sardar Mohammed said, the same sudden eerie silence, punctuated by wailing, prompted him to climb out of his grain bin and walk outside. "I came out in the late afternoon and went to the house of my friend, Ahadar Mohammed," he said.

"Everyone was dead. Ahadar, his wife and his baby were lying on the floor covered with blood. His 9-year-old daughter was hanging over the window, half in the house, half out. It looked like she was shot as she tried to run away.

Sardar Mohammed said other survivors joined him as he went from house to house in Kulchabad, searching for relatives, neighbors and friends. "I saw with my own eyes 60 bodies altogether that day, and when we buried all the dead, I stopped counting after 150," he said.

Together with about 60 other fighters, a young rebel who got his family out in time, Lal Mohammed, 25, entered his village of Mushkizi to find Rai Mahmad, his father and other survivors dragging corpses into the center square.

"We went from house to house and found everyone dead. Even the animals—the cows, the donkeys, the cats and dogs—were shot dead," he said. "Outside in the street, we found nine dead children. All were shot in the head. Some of them still had their toys in their hands."

Meanwhile, in Bala Karz, Gul Bebe regained consciousness at the bottom of a 3-foot-deep ground oven, unable to move her right leg where a bullet had shattered her shin.

"The first thing I heard was a small baby crying," she said. "After a while, I heard footsteps above and shouted for help. The person who took me out of the oven was my husband's cousin. He put me down in the middle of the courtyard and wrapped his turban around my leg.

"I looked around the courtyard and saw many bodies of dead women and children and old people lying there. My husband's cousin went over and picked up the baby, which was trying to suck the breast of his dead mother. He carried the baby over to me and asked me to keep it until the rest of the villagers could come and identify their dead relatives.

The villagers spent the night burying the dead in a mass grave, survivors said. Sardar Mohammed said 360 victims were buried. Lal Mohammed, who also helped bury the bodies, estimated that 100 people died in Bala Karz, another 100 in Mushkizi and between 160 and 170 in Kulchabad.

The morning after the massacre, Gul Bebe said, she was wrapped in a blanket along with the infant and placed atop a camel for a 60-mile journey with armed guerrilla escorts across the desert to the Pakistani border town of Chaman, where the International Committee of the Red Cross maintains a clinic for wounded Afghans. There, Red Cross officials put them on a train to Quetta, she said.

Most of the other survivors interviewed said they remained in their villages until a few months ago to harvest their crops, then moved to Qandahar to join relatives. But on June 28, the survivors said, Soviet warplanes heavily bombed the guerrilla-controlled quarter of Qandahar, killing at least 200 people.

Sardar Mohammed, Rai Mahmad, Abdul Wassi and their families were among those who crossed into Pakistan last week after the Qandahar bombing, according to records of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Pakistan.

IMPORT RELIEF FOR THE FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senator DANFORTH in sponsoring, S. 2845. Amending section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 is an important part of the effort to provide import relief for the U.S. footwear industry.

This bill is necessary because of the International Trade Commission's rejection of the domestic shoe industry's request for a 5-year period of import relief. I continue to believe that the ITC failed to follow the intent of the law in failing to find injury in this case, and that shoe workers of America will suffer the consequences of this mistake.

The footwear industry is exactly the type of industry that deserves import relief under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. In fact, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee at the time that bill was drafted, Senator LONG, stated that in his opinion the footwear industry would win 90 out of 100 cases brought under the new section 201.

Circumstances have not changed very much since 1974. If anything, the condition of shoe workers and the communities in which they live has deteriorated. Since the orderly marketing agreements were terminated by President Reagan in 1981, imports have surged from 50 percent of the market to almost 75 percent. Accompanying this import surge have been declines in production and employment in the U.S. industry. Several efforts that the industry is prepared to undertake to improve its competitiveness have been thwarted by the unprecedented level of import penetration. Temporary import quotas would give the industry the breathing space to adjust to import competiton that is intended in section 201.

Incredibly, the ITC found no serious injury from foreign imports. Thus, changes in section 201 are necessary. It is important to note that these changes do not alter the congressional intent behind section 201, they merely clarify congressional intent.

For example, the ITC apparently relied heavily on the profitability of a few large domestic producers in its finding of no injury. The bill clarifies that the commission should consider not just profits but other indicators of injury as well. Also, the ITC apparently felt that the significant number of foreign shoes imported by domestic manufacturers argued against a finding of injury. The bill recognizes that imports by domestic producers can be a significant cause of injury. Furthermore, the bill requires the ITC to take full account of the impact of plant closings on the standard indicators of injury.

These and the other changes made by the bill would not guarantee import relief for the footwear industry. The industry would still have to file a petition and prove its case before the ITC. But the bill would clarify the conditions under which Congress expects the ITC to find injury.

Because I believe that the shoe industry deserves relief, I also support S. 2731, the American Footwear Act, which was introduced by Senator COHEN and myself, that bill would impose quotas on imported shoes for a 5-year period. The quotas would limit imports to 50 percent of the market, the level that imports had when the OMA's were lifted in 1981.

I congratulate Senator DANFORTH for his leadership in proposing reforms in section 201. I look forward to working with him and other members of the Finance Committee's International Trade Subcommittee to secure quick action on these bills.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, last week while the Senate was out of session, the United States observed Captive Nations Week for the 26th year. I myself was privileged to participate in one of these observances in Chicago.

It is fitting that this national expression of concern for the millions of peoples suppressed by Communist tyranny should follow so closely the Fourth of July when we celebrate with gratitude the freedoms which are the foundations of our national life.

The nations of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Ukraine, and Bielarus, held captive by the Soviet Union, this year face a new hardship. Beginning August 1, the Soviet authorities will no longer transmit prepaid insured packages sent from abroad by friends and relatives. This is just one more way in which the Soviet authorities

seek to isolate the population from foreign contact and, of course, it means additional expense and hardship for people who can ill afford it.

But the people of the captive nations have amply demonstrated over the years that it is beyond Soviet power to fully isolate them. They have, at great cost, preserved their national identities against all odds. Today I want once again to pay tribute to them for their indomitable spirit and to their relatives who now live in the United States and who contribute so much to the preservation and vitality of their national heritage.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Saunders, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Acting President pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND DENMARK AND THE FAROE ISLANDS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT—PM 155

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate on July 13, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, the following message, together with accompanying papers; which, pursuant to Public Law 94-265, was referred jointly to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-265; 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith a governing international fishery agreement between the United States of the one part and Denmark and the Faroe Islands of the other part signed at Washington on June 11, 1984.

This agreement is one of a series to be renegotiated in accordance with that legislation to replace existing bilateral fishery agreements. I hereby commend this agreement to the Congress.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 13, 1984.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT—PM 156

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate, on July 11, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality.

I have long believed that our Nation has a God-given responsibility to preserve and protect our natural resource heritage. Our physical health, our social happiness, and our economic well-being will be sustained only to the extent that we act as thoughtful stewards of our abundant natural resources.

As this report describes in detail, we are continuing to make demonstrable progress protecting and improving the quality of the Nation's air, land, and water resources. By almost any measure the air is cleaner now than it was when the Clean Air Act was passed in 1970. Since the passage of the Clean Water Act in 1972, the volume of industrial pollutants released into lakes, rivers, and estuaries has declined sharply. In spite of economic and population growth over the past decade, water quality has remained the same or improved in virtually all United States rivers.

Our Nation is justifiably proud of this record. Since 1970, we have passed comprehensive environmental legislation that is a model for the rest of the world. We have shown people everywhere that we have the environmental awareness, the political will, and the technical understanding necessary to resolve the resource use conflicts that arise inevitably in a populous, highly industrialized nation.

But our past success should not blind us to the fact that in the future we will face even more complex questions regarding the use of our natural resources. Chemicals, both old and new, will continue to be invaluable aids in our economic development, but the benefits they bestow on all of us will have to be balanced against any possible adverse health effects caused by exposure to such chemicals. Population growth, economic expansion, and the development of new kinds of industries will intensify the competing demands on our natural resources.

In the future, we will improve our stewardship of the Nation's wealth of natural resources if we apply well the lessons of the past. We have learned that scientific understanding is essential to any successful regulatory program, but that when scientists are unsure, politicians should act with caution. We have learned that regulatory actions can be effective when they are clearly defined and strongly enforced, but that without careful attention to relative benefits and costs, they can waste one resource while preserving another. Most important of all, we have learned that the Federal Government has played an important role in protecting and preserving natural resources, but that it has not acted and should not act alone. In the past, State and local governments, businesses, and private citizens all have made important contributions to environmental research, land preservation, habitat protection, and enhancement of environmental quality. If we are to continue the progress we have seen in the past, the partnership between government, businesses, and private citizens must be expanded in the future.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 11, 1984.*

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT—PM 157

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate, on July 12, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying paper; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577) I herewith transmit the Twentieth Annual Report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System for calendar year 1983.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 12, 1984.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT—PM 158

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate, on July 13, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the Ninth Annual Report of the Nuclear Regula-

tory Commission as required by Section 307(c) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5877).

The report covers fiscal year 1983, with occasional treatment of events occurring after that period.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 13, 1984.*

DEFERRAL OF CERTAIN BUDGET AUTHORITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT—PM 159

Under the authority of the order of the Senate on July 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate on July 20, 1984, during the recess of the Senate, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with accompanying papers; which, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, was referred jointly to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, and the Committee on Armed Services:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report one new deferral of budget authority for $8,006,000 and six revised deferrals of budget authority which now total $68,528,548. The deferrals affect the Departments of Energy, and Health and Human Services.

The details of the deferrals are contained in the attached reports.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 20, 1984.*

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate, on July 3, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the House has passed the following bill and joint resolution, without amendment:

S. 2729. An act for the relief of Jean Wilhelm Willrich; and

S.J. Res. 306. Joint resolution to proclaim July 10, 1984, as "Food for Peace Day."

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 122. Concurrent resolution to provide for a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies; and

S. Con. Res. 127. Concurrent resolution to authorize the use of the west front steps of the United States Capitol Building on August 14, 1984, to honor the men and women of the United States Olympic Teams.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bill, with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 958. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to reform the merit pay system by providing for a performance management and recognition system for certain Federal employees, to require the establishment of performance appraisal systems for employees covered by the performance management and recognition system, and to increase flexibility in the management of senior executives, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the bill (S. 2303) to revise and extend the alcohol and drug abuse and mental health services block grant, with amendments; it insists upon its amendments to the bill, asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. DINGELL, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. BROYHILL, and Mr. MADIGAN as managers of the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 746) to establish the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor in the State of Illinois.

The message also announced that the House insists upon its amendments to the bill (S. 1330) to authorize the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to provide grants to the several States to encourage and foster the construction of necessary public capital investment projects, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; it agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HOWARD, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. ERLENBORN as managers of the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3169) to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to facilitate commerce by the domestic renewable energy industry and related service industries.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3825) to establish a boundary for the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5603) to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the authorities of that act for assistance for alcohol and drug abuse and mental health services and to revise and extend the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act; it agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. DINGELL, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. BROYHILL, and Mr. MADIGAN as managers of the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 122, 98th Congress, the Speaker appoints as members of the joint committee to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on the 21st day of January 1985, the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. MICHEL.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate, on July 6, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

S. 746. An act to establish the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes;

S. 2729. An act for the relief of Jean Willhelm Willrich;

H.R. 29. An act to recognize the organization known as the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U.S.A.;

H.R. 3075. An act to amend the Small Business Act to establish a small business computer security and education program, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3169. An act to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to facilitate commerce by the domestic renewable energy industry and related service industries;

H.R. 3825. An act to establish a boundary for the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3922. An act to establish a one-year limitation on the filing of claims for unpaid accounts formerly maintained in the Postal Savings System;

H.R. 3927. An act for the relief of Kenneth L. Perrin;

H.R. 4170. An act to provide for tax reform and for deficit reduction;

H.R. 4308. An act granting the consent of the Congress to an interstate compact for the preparation of a feasibility study for the development of a system of high-speed intercity rail passenger service;

H.R. 4616. An act to amend the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 to require States to use at least 8 per centum of their highway safety apportionments for developing and implementing comprehensive programs concerning the use of child restraint systems in motor vehicles, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4997. An act to authorize appropriations to carry out the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, for fiscal years 1985 through 1988, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5154. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control and data communications, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5155. An act to establish a system to promote the use of land remote-sensing satellite data, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5174. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code regarding jurisdiction of bankruptcy proceedings, to establish new Federal judicial positions, to amend title 11 of the United States Code, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5404. An act allowing William R. Gianelli to continue to serve as a member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission after his retirement as an officer of the Department of Defense;

H.R. 5653. An act making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5713. An act making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5740. An act entitled the "Barrow Gas Field Transfer Act of 1984";

H.R. 5753. An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5950. An act to increase the Federal contribution for the Quadrennial Political Party presidential National Nominating Conventions;

H.R. 5953. An act to increase the statutory limit on the public debt;

S.J. Res. 306. Joint resolution to proclaim July 10, 1984, as "Food for Peace Day";

H.J. Res. 544. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning September 2, 1984, as "National School-Age Child Care Awareness Week";

H.J. Res. 555. Joint resolution to designate July 20, 1984, as "Space Exploration Day";

H.J. Res. 566. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning on October 7, 1984, as "National Neighborhood Housing Services Week";

H.J. Res. 567. Joint resolution to designate 1984 as the "Year of the St. Lawrence Seaway," and June 27, 1984, as "St. Lawrence Seaway Day"; and

H.J. Res. 604. Joint resolution to designate July 9, 1984, as "African Refugees Relief Day".

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984 the enrolled bills and joint resolutions were signed on July 6, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the Secretary of the Senate on July 17, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5561. An act to enhance the economic development of Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 5798. An act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 331. Concurrent resolution to condemn the closing of ABC Color, the only independent newspaper in Paraguay, and to urge the Government of Paraguay to permit the reopening of that newspaper and to guarantee freedom of the press.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 5561. An act to enhance the economic development of Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The following concurrent resolution was read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 331. A concurrent resolution to condemn the closing of ABC Color, the only independent newspaper in Paraguay, and to urge the Government of Paraguay to permit the reopening of that newspaper and to guarantee freedom of the press; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 5490. An act to clarify the application of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary reported that on July 6, 1984, he had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill and joint resolution:

S. 2729. An Act for the relief of Jean Willhelm Willrich; and

S.J. Res., 306. Joint resolution to proclaim July 10, 1984, as "Food for Peace Day".

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-3489. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the activities of the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee and on the viability of depository institutions; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3490. A communication from the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 13th annual report of the committee, dated June 30, 1984; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3491. A communication from the Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The Effect on Consumers of the Amendments to the Safety Standard for Walk-Behind Power Mowers"; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3492. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting jointly, pursuant to law, the fifth report on the administration of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, dated June 1984; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-3493. A communication from the Chairwoman of the U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 38th quarterly report on trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries for the period January through March 1984; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3494. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice that the United States and the European Economic Community have negotiated a new Governing International Fishery Agreement; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3495. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a new Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3496. A communication from the Secretary of the National Aviation Hall of Fame, Inc., transmitting, pursuant to law, the audit report of the National Aviation Hall of Fame, Inc., for calendar year 1983; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3497. A communication from the chief immigration judge, Executive Office for Immigration Review, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the suspension of deportation of certain aliens pursuant to section 244(a)(1) and 244(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3498. A communication from the Executive Director of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the biennial report of the council for the period May 1982 through April 1984; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3499. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Examination of the Federal Election Commission's Financial Statements for the Year Ended September 30, 1982"; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-3500. A communication from the Executive Secretary, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Department of Defense procurement from Small and Other Business firms for October 1983 through February 1984; to the Committee on Small Business.

EC-3501. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Nation's agricultural research and education (extension and teaching) activities for 1983; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3502. A communication from the Under Secretary of Agriculture (International Affairs and Commodity Programs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the fourth quarterly commodity and country allocation table showing current programming plans for food assistance under title I/III of Public Law 480 for fiscal year 1984; to the

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3503. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a cumulative report on budget rescissions and deferrals dated July 1, 1984; pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, referred jointly to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-3504. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (shipbuilding and logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the conversion of the motor vehicle operations and maintenance function at the Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, MD to performance by contractor; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3505. A communication from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Statutory Requirements for Examining International Banking Institutions Need Attention"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3506. A communication from the Vice President for Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the performance evaluation report for the first half of fiscal year 1984; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3507. A communication from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on customer pickup of food and grocery products under section 8 of the Motor Carrier Act of 1980; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3508. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first of two reports on the domestic natural gas market as required by the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-3509. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of an application by the Amity Mutual Co., Holly, CO, for a loan under the Small Reclamation Projects Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-3510. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the comments of the Department of the Interior on the Office of Technology Assessment's report "Environmental Protection in the Federal Coal Leasing Program"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-3511. A communication from the public representative and chairman of the Railroad Unemployment Compensation Committeee, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the report of the committee dated June 29, 1984; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3512. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the status and operation of the State and Local Government Fiscal Assistance Trust Fund during fiscal year 1983; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3513. A communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on stable reference areas pursuant to the Deep Seabed Hard Minerals Resources Act; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3514. A communication from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 32d report on the extent and disposition of U.S. contributions to international organizations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3515. A communication from the Acting Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States in the 60-day period prior to July 5, 1984; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3516. A communication from the Acting Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on international agreements, other than treaties entered into by the United States in the 60-day period prior to July 3, 1984; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3517. A communication from the Secretary of the Postal Rate Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a prehearing conference on changes to the Domestic Mail Classification System to permit computer readable media containing prerecorded information, and books containing at least eight printed pages to be mailed as special fourth class mail; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3518. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (administration), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on changes to an existing Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3519. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the third annual report on activities under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 covering 1983; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3520. A communication from the chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1983; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3521. A communication from the Acting Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report summarizing and analyzing the reports submitted by executive agencies showing the amount of personal property furnished to non-Federal recipients; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3522. A communication from the chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1983; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3523. A communication from the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 5-150, adopted by the Council on June 26, 1984; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3524. A communication from the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 5-149, adopted by the Council on June 26, 1984; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3525. A communication from the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 5-148, adopted by the Council on June 12, 1984; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3526. A communication from a member of the Sacramento Farm Credit Employee's Retirement Plan, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual pension report on the plan for calendar year 1983; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3527. A communication from the General Counsel of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on an alteration to an existing Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3528. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on activities under the Indian Civil Service Retirement Act for fiscal year 1983; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

FC-3529. A communication from the chairman of the National Diabetes Advisory Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the activities of the board for fiscal year 1983; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

FC-3530. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for education of the handicapped auxiliary activities, and final annual funding priorities for innovative programs for severely handicapped children; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3531. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for the Endowment Grant Program and amendments to the Institutional Aid Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3532. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for the secondary and transitional services of handicapped youth; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3533. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for the Services for Deaf-Blind Children and Youth Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3534. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for the Handicapped Children's Early Education Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3535. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final funding priorities for rehabilitation long-term training; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3536. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final Funding Priority for the Experimental and Innovative Training Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3537. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final priority for the Special Services for Disadvantaged Students Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3538. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for training personnel for the education of the handicapped; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3539. A communication from the Director of the Office of Rural Development Policy, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a strategy report "Rural Communities and the American Farm: A Partnership for Progress"; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3540. A communication from the Deputy Clerk, U.S. Claims Court, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the vacating of the judgment of April 15, 1983 in the matter of Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community against the United States, and a new holding that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-3541. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Logistics transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the recent discovery and emergency disposal of a suspected chemical agent munition at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3542. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on State medicaid program compliance with section 1903(g) of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3543. A communication from the Acting Secretary of State transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on his determination that the Government of El Salvador has demonstrated progress toward land reform, free elections, freedom of association, the establishment of the rule of law and an effective judicial system, and the termination of death squad activities; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3544. A communication from the Acting Secretary of State transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on payments made by the United States to U.S. creditors under loan guarantees and credit assurance agreements with Poland; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3545. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Administration transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on five computer matches to be made between manpower records of DOD and the Central Personnel Data File and Civil Service Retiree File; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3546. A communication from the Secretary of the Postal Rate Commission transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a request for a decision on deletion of E-Com Subclass Provisions from Classification Schedule and Rate Schedules; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3547. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs transmitting, pursuant to law, a proposed plan for the use and disposition of funds of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-3548. A communication from the Secretary of Labor transmitting, pursuant to law, the department's annual Freedom of Information report; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3549. A communication from the Executive Director of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the proposed Center for Excellence in Education at Northern Arizona University; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3550. A communication from the Secretary of Education transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of final regulations for the College Housing Program—Loan Discount; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3551. A communication from the Acting Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution transmitting, pursuant to law, the Quadrangle Construction Progress Report for the period ending June 1984; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-3552. A communication from the Executive Secretary, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on DOD procurement from small and other business firms, October 1983 through March 1984; to the Committee on Small Business.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the following reports of committees were submitted on July 17, 1984:

By Mr. ROTH, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

Special Report of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (Rept. No. 98-548).

PROFILE OF ORGANIZED CRIME: MID-ATLANTIC REGION

● Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations has issued its report on public hearings on organized criminal activity in the mid-Atlantic States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware and adjacent areas.

Most of the preliminary inquiry leading to the February 1983 hearings was conducted by the subcommittee's minority staff under my direction and in coordination and cooperation with the majority staff under Chairman ROTH, who filed the report today.

One of the key issues examined in the hearings was information indicating that imprisoned organized crime figures are often able to manage the affairs of their criminal organizations from their jail cells. This is a serious problem and can be solved, in part, by insuring that early release is denied convicts whose prison sentences are tainted by continued association with gang elements in illicit pursuits on the outside.

When police know an incarcerated organized crime leader is directing the activities of his gang from his prison cell, the warden and parole authorities should be informed and the convict should be required to serve every day of his sentence with no possibility of early release.

It makes no sense to give time off for good behavior to a convict because he seems to be a model prisoner by the usual standards of prison conduct—when, in reality, he has been running the affairs of his gang on the outside.

Law enforcement agents are so convinced that certain imprisoned crime leaders are still playing a dominant role in their gang's activities that they talk about it in a matter-of-fact, routine manner. Unfortunately, they are not required to talk about it to wardens and parole boards. Instead, there should be a procedure whereby law enforcement authorities convey this information to prison officers and parole authorities. The principle of early release is based on the assumption that the prisoner has learned that crime is wrong and that he now wants to start a new life for himself. The criminal justice system makes a mockery of that principle by giving parole to a convict whose position as a crime gang leader continued during his prison sentence.

In another finding, the subcommittee urges the Internal Revenue Service to continue its recent efforts to expand its undercover operations and move toward centralized intelligence gathering as part of a stepped-up campaign against major drug dealers and other organized crime figures as well as promoters of phony tax shelters. In the past, the subcommittee had criticized the IRS policy, adopted a decade ago in the wake of Watergate revelations, to dismantle its undercover investigative work against organized crime and major drug trafficking syndicates. "It is a waste of valuable resources to allow the IRS to remain on the sidelines in any concerted effort to immobilize criminal syndicates," the subcommittee report says, adding that some of the most notorious gangsters ever brought to justice—including Al Capone, Frank Costello, Joseph (Doc) Stacher and Leroy (Nicky) Barnes—were convicted on the basis of tax information. "Even major crime figures are required to pay income tax," the report says. "When they don't, they can and should go to jail."

The subcommittee report also recommends that the Justice Department expand its definition of what constitutes organized crime beyond the Department's principal focus of Italian-American crime families and their so-called associates. Pointing out that the Federal Organized Crime Strike Force Program in the Justice Department "for too long . . . (has) addressed the subject of organized crime as if the problem were limited almost exclusively to La Cosa Nostra" families, the report goes on to say:

> Shorly before the Subcommittee's February (1983) hearings began, two of the nation's most notorious organized crime figures died, one by natural causes, the other in a gangland-style execution. Meyer Lansky of Miami and Allen Dorfman of Chicago were not inducted members of LCN. To dismiss them as LCN "associates" is to diminish falsely their pre-eminent positions in major syndicated criminal activity. They were important mob figures in their own right. They were part of criminal associations that sometimes included LCN members and sometimes did not. By the same token, outlaw motorcycle gangs (and other non-LCN gangs) qualify as organized crime groups. As a matter of policy and procedure, they should be of appropriate interest to the strike forces. A continued preoccupation with only one group-La Cosa Nostra—neglects the very real existence of other organized criminal associations.

A fourth subcommittee finding is that law enforcement should reevalu-

ate its conventional system for measuring success against organized crime. Current evaluation practices place too much emphasis upon statistics and not enough stress on the impact of police work upon dismantling criminal syndicates, the subcommittee report says. In narcotics enforcement, for example, numbers of arrests and convictions and amount of drugs seized are statistics that do not reveal the extent to which a criminal gang has been immobilized by police. A drug seizure of hundreds of pounds of heroin may have little impact on the heroin traffic if the syndicate that imports and distributes the drug is not disrupted, the report says, explaining,

A massive federal law enforcement investigation of a major drug syndicate might result in the complete immobilization of that criminal organization. However, statistics from that inquiry might not seem very impressive since only four violators were arrested and no drugs seized. By traditional statistically weighted measuring devices, the law enforcement entities involved might not be adjudged to have been effective in terms of resources expended. But, according to a new system of measuring success, the exercise could be described not in terms of arrests and seizures data, but in terms of the size of the syndicate and the amount of drugs it was importing and distributing. Seen in these terms, the case might be characterized as very important. With this system of measure, the public and the Congress could assess police effectiveness with more precision.

In other findings, the subcommittee recommends:

House passage of the Senate-passed Labor-Management Racketeering Act, legislation which I introduced with Senators CHILES, ROTH, RUDMAN and others. The bill would extend from 5 years to 10 the amount of time certain union and management officials would be precluded from serving in their offices after conviction of certain serious criminal violations. The measure would also require the convicted official to give up his position immediately upon being sentenced. Current law enables the officer to keep his job until his appeals are exhausted.

That Congress consider giving Labor Department agents investigating organized crime's role in labor-management racketeering Federal law enforcement status so that they can carry firearms, make arrests and execute warrants. Senator Hatch and I have introduce a bill, S. 2090, which would give those agents that authority. The bill is currently awaiting hearings by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. The subcommittee recommends that those hearings be held promptly, given the importance of this issue to the enforcement of our labor laws.

An increased commitment of Federal law enforcement resources to Atlantic City. Legalized casino gambling has brought an increase of organized crime to Atlantic City, the report says, pointing out, "A strong Federal presence . . . is called for."●

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

Report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3825) to establish a boundary for the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 98-549).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment and an amendment to the title:

S. 1688: A bill to amend the Act of October 18, 1972, to modify the authorization of appropriations for Sitka National Park, Alaska, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 98-550).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

S. 1790: A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with the Art Barn Association to assist in the preservation and interpretation of the Art Barn and Pierce Mill located in Rock Creek Park within the District of Columbia (Rept. No. 98-551).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 1859: A bill for the transfer of certain interests in lands in Dona Ana County, New Mexico, to New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico (Rept. No. 98-552).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 1889: A bill to amend the Act authorizing the establishment of the Congaree Swamp National Monument to provide that at such time as the principal visitor center is established, such center shall be designated as the "Harry R. E. Hampton Visitor Center" (Rept. No. 98-553).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 2036: A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the city of Brigham City, Utah, certain land and improvements in Box Elder County, Utah (Rept. No. 98-554).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 598: A bill to authorize a land conveyance from the Department of Agriculture to Payson, Arizona (Rept. No. 98-555).

S. 806: A bill to provide for a plan to reimburse the Okefenoke Rural Electric Membership Corporation for the costs incurred in installing electrical service to the Cumberland Island National Seashore (Rept. No. 98-556).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

H.R. 3787: A bill to amend the National Trails System Act by adding the Oregon-California Trail to the study list (Rept. No. 98-557).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

H.R. 4596: A bill to amend section 1601(d) of Public Law 96-607 to permit the Secretary of the Interior to acquire title in fee simple to McClintock House at 16 East Williams Street, Waterloo, New York (Rept. No. 98-558).

By Mr. PACKWOOD, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

H.R. 5147: A bill to implement the Eastern Pacific Ocean Tuna Fishing Agreement, signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, March 15, 1983 (Rept. No. 98-559).

By Mr. GARN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, without amendment:

S. 2851: An original bill to authorize depository institution holding companies to engage in certain activities of a financial nature and in certain securities activities, to provide for the safe and sound operation of depository institutions, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 98-560).

By Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 2852: An original bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 98-561).

By Mr. ABDNOR, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 2853: An original bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 98-562).

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. Res. 420: An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1688.

S. Res. 421: An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 806.

S. Res. 422: An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 3787.

S. Res. 423: An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 4596.

By Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 2331: A bill to amend section 1601(d) of Public Law 96-607 to permit the Secretary of the Interior to acquire title in fee simple to McClintock House at 16 Williams Street, Waterloo, New York.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING THE ADJOURMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1984, the following executive reports of committees were submitted on July 17, 1984, during the adjournment of the Senate:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources: Erich Bloch, of New York, to be Director of the National Science Foundation for a term of six years.

(The above nomination was reported from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with the recommendation that it be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

By Mr. GARN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

Martha R. Seger, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of 14 years from February 1, 1984

(The above nomination was reported from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, with the recommendation that it be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. GARN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. 2851. An original bill to authorize depository institution holding companies to engage in certain activities of a financial nature and in certain securities activities, to provide for the safe and sound operation of depository institutions, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Appropriations:

S. 2852. An original bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. ABDNOR, from the Committee on Appropriations:

S. 2853. An original bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 2854. A bill to establish standards governing the preventive detention of juveniles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

S. 2855. A bill entitled the "Papago-Sif Chuichu Area Water Settlement Act"; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2856. A bill entitled the "Gila Bend Land Exchange and Settlement Act"; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself, Mr. ZORINSKY, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. MCCLURE and Mr. DIXON):

S. 2857. A bill to enable honey producers and handlers to finance a nationally coordinated research, promotion, and consumer information program designed to expand their markets for honey; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MCCLURE from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. Res. 420. An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1688; to the Committee on the Budget.

S. Res. 421. An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 806; to the Committee on the Budget.

S. Res. 422. An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 3787; to the Committee on the Budget.

S. Res. 423. An original resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 4596; to the Committee on the Budget.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 2854. A bill to establish standards governing the preventive detention of juveniles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JUVENILE PREVENTIVE DETENTION STANDARDS ACT

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I am today introducing a bill, entitled the Juvenile Preventive Detention Standards Act, to ensure that decisions to detain juveniles are guided by clearly defined legal standards in light of the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Schall against Martin.

The issue of preventive detention is one which has been considered extensively in the criminal law field and has been debated extensively on the floor of the U.S. Senate in a variety of contexts.

The presumption of innocence, one of the most fundamental protections in the criminal law, customarily requires that those charged with crime be admitted to bail prior to the determination of guilt.

There are, under some circumstances, necessary reasons where that standard should be altered in cases where there are habitual criminals with demonstrated tendency where release subjects the community to a high risk of repeat crime. Those standards have been established in the omnibus crime bill passed by this body earlier this year.

While there may be some question as to whether those cases should come to trial within 60 days as opposed to 90 days, I believe that there is a considerable consensus that under some circumstances pretrial detention is necessary and preventive detention is necessary.

When the issue arises as to the preventive detention of juveniles, very exacting standards must be met, in my judgment.

The distinguished groups which have studied the question of pretrial detention of juveniles have articulated standards substantially different than those which have been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in Schall against Martin, and it is the direction of this bill to define such standards in a way which will protect the rights of the community and at the same time protect the rights of the juveniles.

The detention of juveniles prior to adjudication or disposition of their cases is one of the most serious problems in the administration of juvenile justice. Some experts estimate that up to 1 million juveniles are detained each year. Many of these youths are held under harsh conditions at a high cost to themselves and the taxpayers. As a result of being detained, many experience a variety of harmful and lasting psychological effects.

On June 19, 1984, the Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice, which I chair, held hearings to examine preventive detention of juveniles. Many witnesses testified about the need to ensure that decisions about pretrial detention are guided by clearly enumerated standards. This sentiment was expressed by, among others, the distinguished jurist, Judge Margaret Driscoll, former chairperson of the Subcommittee on Standards of the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Judge Driscoll pointed to the enormous potential for arbitrariness and unfairness if judges are not provided with criteria by which to make pretrial detention decisions. These decisions are often based on extremely limited information and frequently are made after only a few minutes of deliberation. Under such circumstances, the welfare of juveniles may be seriously imperiled.

The costs of detaining juveniles can be exceedingly high. Based on my experience as district attorney of Philadelphia, and as chairman of the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee, I am convinced that detained minors often sustain very serious impact from such incarceration. Juvenile detainees are stigmatized. Indeed, as Justice Marshall noted in Schall against Martin:

> "The impressionability of juveniles may make the experience of incarceration more injurious to them than to adults: all too quickly juveniles subjected to preventive detention come to see society at large as hostile and oppressive and to regard themselves as irremediably "delinquent."

Given these problems resulting from potentially wrong detention of juveniles and given the risks of arbitrariness absent meaningful standards, it is important to ensure that pretrial detention procedures be conducted according to predetermined legal criteria. This bill will accomplish this end.

The bill stipulates that any State in which State or local law enforcement programs receive Federal financial assistance, including aid received pursuant to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act or any other

provision of law, shall not detain a juvenile who has not been found guilty of an offense which would be criminal if committed by an adult, unless certain procedural requirements are met.

Under the bill, a juvenile could not be detained unless a petition for delinquency is filed within 24 hours of arrest. An adversary hearing would then be held within 24 hours of filing. The juvenile would have a right to counsel at this hearing.

Before ordering detention, the State would have to establish that the juvenile is a fugitive from another jurisdiction, an official of which has formally requested that the juvenile be placed in detention or, alternatively, that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed a serious crime of violence which in the case of an adult would be punishable by a sentence of 1 year or more and which, if proven, is likely to result in commitment to a secure detention facility.

In the latter situation, one of the three additional factors must be present to detain: First, there is a substantial probability that the juvenile would, if released, commit a serious crime of violence based upon a finding that the juvenile has a demonstrable recent record of adjudications for violent conduct resulting in physical injury to others, or second, the juvenile is an escapee from an institution or other placement facility to which he or she was sentenced under previous adjudication of criminal conduct, or third, the juvenile has a demonstrable recent record of adjudications for willful failure to appear at juvenile proceedings.

This bill also provides that a juvenile shall be detained only if no adequate less restrictive alternative is available. All decisions to detain a juvenile must be explained in a written statement by the responsible official or judge that explicitly states the reasons for rejecting any less restrictive form of release.

At every stage in the proceedings, the State would bear the burden of establishing by clear and convincing evidence any relevant facts necessary to detain a juvenile. This standard is articulated with the calculation of more than the preponderance of evidence customarily required in a civil proceeding but less than the level of proof beyond a reasonable doubt which would be necessary for conviction. Also, the bill makes clear that a juvenile who may be detained under these guidelines need not be detained. No category of alleged conduct or background in and of itself should justify a failure to exercise discretion to release or that is consistent with the interests of the community and the juvenile.

I believe this legislation represents a balanced approach to the problem of inadequate standards in preventive detention cases. While ensuring that decisionmaking will be principled, the bill leaves officials with much flexibility to evaluate individual circumstances in specific cases.

Historically, Congress has acted to protect the rights of juveniles. National legislation has played a vital role in ensuring that women, racial minorities, the elderly, and the handicapped are treated fairly in our legal system, and that, of course, applies to juveniles as well. The Juvenile Preventive Detention Standards Act also would help ensure that our Nation's young are accorded fair treatment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the proposed bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2854

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Juvenile Preventive Detention Standards Act of 1984".

SEC. 2. Part D of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"JUVENILE PREVENTIVE DETENTION

"SEC. 264. (a) The Attorney General shall withhold Federal financial assistance, including payments under this Act, for the law enforcement programs of any State or local government unless the law of such State or local government provides that a juvenile who is charged with a crime but who has not been adjudicated to be guilty of committing an offense which would be criminal if committed by an adult may only be detained in a secure detention facility subject to the following conditions:

"(1) No juvenile shall be detained for the purpose of—

"(A) punishing, treating, or rehabilitating the juvenile,

"(B) allowing parents to avoid their legal responsibilities,

"(C) satisfying demands by a victim, the police, or the community,

"(D) permitting more convenient access to the juvenile, or

"(E) facilitating further interrogation or investigation.

"(2) No juvenile shall be detained unless a petition for delinquency is filed within 24 hours of arrest.

"(3) No juvenile shall be detained unless the juvenile is accorded an adversary hearing in court within 24 hours of the filing of the petition for delinquency. The hearing shall be held subject to the following requirements:

"(A) the juvenile, the parents of the juvenile, and their attorneys shall be given notice of the hearing immediately upon an intake official's decision that the juvenile will not be released prior to the hearing;

"(B) the juvenile shall be represented by an attorney and accompanied by the juvenile's parents, if they choose to attend; and

"(C) the juvenile and the attorney shall have full access to all information and records upon which a judge relies in refusing to release the juvenile from detention, or in imposing conditions of supervision.

"(4) No juvenile shall be detained unless a court of competent jurisdiction determines within 24 hours of the hearing required by paragraph (3), that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile—

"(A) has been verified to be a fugitive from another jurisdiction, an official of which has formally requested that the juvenile be placed in detention; or

"(B) has committed a serious crime of violence which in the case of an adult would be punishable by a sentence of one year or more, and which if proven is likely to result in commitment to a secure detention facility, and one or more of the following addition factors is present:

"(i) there is a substantial probability that the juvenile would, if released, commit a serious crime of violence based upon a finding that the juvenile has a demonstrable recent record of adjudications for violent conduct resulting in physical injury to others;

"(ii) the juvenile is an escapee from an institution or other placement facility to which he or she was sentenced under previous adjudication of criminal conduct; or

"(iii) the juvenile has a demonstrable recent record of adjudications for willful failure to appear at juvenile proceedings.

"(5) No juvenile shall be detained before or after a hearing unless there is no less restrictive alternative that will reduce the risks of flight or of serious harm to the physical safety of the juvenile or others. All decisions to detain a juvenile must be explained in a written statement by the responsible official or judge that explicitly states the reasons for rejecting any less restrictive form of release.

"(6) At every stage of the proceedings the State will bear the burden of establishing by clear and convincing evidence any relevant facts necessary to detain a juvenile.

"(7) A juvenile who is excluded from mandatory release shall not automatically be detained. No single category of alleged conduct or background in and of itself shall justify a failure to exercise discretion to release.

"(b) For purposes of this section, the term 'serious crime of violence' means criminal homicide, forcible rape, mayhem, kidnapping, aggravated assault, and robbery.".

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

S. 2855. A bill entitled the "Papago-Sif Oidak Chuichu Area Water Settlement Act; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2856. A bill entitled the "Gila Bend Land Exchange and Settlement Act; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

PAPAGO-SIF OIDAK CHUICHU AREA WATER SETTLEMENT ACT AND THE GILA BEND LAND EXCHANGE AND SETTLEMENT ACT

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, today, at the request of the Papago Tribe, I am introducing legislation to resolve the water rights claims of the Chuichu area of the Sells Papago Reservation and of the Gila Bend area of the Papago Reservation. In 1982, Congress enacted legislation to resolve the water rights claims of two other Papago areas, the San Xavier Reservation and the Schuk Toak area of the Sells Reservation. That settlement was the result of many months of negotiation and compromise by a dedicated group of people representing the tribe, the major water users in and around Tucson, AZ, the State of Arizo-

na, and the Department of the Interior. The agreement successfully resolved water claims that had been the subject of litigation for more than 7 years.

My experience with the San Xavier and the Schuk Toak settlement furthers my conviction that negotiation is far more preferable than litigation as a means of solving difficult water conflicts. I hope that our experience gained in the first Papago negotiations will be a guide as we pursue resolution of the claims of these two other Papago Reservation areas. While I believe we can improve upon and build on that experience, we have a way to go to achieve the best and most viable solution to these presently pending Papago water claims. While I am not wedded to this legislation, these bills represent vehicles for discussion on how best to resolve these critical issues.

Mr. President, at this point, I ask that the text of these two bills appear in the RECORD.

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

S. 2855

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Congress has declared that it is the policy of Congress to resolve, without costly and lengthy litigation, the claims of the Papago Tribe of Arizona for water based upon failure of the United States to meet its trust responsibility to the Indian people provided reasonable settlement can be reached.

(b) The Congress hereby finds and declares that—

(1) That at the time of settlement of the Chuichu area of the Sells Papago Reservation, it was the obligation and intention of the United States to provide water and such obligation remains unfulfilled;

(2) It is likely that the United States would be held liable for its failure to provide water and for allowing ground water beneath the Chuichu area of the Sells Papago Reservation to be mined by off-reservation entities;

(3) There exists a critical situation at the Chuichu area of the Sells Papago Reservation in that there is not sufficient water to sustain a farming operation on the Communitie's domestic needs until a permanent source of water suitable for irrigation and the domestic needs on the reservation can be delivered;

(4) This Act is proposed to settle the Papago Tribe's claim for water mined from under the Chuichu area of the Sells Papago Reservation by off-reservation entities by obligating the United States to meet the Papago Tribe's needs for a permanent supply of water in this area of the reservation in a fixed amount to be available upon a date certain, in exchange for a release of all claims the Papago Tribe has against the United States for failing to act consistently with its trust responsibility to protect this water resource of the reservation; and

(5) It is the long-range interest of the United States and the Papago Tribe to reach a fair and equitable settlement of this claim of the Papago Tribe.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this Act—

(1) the term "acre-foot" means the amount of water necessary to cover one acre of land to a depth of one foot;

(2) the term "Central Arizona Project" means the project authorized under title III of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (82 Stat. 887; 43 U.S.C. 1521, et seq.);

(3) the term "Papago Tribe" means the Papago Tribe of Arizona organized under section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 987; 25 U.S.C. 478);

(4) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior;

(5) the term "replacement costs" means the reasonable costs of acquiring and delivering water from sources within the Tucson Active Management Area and that part of the Upper Santa Cruz Basin not within that area. Such costs shall include costs of necessary construction amortized in accordance with standard Bureau of Reclamation Procedures;

(6) the term "value" means the value attributed to the water based on the Tribe's anticipated or actual use of the water, or its fair market value.

WATER DELIVERIES: ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLIES

SEC. 3. (a) As soon as possible but not later than five years after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to deliver annually to the Chuichu area of the Sells Papago Reservation twenty thousand acre-feet of water suitable for agricultural use from any of the following sources or combination thereof:

(A) Eight thousand acre-feet of Central Arizona Project water according to the terms and condition of that certain agreement dated December 11, 1980, by and between the Secretary and the Papago Tribe of Arizona;

(B) Twelve thousand acre-feet of the non-Indian allocation of Central Arizona Project water for agricultural use if the Papago Tribe's application to contract therefor has been approved.

(C) Any Central Arizona Project water which has been contracted for but is released or will not be used;

(D) Any water which becomes available by reason of augmentation for delivery through the Central Arizona Project.

(E) Any water stored behind the Tat Momolik Dam which is in excess of the needs of the Vaiva Vo farming project and the domestic and cattle needs of the surrounding area;

(F) Any water stored behind any dam that may be authorized and constructed within the Sif Oidak District of the Sells Papago Reservation; and

(G) Water from the South Vekol water basin underlying Federal lands.

(b) To make available and deliver to the Chuichu area of the Sif Oidak District of the Sells Reservation that water referred to in this section, the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, shall design, construct, operate, maintain and replace such facilities as are appropriate.

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to carry out such studies and analysis as he deems necessary to determine the feasibility of constructing a multipurpose dam on that portion of the Sif Oidak District of the Sells Papago Reservation known as Silver Reef and facilities to divert the flood waters of the Santa Cruz River for storage behind Tat Momolik Dam for agricultural, recreational and other uses. Such study and analysis shall be completed within one year after the date of the enactment of this act.

(b) If the Secretary determines that either or both of these flood control measures are feasible and the Papago Tribe consents thereto, the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to design, construct, operate, maintain and replace the dam and diversion facilities.

(c) The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to design, construct, operate, maintain and replace such facilities as are necessary to deliver twenty thousand acre-feet of water to the Chuichu area of the Sif Oidak District at points to be agreed to by the Secretary and the Tribe.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATER

SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation or the Bureau of Indian Affairs as requested by the Tribe, shall design, construct, operate, maintain, and replace an irrigation system within the Chuichu area of the Sif Oidak District of the Sells Reservation, including such canals, laterals, farm ditches and irrigation works, as are necessary for the efficient distribution of ten thousand eight hundred acre-feet of water.

(b) The Papago Tribe shall assume the cost and responsibility of designing, constructing, operating, maintaining and replacing an irrigation system within the Chuichu area of the Sif Oidak District of the Sells Reservation, including such canals, laterals, farm ditches and irrigation works, as are necessary for the efficient distribution of nine thousand two hundred acre-feet of water.

(c) The Secretary shall be required to carry out his obligation with respect to distribution systems under subsection (a) only if the Papago Tribe agrees to:

(1) subjugate, at no cost to the United States, the land for which those distribution systems are to be planned, designed and constructed by the Secretary; and

(2) assume the responsibility, through the Tribe or its members or an entity designated by the Tribe, as appropriate, following the completion of those distribution systems and upon delivery of water under the act, for operation, maintenance, and replacement of those systems in accordance with the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 583; 25 U.S.C. 385).

SEC. 6. The Papago Tribe shall have the right to devote all water supplies under this Act to any use, including but not limited to agricultural, municipal, industrial, commercial, mining, or recreational use within or outside the Papago Reservation.

DAMAGES

SEC. 7. If the Secretary is unable to acquire and deliver quantities of water adequate to fulfill his obligations under Section 3(a), the Secretary shall pay damages in an amount equal to the actual replacement costs or the value of such quantities of water as are not acquired and delivered, whichever is greater.

WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS

SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary shall be required to carry out the obligations of the act only if within one year after the date of enactment of this act the Papago Tribe executes a waiver and release of any and all claims for injuries to water rights (including rights to both surface and groundwater) within the Maricopa-Stanfield water basin, from time immemorial to the date of execution by the Tribe of such waiver, which the Tribe has against the United States. This

waiver and release shall become effective and binding on the Papago Tribe only after the Secretary has fully completed all of his obligations as set forth in Sections 3, 4, and 5, the trust fund referred to in Section 11 is in existence, and the full amount authorized to be appropriated has been appropriated by Congress.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed as a waiver or release by the Papago Tribe of any claim where such claim arises under this Act.

(c) The settlement provided in this Act shall be deemed fully to satisfy any and all claims of water rights (including rights in both surface and ground water) of the Papago Tribe and all individual members of the Papago Tribe that have a legal interest in lands of the Chuichu area of the Sif Oidak District of the Sells Papago Reservation, as of the date the waiver and release referred to in this section takes effect. Any entitlement to water of any individual member of the Papago Tribe shall be satisfied out of the water resources provided by this title.

VAIVA VO

SEC. 9. As soon as possible but not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this act, the Secretary shall improve and extend the existing irrigation system of the Vaiva Vo farms located within the Sif Oidak District of the Sells Papago Reservation, and subjugate additional land, design and construct such additional canals, laterals, farm ditches, wells and irrigation works, including wells, as are necessary for the efficient distribution for agricultural purposes of nine thousand two hundred acre-feet of water.

TAT MOMOLIK DAM

SEC. 10. (a) Pursuant to apropriations the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the governing body of the Papago Tribe the sum of $3,000,000 to liquidate damage claims by the Papago Tribe against the United States arising from its unauthorized taking of tribal lands in connection with the construction and operation of the Tat Momolik Dam and its failure to provide recreation and other development benefits promised but never provided in connection with construction of the dam; and

(b) $100,000 to the residents of Tat Momolik Village in compensation for their forced relocation.

(c) The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to carry out such studies and analyses as he deems necessary to determine the detrimental effects, if any, on the village of Cocklebur arising from the construction and operation of Tat Momolik Dam.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRUST FUND: EXPENDITURES FROM FUND

SEC. 11. (a) Pursuant to appropriations the Secretary shall pay to the governing body of the Papago Tribe the sum of $5,000,000 to be held in trust for the benefit of such Tribe and invested in interest bearing deposits and securities including deposits and securities of the United States.

(b) The authorizing governing body of the Papago Tribe, as trustee for such Tribe, may only spend each year the interest and dividends accruing on the sum held and invested pursuant to section (a). Such amounts may only be used by the Papago Tribe for the subjugation of land, development of water resources, and the construction, operation, maintenance and replacement of related facilities on the Papago Reservation which are not the obligation of the United States under this or any other act of Congress.

SOUTH VEKOL WATER BASIN

SEC. 12. On the date of enactment of this act all water rights attached to the public lands in the South Vekol water basin are hereby transferred to the Papago Tribe of Arizona.

EXTENSION OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

SEC. 13. Notwithstanding section 2415 of Title 28, United States Code, any action relating to water rights of the Papago Tribe, or any member of such Tribe brought by the Tribe or the United States for or on behalf of such Tribe or member of such Tribe, or by such Tribe on its own behalf shall not be barred if the complaint is filed prior to January 1, 1989.

APPLICATION OF INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION AND EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT

SEC. 12. The function of the Bureau of Reclamation under this title shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (88 Stat. 2203; 25 U.S.C. 450) to the same extent as if performed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

COMPLIANCE WITH BUDGET ACT

SEC. 13. No authority under this title to enter into contracts or to make payments shall be effective except to the extent and in such amounts as provided in advance in appropriations acts. Any provisions of this title which, directly or indirectly, authorizes the enactment of new budget authority shall be effective only for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1984.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 14. This Act may be cited as the "Papago-Sif Oidak Chuichu Area Water Settlement Act."

S. 2856

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled

SEC. 1. The Congress finds that—

(1) Nearly ten thousand acres of trust land on the Gila Bend Reservation—comprising of more than seventy-five percent of the Reservation—have been rendered unsuitable for agriculture or other economic use by reason of the operation of Painted Rock Dam;

(2) in addition, the Papago Tribe has been denied the use of more than five thousand nine hundred acres of this land owing to the failure of the United States to protect the rights of the Tribe to surface and ground water;

(3) the claims of the Papago Tribe with respect to those lands and injuries to water rights are the subject of prospective law suits against the United States; and

(4) it is in the long-range interests of the United States and the Papago Tribe to reach a fair and equitable settlement of the claims of the Papago Tribe.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "acre-foot" means the amount of water necessary to cover one acre of land to a depth of one foot;

(2) the term "Central Arizona Project" means the project authorized under title III of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (82 Stat. 887; 43 U.S.C. 1521, et seq.);

(3) the term "Papago Tribe" means the Papago Tribe of Arizona organized under section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 987; 25 U.S.C. 476);

(4) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior;

(5) the term "replacement costs" means the reasonable costs of acquiring and delivering water from sources within the Tucson Active Management Area and that part of the Upper Santa Cruz Basin not within that area. Such costs shall include costs of necessary construction amortized in accordance with standard Bureau of Reclamation Procedures;

(6) the term "value" means the value attributed to the water based on the Tribe's anticipated or actual use of the water, or its fair market value.

GILA BEND LAND EXCHANGE; WATER RIGHTS TRANSFER

SEC. 3. (a) As soon as possible but not later than five years after the date of enactment of this Act, if the Papago Tribe consents, the Secretary shall exchange five thousand nine hundred acres of arable land for an equivalent acreage of arable land under jurisdiction of the Secretary or acquired by the Secretary under subsection (b).

(b) To meet the obligation under subsection (a) in whole or in part, the Secretary may acquire by purchase or exchange private lands of like quality.

(c) In selecting lands for exchange under subsection (a) or acquiring lands for exchange under subsection (b), the Secretary shall give priority to lands which have rights in surface water recognized under State law and are practicably irrigable.

(d) The lands exchanged under this section shall be held in trust for the Papago tribe and shall be part of the Gila Bend Indian Reservation for all purposes. Such lands shall be deemed to have been reserved as of the date of the reservation of lands for which they are exchanged.

(e) Notwithstanding any Federal or State law to the contrary, the surface and ground water rights attaching to the land which, prior to exchange, were part of the Gila Bend Indian Reservation, shall be severed from the land and transferred to the land for which it is exchanged.

(f) No land may be acquired under subsection (b) without the consent of the owner thereof.

(g) Lands exchanged under this section which, prior to the exchange were part of the Gila Bend Indian Reservation, shall be managed by the Secretary through the Bureau of Reclamation.

QUANTIFICATION OF WATER RIGHTS: ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLIES; OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4. (a) The Tribe shall have the right to use thirty two thousand acre-feet of water suitable for agricultural, domestic, municipal or industrial uses;

(b) To the extent that the water available for use on the lands exchanged under section 3 is not sufficient to meet the entitlement of the Tribe under subsection (a), the Secretary shall acquire and deliver to the Gila Bend Indian Reservation, as that reservation is bounded after the land exchange, at points agreed to by the Secretary and the Tribe, such quantities of water which are necessary to satisfy the entitlement.

(c) To meet the obligation under subsection (b), the Secretary shall acquire and deliver water from the following sources of any combination thereof:

(1) Painted Rock Reservoir;

(2) Private lands of interests therein having rights in surface or ground water recognized under State law;

(3) lands which the Secretary acquires in the Gila Bend Indian Reservation by exchange under section 3 the water rights to which are not transferred to the land for which they are exchanged under section 3(d).

(4) reclaimed water to which the seller has a specific right for the voluntary exchange of the reclaimed water for any other water suitable for agricultural, domestic, municipal, or industrial uses; or

(5) any water which becomes available for delivery through the Central Arizona Project.

(d) No land, water, water rights, contract rights, or reclaimed water may be acquired under subsection (c) without the consent of the owner thereof.

(e) To make available and deliver to the Reservation the water referred to in this section, the Secretary acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, shall design, construct, operate, maintain, and replace such facilities as are appropriate.

(f) The Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation or the Bureau of Indian Affairs as requested by the Pagago Tribe, shall design, construct, operate, maintain, and replace an irrigation system on the Gila Bend Reservation, including such canals, laterals, farm ditches, and irrigation works, as are necessary for the efficient distribution of ten thousand eight hundred acre-feet of water.

(g) The Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation or the Bureau of Indian Affairs as requested by the Tribe, shall design, construct, operate, maintain, and replace an irrigation system on the Gila Bend Reservation, including such canals, laterals, farm ditches, and irrigation works, as are necessary for the efficient distribution of twenty one thousand two hundred acre-feet of water. The costs referred to in this subsection are the responsibility of the Papago Tribe.

ADDITIONAL LAND EXCHANGES

SEC. 5. (a) As soon as possible but not later than five years after the date of the enactment of this Act, if the Papago Tribe consents, the Secretary shall exchange—

(1) four thousand acres of land for—

(A) an equivalent acreage of land of like quality; or

(B) an acreage of land, more or less than four thousand acres, which has an equivalent fair market value; and

(2) two hundred forty acres of land for an equivalent acreage suitable for a village site.

The land which the Secretary exchanges for Papago land shall be land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary or acquired under subsection (b).

(b) To meet the obligation under subsection (a), the Secretary may acquire by purchase or exchange private lands of like quality.

(c) The lands exchanged under this section shall be held in trust for the Papago Tribe and shall be deemed a part of the Gila Bend Reservation for all purposes. Such lands shall be deemed to have been reserved as of the date of the reservation of lands for which they are exchanged.

(d) No land may be acquired under subsection (b) without the consent of the owner thereof.

(e) Lands exchanged under this section which, prior to the exchange, were part of the Gila Bend Reservation, shall be managed by the Secretary through the Bureau of Land Management.

GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall establish a water management plan for the Gila Bend Reservation which, except as is necessary to be consistent with the provisions of this Act, will have the same effect as any management plan developed under Arizona law.

DISPOSITION OF WATER

SEC. 7. The Papago Tribe shall have the right to devote all water supplies under this Act, whether delivered by the Secretary or pumped or diverted by the Tribe, to any use, including but not limited to agricultural, municipal, industrial, commercial, mining, or recreational use within or outside the Gila Bend Reservation.

RETAINED RIGHTS

SEC. 8. The Papago Tribe shall have the right to the exclusive use of any land or any flood waters on the lands which, prior to the exchange, were part of the Gila Bend Reservation for hunting, wood gathering, recreational, commercial, or other uses: *Provided*, that nothing herein shall interfere with the operation of Painted Rock Dam for flood-control purposes.

DAMAGES

SEC. 9. (a) If the Secretary is unable to exchange five thousand nine hundred acres of arable land to fulfill the obligation under section 3, the Secretary shall pay damages in an amount equal to the sum of the acquisition costs and use value of such acreage of land as are not exchanged.

(b) If the Secretary is unable to acquire and deliver quantities of water adequate to fulfill the obligation under section 4(b), the Secretary shall pay damages in an amount equal to the actual replacement costs or the value of such quantities of water as are not acquired and delivered, whichever is greater.

SEC. 10. The Secretary shall be required to carry out the obligation with respect to distribution systems under section 4(f) only if the Papago Tribe agrees—

(a) subjugate, at no cost to the United States, the land for which those distribution systems are to be planned, designed and constructed by the Secretary; and

(b) assume the responsibility, through the Tribe or its members or an entity designated by the Tribe, as appropriate, following the completion of those distribution systems and upon delivery of water under this Act, for operation, maintenance, and replacement of those systems in accordance with the Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 583; 25 U.S.C. 385).

WAIVER AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS OF PAPAGO TRIBE

SEC. 11. (a) The Secretary shall be required to carry out the obligations of this Act only if within one year after the date of enactment of this Act the Papago Tribe executes a waiver and release of any and all claims for injuries to land or to water rights (including rights to both surface and ground water) within the Bosque Valley water basin, from time immemorial to the date of the execution by the Tribe of such a waiver, which the Tribe has against the United States.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed as a waiver or release by the Papago Tribe of any claim where such claim arises under this Act.

(c) The waiver and release referred to in this section shall not take effect until such time as the trust funds referred to in sections 14 and 15 are in existence and the full amounts authorized to be appropriated for planning under section 13 and to the trust funds under sections 14 and 15 have been appropriated by the Congress.

(d) The settlement provided in this Act shall be deemed fully to satisfy any and all claims of land or water rights (including rights in both surface and ground water) of the Papago Tribe and all individual members of the Papago Tribe that have a legal interest in the Gila Bend Reservation as of the date the waiver and release referred to in this section takes effect. Any entitlement to land or to water of any individual member of the Papago Tribe shall be satisfied out of the land and water resources provided in this Act.

EXTENSION OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

SEC. 12. Notwithstanding section 2415 of title 28, United States Code, any action relating to water rights of the Papago Tribe or any member of such Tribe brought by the United States for, or on behalf of, such Tribe or member of such Tribe, or by such Tribe on its own behalf shall not be barred if the complaint is filed prior to January 1, 1989.

PLANNING

SEC. 13. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated by this Act, the sum of $500,000 for transfer by the Secretary to the Papago Tribe for use in planning the land exchanges referred to in sections 3(a) and 5(a) and the distribution systems referred to in subsections (f) and (g) of section 4.

PAPAGO TRUST FUND

SEC. 14. (a) Pursuant to appropriations the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the authorized governing body of the Papago Tribe the sum of $8,000,000 to be held in trust for the benefit of such Tribe and invested in interest bearing deposits and securities.

(b) The authorized governing body of the Papago Tribe, as trustee for such Tribe, may only spend each year the interest and dividends accruing on the sum held and invested pursuant to subsection (a). Such amount may only be used by the Papago Tribe for the subjugation of land, development of water resources, and the construction, operation, maintenance, and replacement of related facilities on the Papago Reservation which are not the obligation of the United States.

SEC. 15. Pursuant to appropriations the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the governing body of the Papago Tribe the sum of $1,000,000 to be held in trust for the benefit of the San Lucy district of such Tribe and invested in interest bearing securities.

APPLICATION OF INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION AND EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT

SEC. 16. The function of the Bureau of Reclamation under this title shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (88 Stat. 2203; 25 U.S.C. 450) to the same extent as if performed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

COMPLIANCE WITH BUDGET ACT

SEC. 17. No authority under this title to enter into contracts or to make payments shall be effective except to the extent and in such amounts as provided in advance in appropriations Acts. Any provisions of this title which, directly or indirectly, authorizes the enactment of new budget authority shall be effective only for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1984.

REPEAL OF SECTION 0000 OF TITLE 00, UNITED STATES CODE

SEC. 18. Section 0000 of the Southern Arizona Rights Settlement Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 1282; 00 U.S.C. 0000) is hereby repealed.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 19. This Act may be cited as the "Gila Bend Land Exchange and Settlement Act."

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself, Mr. ZORINSKY, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. MCCLURE, and Mr. DIXON):

S. 2857. A bill to enable honey producers and handlers to finance a nationally coordinated research, promotion, and consumer information program designed to expand their markets for honey; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

HONEY RESEARCH, PROMOTION, AND CONSUMER INFORMATION ACT

● Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation that would enable the producers and handlers of honey and honey products to finance a nationally coordinated research, promotion, and consumer information program designed to expand their markets for honey and honey products.

Mr. President, this bill will effect honey producers in every State of the Union and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In my home State of North Dakota, the leading honey producing State, honey producers have been hurt by an influx of cheaper imported honey. As a result, they have been forced to rely in an ever increasing fashion upon the commodity support programs of the USDA, increasing Government participation in the honey industry.

This bill should help to reverse this growing governmental dependence by creating a national marketing organization for honey producers, a task which has been all but impossible in the past owing to the fragmented nature of the industry. It is anticipated by the industry that legislation of this sort will provide them with the opportunity to launch a national program to first, research new uses for honey and honey products, second, increase consumer awareness of the nutritional quality and versatility of honey, and third, seek and develop new market for honey. All of these promotional goals will be financed by the honey industry at no cost to the Federal Treasury.

This legislation will provide the honey industry with a mechanism to solve marketing problems in a fashion similar to programs employed by the potato, egg, and cotton industries. The success of the programs in other areas are living examples of the truth of the old adage, "It pays to advertise." These groups have found that industry wide promotional efforts have created consumer awareness and marketing opportunities, increasing sales while reducing dependence upon Government-sponsored support programs.

This act does not dictate anything in the way of quality standards, or production restrictions, or in any way limit the production or marketing decisions of the individual producer. In that regard, it is a perfect example of Government guidance, not intervention.

In summary, Mr. President, this bill would authorize the establishment of an orderly procedure for the development and financing of a coordinated program designed to promote a national marketing plan for the honey industry. This act will be funded by industry participants at no cost to the Federal Government. I am confident that this legislation will provide the governmental assistance, guidance, and encouragement necessary for the honey industry to help itself achieve market stability. Certainly this self-help option is preferable to ever increasing dependence on the Federal Government.

I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this bill.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 2050

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 2050, a bill to provide local communities with a right of first refusal to purchase a major league baseball franchise if the owners offer the franchise for sale to prospective purchasers who intend to move such franchise to another community.

S. 2338

At the request of Mr. HEINZ, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2338, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to allow medicare coverage for home health services provided on a daily basis.

S. 2357

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2357, a bill for the relief of Michael O'Rourke.

S. 2375

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] was added as cosponsor of S. 2375, a bill to amend the Small Business Act to improve the operation of the secondary market for loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration.

S. 2544

At the request of Mr. ABDNOR, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], and the Senator from Florida [Mrs. HAWKINS] were added as cosponsors of S. 2544, a bill to amend section 3056 of title 18, United States Code, to update the authorities of the U.S. Secret Service, and for other purposes.

S. 2665

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2665, a bill to strengthen the criminal and civil penalty provisions of environmental protection laws.

S. 2743

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. TSONGAS], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. QUAYLE] were added as cosponsors of S. 2743, a bill to designate a portion of 16th Street, Northwest, Washington, DC, on which the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is located, as "Andrei Sakharov Avenue."

S. 2766

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2766, a bill to amend chapter 44, title 18, United States Code, to regulate the manufacture and importation of armor piercing ammunition.

S. 2769

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. EAST] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2769, a bill to amend section 1464 of title 18, United States Code, relating to broadcasting obscene language, and for other purposes.

S. 2770

At the request of Mr. MELCHER, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. JEPSEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2770, a bill to protect consumers and franchised automobile dealers from unfair price discrimination in the sale by the manufacturer of new motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 2803

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2803, a bill to amend the Delaware River basin compact to allow the sale of bonds at market rates.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 254

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 254, a joint resolution to designate the month of October 1984 as "National Down's Syndrome Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 267

At the request of Mr. CHILES, the name of the Senator from California [Mr. WILSON] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 267, a joint resolution to designate the week of September 23, 1984, through September 29, 1984, as "National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 272

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. HEINZ], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ZORINSKY], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 272, a joint resolution recognizing the anniversaries of the Warsaw uprising and the Polish resistance to the invasion of Poland during World War II.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 287

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. STAFFORD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 287, a joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate January 27, 1985, as "National Jerome Kern Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 299

At the request of Mr. ABDNOR, the names of the Senator from Florida [Mr. CHILES], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. EAST], the Senator from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 299, a joint resolution to designate November 1984 as "National Diabetes Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 318

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. MATSUNAGA], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. DENTON], the Senator from California [Mr. CRANSTON], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 318, a joint resolution to designate the week of September 16, 1984, through September 22, 1984, as "National Development Disabilities Awareness Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 323

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ZORINSKY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. HEINZ], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 323, a joint resolution designating August 1984 as "Polish American Heritage Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 327

At the request of Mr. KASTEN, the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. JEPSEN], the Senator from California [Mr. WILSON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. MATTINGLY] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 327, a joint resolution to designate the week beginning September 2, 1984 as "Youth of America Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 332

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 332, a joint resolution to proclaim October 16, 1984, as "World Food Day."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 118

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. TSONGAS], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. QUAYLE] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 118, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the portion of the street in the District of Columbia on which is located the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the portion of any street in any other city in the United States on which is located a consular office or mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, should be named Andrei Sakharov Avenue.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 124

At the request of Mr. HEINZ, the names of the Senator from Florida [Mrs. HAWKINS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. QUAYLE], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. DENTON] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 124, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Senior Companion Program be commended on its 10th anniversary for its success in providing volunteer opportunities for older Americans.

SENATE RESOLUTION 329

At the request of Mr. NUNN, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 329, a resolution expressing the support of the Senate for the expansion of confidence building measures between the United States and the U.S.S.R., including the establishment of nuclear risk reduction centers, in Washington and in Moscow, with modern communications linking the centers.

SENATE RESOLUTION 412

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. HEINZ], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 412, a resolution to congratulate and commend the USA Philharmonic Society.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs will hold a hearing on the relationship between Congress and the executive in the formulation and implementation of foreign policy on Wednesday, July 25, at 10 a.m., in SD-342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Dr. Ian Butterfield at 224-2441.

Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs will hold a markup on the following measures: First, S. 1566, Program Fraud Civil Penalties Act of 1983; second, S. 1858, DC Home Rule Act Amendments; and third, S. 2433, Paperwork Reduction Act Amendments of 1983 on Thursday, July 26, at 9:30 a.m. in SD-342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Mr. Dave Glendinning at 224-3721 in reference to S. 1566, Program Fraud Civil Penalties Act of 1983, Ms. Eileen Mayer at 224-4161 in reference to S. 1858, DC Home Rule Act amendments, and Mr. Reid Detchon at 224-0211 in reference to S. 2433, Paperwork Reduction Act Amendments of 1983.

Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs will hold a continuation of the hearing on the relationship between Congress and the executive in the formulation and implementation of foreign policy on Thursday, July 31, at 9:30 a.m., in SD-342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Dr. Ian Butterfield at 224-2441.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public the scheduling of a public hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy Research and Development to consider section 201 of S. 2846, authorizing appropriations to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and section 305 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974; and for discussion of the Department of Energy's mission plan for the Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program.

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, July 31, beginning at 2 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements for the hearing record should write to the Subcommittee on Energy Research and Development, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. Witnesses are requested to provide the subcommittee with 25 copies of their written statements 24 hours in advance of the hearing, as required by the rules of the committee, and 100 copies on the day of the hearing.

For further information regarding this hearing, you may wish to contact Mr. Paul Gilman of the subcommittee staff at 224-4431.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public the scheduling of a public hearing before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water to consider S. 2850, to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Montana for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes. The hearing will be held on Thursday, August 9, beginning at 9 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements for the hearing record should write to the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. Due to the number of people expected to testify, witnesses will be arranged in panels and oral testimony will be limited to 3 minutes. Witnesses are requested to provide the subcommittee with 25 copies of their written statement 24 hours in advance of the hearing, as required by the committee rules, and 50 copies on the day of the hearing.

For further information regarding this hearing you may wish to contact Mr. Tony Bevinetto of the subcommittee staff at 224-5161.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

SIGNS OF ECONOMIC EXPANSION IN NEW YORK

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, at a time when all of us look toward economic growth and expansion, I am pleased to report that Avon Products, Inc. has just opened a new administrative office complex in Rye, NY. Located in the new Rye facility are more than 450 employees comprising 5 Avon departments: information services, branch operations, manufacturing operations, controller's, and administration.

Avon is the world's leading manufacturer and distributor of cosmetics, fragrances, and fashion jewelry. Avon also holds the preeminent position among all direct-selling organizations: its products are sold by almost 1.4 million sales representatives to customers in more than 30 countries.

Among the basic principles which have guided Avon throughout almost a century of progress in New York is one that states, "We will honor the responsibilities of corporate citizenship by contributing to the well-being of the society in which we function." This they have done faithfully—both within our State and throughout the country—by actively supporting programs and organizations devoted to the alleviation of human suffering and to the improvement of the health, education and quality of life of all members of society.

Better known is Avon's commitment to provide women an opportunity to earn and achieve. More than 30 years before women had the right to vote, Avon had provided them the chance to become independent business people, by offering an easily accessible route to genuine individual development. In this century of transition and progress for women, Avon has offered millions more opportunities for earnings and personal growth than any other American company.

Inseparably linked with the Avon representatives' opportunity is the service they, in turn, provide to consumers—service renowned for its personalized attention, in-the-home convenience, and high standards of business conduct which have become synonymous with the Avon name. In an increasingly impersonal world, the Avon representative remains that rare independent business person who knows her customers by name and is well-acquainted with their needs.

The quality of Avon service is matched only by the quality of the products they sell. More than 700 scrupulously tested cosmetics, fragrances and fashion jewelry items are offered to customers, backed by a guarantee of satisfaction that is unsurpassed in today's marketplace. And the value of these products is self-evident. New Yorkers are demanding consumers, and more than three generations of them—in the millions—have continually welcomed Avon representatives and Avon products into their homes.

In addition to the new office complex in Rye, and their headquarters office in New York City, Avon also maintains a major manufacturing and research facility in Suffern, NY.

The parent corporation, Avon Products, Inc., includes three other divisons: Mallinckrodt, a leading manufacturer of health care products and specialty chemicals, with facilities in upstate New York and on Long Island; also, Foster Medical, a health services and medical supply company; and Direct Mail and Specialty Retailing, which includes Avon Fashions and Tiffany & Co.

I am pleased to recognize and commend to you Avon Products, Inc.—one of New York's outstanding corporate citizens.●

HON. JOSEPH H. BOTTUM

● Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. President, it is with great sorrow that I must inform the Senate of the death of a former Member of this body, the Honorable Joseph H. Bottum of South Dakota. Senator Bottum was appointed on July 9, 1962, to fill the term of the late Senator Francis Case, and served with distinction in the remaining days of the 87th Congress.

Joe Bottum was a great patriot and a great statesman of South Dakota. The depth of his feeling for his country and his work in its behalf prompted an editorial writer to observe that it was only fitting his death came on the Fourth of July.

To causes in which he believed, Joe Bottum gave untiring effort—our great country, the State of South Dakota, the Republican Party, the institutions which serve to preserve our freedoms—above all, his beloved family. All commanded his utmost respect, his dedicated service.

Joe Bottum believed it was absolutely essential to the future of his country to interest young people in the political process. Indeed, much of my early activity in South Dakota Republican circles stemmed from a phone call Joe made to me urging me to come to the South Dakota Young Republican convention. Joe was one of the founding fathers of that group and its first chairman. He had a way of convincing people, and JIM ABDNOR was soon greatly involved in the Young Republicans and on his way to a political career of his own.

It was my privilege to be a member of the South Dakota Senate when Joe,

as South Dakota Lieutenant Governor, served as its president. He set an example of fairness and impartiality in the office of presiding officer that remains a standard today.

Joe Bottum was a great teacher of all of us in South Dakota, and his teaching came primarily from the example he set for all of us. I commend the attention of my colleagues to some of the tributes which were accorded to Joe and ask they be printed in the RECORD.

Our sympathy goes out to his beloved wife, Nellie, and their daughter, Mary Jo, together with our thanks for sharing him so generously with South Dakota and our great country.

The articles follow:

[From the Rapid City (SD) Journal, July 5, 1984]

JOSEPH BOTTUM DIES WEDNESDAY AT AGE 80

(By Gordon Hanson)

Former Circuit Judge and U.S. Sen. Joseph H. Bottum, 80, a longtime Republican Party figure from Rapid City, died Wednesday in Rapid City Regional Hospital.

He had been in failing health for about two weeks and was taken to the hospital at 3 a.m. Sunday, said a family friend.

Funeral services are pending under the direction of Behrens Mortuary.

Bottum started his career in South Dakota politics in 1934 when he was an organizer and later president of the South Dakota Young Republicans League.

He as the presiding judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit from 1969 to 1979, resigning at age 75 and joining the Rapid City law firm of Wilson, Bottum, Olson, Goodsell and Nash.

Bottum was born in Faulkton on Aug. 7, 1903, to J.H. and Sylvia Bottum. His father was judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit from 1909 to 1945.

He was a student at Yankton College and the University of Michigan before graduating from the University of South Dakota School of Law in 1927. He practiced law in St. Paul, Minn., from 1928 to 1930.

In August 1929 he married Nellie Bang. They had one daughter, Mary Jo.

Bottum returned to South Dakota in 1930 and practiced law in Faulkton. He was Faulk County state's attorney from 1933 to 1936.

He was head of the Young Republicans League from 1934 until 1942. Gov. Leslie Jensen appointed him state director of taxation in 1937, a job he filled until July 1943 when he moved to Rapid City to open a law office. In 1946 he was elected Republican state chairman.

Bottum made a strong bid for the Republican nomination for governor in 1942 when he obtained a 30 percent plurality in a four-way primary election—more than any other candidate—but lost to M.Q. Sharpe at the GOP convention. In 1950 he lost a primary race for Congress. He was the Pennington County state's attorney before being elected lieutenant governor in 1960, serving with Gov. Archie Gubbrud.

His political career took another turn in July 1962 after Sen. Francis Case died in office and Gubbrud appointed Bottum to finish the term. In November, Bottum made a bid for his own six-year Senate term, but lost by 504 votes to Democrat George McGovern.

In 1969 Bottum was appointed circuit judge in Rapid City. He was elected a four-year term on the bench in 1970 and was reelected in 1974, outpolling the field in the race for five 7th Judicial Circuit positions.

In Rapid City, Bottum was a founder of Community Chest, a past president of the chamber of commerce and the area Boy Scout Council. He was active in the Elks. Lions and several Masonic bodies, including state honors by Scottish Rite Masons as sovereign grand inspector general of the rite in South Dakota.

Bottum campaigned extensively for Republican candidates during his career and was in demand as a public speaker. He was also a musician, a talent that helped him earn money for his college education. He was one of the organizers of the Strollers Club at the University of South Dakota and wrote the music for the first performance of the Strollers Show at USD.

His most recent honor came two weeks ago when he was named recipient of the 1984 McKusick Award from the University of South Dakota law school for outstanding contributions to the state legal profession.

In later years he became an avid jogger, surpassing the 10,000-mile mark by 1976.

Bottum was asked in a March 1981 interview if he was patriotic.

"I've always felt that way," he replied. "I was 15 when we were in World War I, so I was too young. When the next one came along I had the job in Pierre and the governor said 'Stay here,' so I did. But I've always felt badly I didn't get to go with the rest of the guys.

"Patriotism? We need it. So many people are making fun of government. They say it's crooked, but most people in government are very conscientious and do a good job."

Survivors include his wife, Nellie, of Rapid City.

[From the Rapid City (SD) Journal, July 6, 1984]

JOE BOTTUM WASN'T ASHAMED OF BEING PATRIOTIC

If South Dakota had a "Yankee Doodle Dandy,' it was Joe Bottum. He wasn't born on the Fourth of July but it is fitting his death came on the birthday of the country he loved.

During his long career as an attorney, politician, state and federal government official and as a judge, Bottum unashamedly expressed that love for country and his respect for its system of government in hundreds of speeches to audiences large and small.

Though public attitudes toward patriotism and nationalism fluctuated over the years with the ebb and flow of national and international events, Bottum's strong feelings about this country and what it stands for never wavered. When he expressed those feelings, even the most cynical had to be moved.

Joe Bottum was a gentleman and a gentle man. As he strolled down the street, he often took time to pat a youngster on the head. His volunteer work on behalf of the Boy Scouts earned him the Silver Beaver Award.

If anything shared a spot in Bottum's heart with his wife and daughter, and his country, it was music. Many a public and private gathering was enlivened by his piano playing and singing. Some of the songs he had written himself. For years, he played the Rapid City Shrine Club calliope in parades throughout the Black Hills. He also wrote poetry.

Years of political activity taught Bottum to accept both victory and defeat graciously and philosophically. He was also politically pragmatic. Once in commenting on the wounds of a party primary, he observed that when the campaign is over intraparty factions talk about burying the hatchet but someone usually keeps the handle hidden behind their back ready to use it when the opportunity presents itself.

Bottum set high standards for himself and expected others to respect those standards. During a trial of several American Indian Movement members charged in the 1973 Custer County Courthouse melee, Bottum twice ordered a Sioux Falls courtroom cleared of those who refused to stand when he entered the courtroom. He demanded that traditional mark of respect be observed for the judicial office and not for him personally.

Joe Bottum will be missed. Rapid City and South Dakota have benefitted from his being here.

Services for former Circuit Judge and U.S. Sen. Joseph H. Bottum, 80, Rapid City, will be 10 a.m. Saturday at the First Congregational Church with the Rev. Henry Bradshaw and the the Rev. Ned Wick officiating. Burial, with Masonic rites, will be in Pine Lawn Cemetery.

Visitation will be Friday from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at Behrens Mortuary. Memorials have been established to the American Cancer Society and the First Congregational Church of Rapid City.

Bottum, a longtime lawyer and Republican party leader, died Wednesday at Rapid City Regional Hospital.

During a public service career in which he emphasized Americanism, patriotism and duty to God and country, Bottum received many honors, including the "Friend of Law Enforcement" award presented recently by the South Dakota Peace Officers Association and the Sertoma award for service to mankind. He was named Boss of the Year by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

While a member of the U.S. Senate, Bottum received the Distinguished Service award from the Americans for Constitutional Action.

Survivors include his wife, Nellie of Rapid City; one daughter, Mary Jo Bruce of Phoenix, Ariz.; two grandsons and several nieces and nephews.

He was preceded in death by five sisters and one brother.

[From the Rapid City (SD) Journal, Mar. 10, 1981]

JOSEPH BOTTUM: FROM BALLROOM TO THE SENATE

(By Ron Bender)

His career has taken him from a ballroom stage in Sioux City, Iowa, to the floor of the U.S. Senate in Washington.

He's helped Republican candidates get elected since the mid-1930s, been elected several times himself, and lost a few close ones.

He's presided over hundreds of trials, including one in 1974 that resulted in a riot in Sioux Falls. His list of public service and Masonic Lodge activities covers two pages of single-spaced type. He's still one of the most sought-after speakers in western South Dakota.

And, at the age of 77, Judge Joseph Henry Bottum of Rapid City still jogs two miles every morning—and practices law. He was

presiding judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit until two years ago.

"I had to quit my job when I turned 75," explained Bottum. "So I came in here (the firm of Wilson, Bottum, Olson, Goodsell and Nash). They're all young and darn good guys."

Bottum has seen his share of both good guys and bad guys during his varied career. He smiles a lot while describing the many good times, breaking into a chuckle during a yarn about a long-ago political convention. His expression is serious as he vividly recalls the few bad times in politics and the courtroom.

It might not have turned out that way had Bottum followed his first inclination—to become a dentist. "I entered dental school at the University of Michigan, but didn't care for it, so I went out and played for a dance band in northern Michigan for a year."

He had learned to play the piano and saxaphone in high school in Faulkton, while his brother, the late Roswell Bottum, played drums, xylophone and fiddle. Both brothers ended up following in the footsteps of their father, Circuit Judge J. H. Bottum, and became lawyers.

Joseph Bottum Jr. started law school in Michigan, but returned to earn his degree from the University of South Dakota in 1927. His musical talent came in handy to earn money for school.

"I joined a dance band, the University Players. We had about 12 people," recalled Bottum. The band played around southeastern South Dakota, including six weeks at the Roof Garden, a large Sioux City ballroom.

Any USD graduate is familiar with the Strollers Show, and annual musical extravaganza put on by the students. Bottum was one of the original organizers of the Strollers Club during the 1920s, and wrote the music for the first performance.

Does he still perform? "I play the piano at home, but it's not for human consumption," he smiled.

After graduation, a friend of his father helped him find a job in St. Paul, Minn. "It paid $25 a month, but I could sleep at my aunt's home. Those days they didn't pay beginning lawyers anything."

Bottum soon met an attractive school teacher, Nellie Bang, and they were married in August 1929. "She kept teaching. She was making a hell of a lot more money than I was at the time," he recalled.

The Bottums returned to South Dakota in 1930 where Bottum entered private practice in Faulkton and became state's attorney for Faulk County (for $100 a month).

In 1934 he became active in the Republican Party and was one of the organizers and later president of the South Dakota Young Republicans League.

"We had a big organizational meeting in Mitchell and it was very successful. A lot of young fellows signed up and did lots of work," he said proudly. When Leslie Jensen defeated incumbent Democratic Gov. Tom Berry in 1936, the new governor asked Bottum to become state director of taxation, a job he held until he moved to Rapid City in 1943.

That's the year after he really plunged into politics and made a run for the GOP nomination for governor, but lost narrowly to M. Q. Sharpe in party convention balloting.

"Quite a few of us ran, and I got the most votes, about 33 percent. But you had to have 35 percent to win," said Bottum. The older delegates switched their support to Sharpe, who had been attorney general, and he emerged as the convention's choice and won the 1942 general election.

In Rapid City Bottum resumed his private law practice, and served a stint as Pennington County state's attorney before being elected lieutenant governor in 1960, serving with Gov. Archie Gubbrud.

Bottum's political career took another turn in 1962 when Sen. Francis Case died in office and Gubbrud appointed Bottum to finish his term. That was in July. That November he lost a bid for his own six-year Senate term to George McGovern—by a slim 504 votes.

Bottum admits to being "very delighted" when James Abdnor beat McGovern last fall.

In 1969 Bottum was appointed circuit judge in Rapid City, succeeding Judge George Lampert who resigned because of ill health. Bottum was elected to a four-year term on the bench in 1970 and re-elected in 1974, outpolling the field in the race for five 7th Judicial Circuit positions.

"I suppose the highlight of my judicial life was that deal I had with the Indians in Sioux Falls," he said.

The scene was the Minnehaha County Courthouse April 30, 1974. Five American Indian Movement members were on trial, charged with riot and arson after a violent demonstration in Custer in 1973.

AIM spectators at Sioux Falls refused twice to stand when the judge entered the courtroom during jury selection, so Bottum ordered the courtroom cleared and went to his chambers.

"I was back in my office, waiting for the sheriff to get his deputies, when in came some of the Indians, not the ones on trial. They proceeded to tell me what an egotistical SOB I was and that they wouldn't stand up. I told them I couldn't force them to, but I could force them to leave the courtroom, and I also told them I thought their actions were hurting the defendants in the courtroom."

The Indians left and the deputies arrived and entered the courtroom. "When they stepped in the door, I heard a terrible crash. It was a chair being thrown through the window. And about when that happened, every window in my office was broken (by objects thrown from outside the courthouse)."

About $10,000 damage resulted from the wild courtroom melee, in which both deputies and demonstrators were injured. The next day Bottum rejected defense motions to dismiss the case, but decided to delay proceedings for 10 days. The trial resumed, with no more problems. The defendants were convicted and sentenced to prison.

But Bottum was accused of being racially prejudiced and was given a 24-hour guard at the urging of the FBI. He says it wasn't egotism; but his insistence on proper courtroom procedure, that prompted his action.

"Would I have done it the same way if I had known what would happen? I think I would," he said. "I've done research, and the custom of having people stand came over here from England. It was part of British customs and rules through the ages. The idea was that making everybody rise calmed the courtroom. People knew court was in session.

"I suppose we could accomplish that some other way, but I don't see any reason why we should."

It's evident in talking to him that doing the right thing has always been important in Bottum's life. To him, it translates into public service and patriotism.

"Am I patriotic? I've always felt that way. I was 15 when we were in World War. I, so I was too young. When the next one came along I had that job in Pierre and the governor said 'stay here,' so I did. But I've always felt badly I didn't get to go with the rest of the guys.

"Patriotism? We need it. So many people are making fun of government. They say it's crooked, but most people in government are very conscientious and do a good job."

Bottum's own public service list ranges from work done in various Masonic orders to service clubs, the Boy Scouts, chamber of commerce and community chest (now the United Way).

"Rapid City people, in the main, have been very receptive to good programs. I've never seen a public program fail in this town since I've been here. And it takes a lot of people to do all we do here.

"I guess that'a part of 90 percent of my talks. I talk about being a working part of your community—Boy Scouts, chamber, church, the whole thing."

It's a good thing Bottum enjoys public speaking, because he's asked to do it often.

"I've been awfully busy—God knows why—making speeches. I've had five in the last week. I just can't say no," he smiled. "But I enjoy it, and it's really nice when you make a talk and they not only clap but stand up too. That's some indication that a few people enjoyed it."

One reason Bottum can maintain a busy schedule is the physical stamina he enjoys from jogging. He started in 1967.

"I used to smoke three packs of cigarettes a day. I had a cough, a sore throat, I was overweight. About that time I quit smoking and was having a hard battle with my weight. So I saw the doc and told him I was considering taking up jogging. He said, 'Go ahead, but take it easy, and if you get tired walk a lot.' So I had no trouble losing weight then."

He passed the 10,000-mile mark in 1976 and now gets up at 6 a.m. every day, steps outside and runs two miles in his neighborhood to start his day. "It's helped keep me healthy. My blood pressure is normal and I weigh close to 170. I had been up to 212."

At 77, Bottum is starting to consider retirement. A Christmas visit to the Bottums' daughter, Mary Joe Bruce, in Arizona, got him thinking about spending more time there.

One thing keeping him in South Dakota is his position as sovereign grand inspector general for the Scottish Rite of South Dakota. "It's time-consuming," he admitted. "I have to make up my mind if I should pass it on to somebody else. Maybe I've been holding too long."

In the meantime, Black Hills author Ned Wick, a longtime friend, is writing a biography of Bottum.

"It's generally about the things I've done," said the judge. "I keep telling him nobody's going to read it, but he still insists on going to all that trouble."

REMARKS BY REV. NED E. WICK, CHAPLAIN, FORT. MEADE, VAMC, AT FUNERAL OF JOE BOTTUM, JULY 7, 1984

"And we are sad because our friend is no longer with us and we seek his company. . . ."

Joe Bottum loved the arts . . . music, whatever . . . drama. His friends ran the gaumet from old to young; from every walk

of life. He loved young people; their potential; he loved his professional life; his personal life; his family and yes, his country. In a sense the day of his passing, last Wednesday, July 4th, Independence Day was fitting for Joe . . . need anything else be said on that?

I have been asked to give some anticdotes . . . vignettes . . . on this powerful personality. We all have them; they are tucked away in our hearts and minds . . . from piano playing in honky tonks and homes to dignified sessions in Congress. However, there is one that I will share with you, known only to two of us here present; Nellie, his wife, and myself.

It happened Wednesday and if one can say that when a friend passes over and its beautiful; then the death of Joe Bottum was . . . It was just after four in the afternoon and I has just positioned a chair for Nellie at the side of the bed in order he could better see and talk to Joe; I was at the end of the bed and looked up at him . . . gazing at her. And then I realized he had gone. I excused myself to Nellie and sought a nurse; I came back before she did . . . and Nellie said, "Ned, I think he's stopped breathing." His daughter was in the waiting room and she came in on my call; the nurse confirmed it. It was beautiful; his family was there, his passing was gentle . . . and, he was a gentleman, and gentle man.

Each here could contribute a touch of Joe Bottum in a personal way . . . so, contribute now, to your thinking as we here join to reminisce.—Think of his love for mankind—his values that thrust him ever forward in this path called life.

What can we take from all this? What unites all his friends, all of us, here together?

Why Joe Bottum in our lives?

You might well ask, although many of you know, Joe and I were writing a book together . . . about him. I have been privileged to many private papers, thoughts, pictures . . . it has been a wonderful path for me . . . I've known Joe for over 40 years.

We used to kick around literature . . . selected, forgotten writings . . . even the writings we were doing. . . . He was a great thinker, orator, writer . . . as you beheld him . . . whatever. Did you recognize 2 of his songs played at the beginning of our services today? "Dakota Girl" written in the 20's for the USD Strollers and "Underneath Mt. Rushmore Moon?" . . . that was a story in itself, Allie Hand, his home, his piano.—

Henry Van Dyke once wrote:

"Four things a man must do

"If he would make his record true:

"To think without confusion clearly,

"To love his fellow-men sincerely,

"To act from honest motives purely,

"To trust in God and heaven sincerely."

Every good work should have a beginning and an end; Joe Bottum was, in some respects, an enigma: where do we start? What premise, possibility?

Examining, there is one common denominator in the life of Joe Bottum that comes through loud and clear when you examine his work: He was a teacher to all of us . . . always, all ways. Think back in your own experience with him: leading, guiding and cajoling us, to move us . . . it was his lifestyle. An he took that beautiful talen to influence all of us . . . to being a better person than we were before . . . before we knew him. Indeed, his lifestyle. We have a right to validate what a man says by his lifestyle.

I have been privileged to be an intimate part of that lifestyle, as I said, for over 40 years: from the old Beckers Drug hang-out days (remember the soda fountain, the old sub-post office station counter?), to countless miles in travel from coast to coast . . . and, to those favorite haunts. You who frequent the Alex Johnson at the appointed hour know what I mean. . . .

But, Joe Bottum was not exclusive to a group. He was a man of the people. Loving people, he was a man of the people. Always interested; always a friend.

We want to be careful not to over-emphasize the good qualities at a time like this—yet, we can be pardoned to leave the rest unsaid. What we can say is wrapped up in many of his personal writings we were putting together in a book.

We got side-tracked in our game plan . . . but that was easy to do with Joe. . . .

The hours we would share over only one sentence—all philosophical, of course—were countless.

Perhaps his career touched you personally in some way . . .?

The Custer Trial, as he called it, is a fascinating phase of his life—when, in the very critical press of pressure of the trial he returned to Rapid City for a brief visit and took Nellie to a Law Day Banquet. In his own words, he wrote to me:

"I hurried into the dining room to find a place to sit and I must say that I have never in my entire life experienced anything more exciting and thrilling than I did. When I came in the Bar, apparently by pre-arrangement, acknowledged my presence at the affair and clapped and cheered to a point where I was actually embarrassed by so much attention. Needless to say, it is very heart-warming to have someone, or a group such as this, say a word of commendation. . . ."

Peer recognition—and it was repeated by his professional colleagues many times in many ways. You have read of many of his achievements in the recent fine newspaper reviews.

To think without confusion clearly . . . remembered Henry van Dyke?

Point one. Taken.

The second point of van Dyke: To love his fellowmen sincerely. From his own writings, and I quote now:

From remarks he was asked to make at the graveside for a dear neighbor. . . . "I want to remind you on this occasion, there is sadness, of course. Sadness should be overcome by our memories of a beautiful life that surmounted hardships and disappointments—a life that gave direction and inspiration. . . . (we) carry into the future her calm serene and productive life—her honesty—her bravery, her exemplary life so that our lives will reflect what we learned from her. . . ."

From a speech he had given:

"And so, my dear friend, treasure these moments of pleasure of inspiration. Hold them close to your heart and use the inspiration to light your face, to broaden your smile. You can go on about your appointed task, be it large or small, whatever it is, it is yours, so make the most of these glorious days. . . . the future is waiting and your impression or impact upon this old earth awaits your action."

These, of course, are only excerpts that I read to you . . . but from "The Challenge of Mt. Rushmore," a published article: "Look up, America . . . These men, with millions more who saw the dream, who heard the call, who made our nation great, require your constant devotion to the cause of liberty. . . . This hertitage so ably represented by the carving on the mountain must keep us on the sacred path, alert and ready to fulfill our duty to our country and our fellow men. . . . No force, except the will of ruthless men, acting on the minds of those who have forgotten, will ever destroy the will to be free, implanted in the minds and hearts of all true Americans."

Joe was in the habit of communicating, to some of his personal friends, little notes on different occasions. Here is one I'll share with you to two of his friends:

"Here are some random thoughts on the occasion of your Golden Wedding Anniversary.

"A glint of golden sun after a rain. . . .

"No, gold is not made in a day, a year—fifty years . . .

"A Golden Wedding . . .

"For this is true gold—from it, a better home—

"Wonderful children—grandchildren . . .

"A Golden Anniversary—its golden radiance lends beauty

"And inspiration to all who join me in saying, 'A Joyous and Happy Golden Anniversary.' "

Henry van Dyke: Point Three: To act from honest motives purely; again reading from his records: In a private letter written to me concerning some points in the book writing: . . . "I don't think we should try and prove that they should live in exactly the same form we live, but that they should live as Americans with the proper following of the law of the land and with the same ambition to work and accumulate a home and a fireside, send children to school. . . . Those are things that someday must come about. . . ." From an article entitled "Practical Patriotism" A point Joe Bottum liked to make. He was not the radical patriot; he loved his country and its traditions its laws, its way of life:

"Today I will say something good about my country.

"Today I will answer any attempt to down-grade my country and its leaders.

"Today I will speak up for my country. I will try to be constructive, fair, honest. . . ."

In a speech on a special occasion day:

". . . Never cut down the things that you can do for your community and your home and your churches and your schools. That's the challenge of Memorial Day, my good friends. . . ."

Again, from random notes:

"Strength of America lies not in our armies, not in our courts, not in our law enforcement agencies, but in the hearts and minds, morals and attitudes of the average American . . ."

Point 4 of Henry van Dyke is quite clear; quite clearly Joe Bottum, as well. To trust in God and heaven sincerely. I will speak more on that shortly; however:

From a writing entitled "My Prayer"

"I thank Thee Lord for all I've had

"A pleasant life—some good, some bad.

"For triumphs over problems, big and small

"For failures and defeats that left me standing tall,

"With character unsullied by defeat . . ."

And, again from other thoughts to me on vows . . . and he had taken many of them in his lifetime; his lifestyle.

"Should the day ever come when vows and pledges are taken lightly, when modern cynics lead others to scoff at Honor and Integrity, Then, the sacrifices of millions, The impulses and dreams of the masses will Fade into nothing and hope and honor will disappear from the face of the earth. Oh

God in heaven, I vow to do my best for what is right, honest and good. Not for me, but for my fellow man. . . ." He went on to use that in a later speech.

To the 4 of van Dyke I would, in the case of Joe Bottum, add a fifth:

To love his family dearly—which is what he did. And, they, as you can see by representation here, did him in return . . .

And—he taught us, ever the great teacher . . . to know how important it is for a person to be so fortunate as to have a wife of 55 years such as his beloved Nellie. On the occasion of their then 51st Anniversary, he had written a letter to her (I will not read all of it . . . but enough to illustrate the love and the teacher in it):

He called it "A Day to Remember" August 20, 1981. "Dearest Nellie: Some memories—Some thoughts 51 years later. A happy, glorious day so long ago. A day when love was young—when hopes were bright. . . . These hopes and dreams were indeed beautiful to contemplate. . . . The dreams did not all come true. Disappointments sometimes left silent tears. A fit of temper, a failure to live up to those dreams, hopes and promises of long ago. Such failures do not mean a total failure, rather a need to recognize that perfection is perhaps impossible; happiness does not necessarily require perfection. Memories of Mary Jo, her husband, Art, our grandsons, Art Jr. and Joe, . . . Our friends who have perhaps unknowingly added to the treasures of a happy life. Now looking back, happy, shining days . . . and tolerance allows us to overlook those shortcomings which could destroy a marriage. Now, to look ahead with hope and confidence. . . . Our happiness is an inspiration to all who look and see, yes, who will join with us to maintain for all time a happy home filled with love and respect. Let us hope that our lives will be for others, as for us, a loving guide to all and perhaps guarantee that marriage will for others, as for us, thrive, grow and lead into a glorious, beautiful future."

Ah, yes, it comes time to wrap our thoughts in his teachings and apply them as we will. . . . God, in His infinite wisdom, gave us two promises and to you of the family, let me share these thoughts with you, briefly: The visions we have can stay with us if faith in God is kept alive—for faith transforms our thinking about both today and tomorrow. God's word in the scriptures to us is that of hope.

And secondly, God's promise to us is that of care—without limit. As the years pass we are more and more conscious of that care.

God doesn't shield us from every hurt nor smooth our way with ease—maybe because we need something on which to grow.

Though there are problems to solve and griefs to bear, God's word about caring for us is not an idle word. Any person of faith can look back and see the strength given and the prayers answered.

Joe Bottum used that as a springboard for his driving ahead; his effervescent personality. What a lesson for those of us! What a joy he was—we will miss him; but not the spirity, his Lifestyle.

Things that man did do, to make his record true. . . . To think, to love, to act honestly, to trust in God . . . And, single out his love and witness of his family . . . all five. Join me as we pray. . . .

Finis.●

DR. JOHN A. TALBOTT INSTALLED AS PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I am pleased and proud to note that the American Psychiatric Association, the Nation's oldest medical specialty society and one that now represents over 29,000 American psychiatrists, has recently installed a fellow New Yorker as its 113th president.

John A. Talbott, M.D., is not only a professor of psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College and associate medical director of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic in New York City, but is a concerned and dedicated professional, who has long championed the cause of a severely disadvantaged segment of our Nation's population—the chronically mentally ill. He has written widely about the challenges facing both American medicine and society at large in meeting the needs of this population, which too frequently we now see as the "street people" in our metropolitan centers. Some of you may recall Dr. Talbott as one of the first witnesses the Senate Finance Committee heard calling for change in the Social Security Disability Insurance Program—change necessary to safeguard the mentally disabled, and change which this body has approved.

In his maiden address as president of the APA, Dr. Talbott urged a continued and renewed focus upon the patient in future decisionmaking in the field of psychiatry, whether that decisionmaking is in the arena of public policy, clinical practice, training, or research. We, too should review our health care decisionmaking in terms of the needs of the ill, not just in terms of dollars and cents, and we should review our decisionmaking with a view toward meeting the health care and other needs of the chronically mentally ill and other medically underserved populations.

I urge my colleagues to read Dr. Talbott's remarks, and to consider how we can work together to achieve our shared goals of ensuring health care to our Nation's citizens—our patients, as Dr. Talbott calls them.

I ask that the text of Dr. Talbott's remarks be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS OF DR. TALBOTT

At our 114th annual meeting in California twenty-six years ago this week, Harry C. Solomon, the 70th President of the American Psychiatric Association, called our large mental hospitals "antiquated, outmoded and . . . obsolete." He concluded that they were "bankrupt beyond remedy". He noted that a recent reduction in the census of such facilities had been coupled with a rise in the number of psychiatric wards in general hospitals, outpatient clinics, halfway houses, home care services, and day hospital and night hospital facilities; but cautioned that "liberalization of insurance plans" might encourage increased use of the new facilities by acutely ill patients rather than the chronically ill—necessitating the formation of homes or colonies for the chronically ill who were "less readily recoverable." Nevertheless, he urged us to "liquidate" "our large mental hospitals" "as rapidly as can be done in an orderly and progressive fashion" and move toward a two-tiered system of "community oriented intensive treatment" for the acutely ill and moderate-sized homes or colonies for the chronically disabled.

Now, in 1984, with the end of the century staring us in the face, we seem no closer to this Solomon's dream than he was. Our public facilities are deteriorating physically, clinically and economically; our chronically ill either transinstitutionalized to nursing homes or deinstitutionalized to our cities streets, lost in the vast army of the homeless; and our "liberal" insurance plans a thing of the past.

Psychiatry, so full of promise, so expectant of cure, so flush with excitement, just 26 years ago—now seems mired in a multiplicity of problems. It is these problems, that constitute our unfinished business for the remainder of the 20th century, that I wish to address today.

1. *The fate of the public mental health system.*—Harry Solomon's call for an end to the antiquated large mental hospital was not done in isolation—the World Health Organization, The Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health, and lay and professional leaders throughout this nation, made similar suggestions. Ironically, while we have experienced the de-emphasis on the large state hospitals he anticipated we have seen neither any provision for funding the homes or colonies for "the less readily recoverable" chronically ill Solmon called for, nor have we witnessed any widespread implementation of an integrated community care system for the more "readily recoverable." In addition, while crippled and cracked, our state hospitals have not withered and blown away.

It is time we called for a reappraisal of the policy of depopulation of state hospitals without the concommitant provision of comprehensive treatment and care for the many who can return to the community and humane asylum and care for the few who cannot. It is time to face the facts that, as of now, we have no cure for dehabilitating psychotic illnesses, that not all schizophrenics are amenable to our current therapeutic armamentarium, that no community in America has an adequate number of array of psychiatric services, and that no fiscal ledgerdemain in the world can make our "system" cost-effective, so long as 297 state and county mental hospitals continue to consume the lionshare of money spent by our states nationwide.

2. *Reimbursement for psychiatric services.*—Solomon noted in 1958 the beginning liberalization of insurance plans to fund care for the mentally ill; currently over 98% of Americans are covered by either governmental or private health insurance plans. However, as we all know only too well, there are gigantic blotches in this seemingly rosy picture—first, coverage for the treatment of mental illness has always been less ample than for other medical illnesses, and second, fears of increasing health costs have prompted both government and business to suggest drastic measures for cutting costs.

From an economic standpoint, the list of measures enacted or proposed, reads like a bureaucrat's nightmare:

Cost-containment measures, such as caps on Medicaid, prospective payment mecha-

nisms, and mandatory assignment of Medicare patients;

Insurance construction, through increased copayment, deductibles, and outright elimination of benefits;

Business coalitions formed with the express purpose of devising strategies to reduce health care costs of employees; and

Outright reduction of benefits, through increased claims review, demands for documentation, and administrative harrassment.

From a regulatory standpoint, the increased constraints are similarly restrictive:

Attention by the JCAH and other accreditating bodies to quantitative rather than qualitative or outcome measures;

Strangling regulation by an incredible number of governmental and "voluntary" agencies, which in New York State, number 164; and

A zealous effort by PSRO's and their competitors to disallow or "carve-out" patient days.

In addition, the practice of medicine is undergoing a radical shift, largely powered by economic forces:

Movement from solo to group or organized practice settings;

Competition from allied mental health professionals seeking parity of reimbursement, admitting privileges and licensure;

Competition from other medical specialists seeking payment of "cognitive treatment";

Introduction of "new" forms of practice, such as HMO's, IPA's and PPO's, designed to provide less expensive packages of care; and

Increasing numbers of investor-owned psychiatric facilites.

Our response to these radical changes in the way we practice is more often characterized by anger at the bearer of the bad news of instrument of change than action aimed at correcting discrimination, poor quality care, or economically unsound proposals. When Margaret Heckler, Secretary of HHS, said in this city 5 months ago, that 10% of hospitals would close by the year 1990, and 5% of physicians be out or work, and when Governor Richard Lamm of Colorado, suggested at the APA's State Legislative Seminar 3 months ago; that America's reindustrialization depended on reducing medicine's share of the economic pie—we can appreciate that the problem is bigger than psychiatry alone.

But it is self-defeating to complain and bemoan the loss of the good old days, to blame the bearer of the bad news, or to act as if there were no abuses, problems, or substance to the charges of over-spending. If we are to ensure our patients' future, we must lay aside our misguided notions that benign legislators will do what we want merely because of our medical degrees, that the public on their own will fight for mental health benefits, and that the introduciton of money, advocacy efforts and old fashioned politics are unbecoming scientist-physicians. We must spend time—getting to know our state and federal legislators, being available to their staffs to discuss pending legislation, journeying to our capitols to testify on bills, and agreeing to appear on television or speak on the record to representatives of the print media.

We are this profession's most precious resource, and we must be willing to spend a sizable amount of our professional time in what I call legislative-lobbying overhead—if we are to survive and our patients are to receive the care they so desperately need.

3. *The destigmatization of mental illness.*—Since time immemorial, the mentally ill have been ridiculed, discriminated against, and stigmatized. While alcoholism is now accepted as a "medical disease", and mental retardation, a "physical affliction", the mentally ill are still considered by many to be responsible for their illnesses and penalized for them. Efforts have been made over the years to destigmatize mental illness, but in my opinion, these have been grossly amateurish.

What we need is a serious, concerted and professional effort to educate the public about the prevalence of serious and chronic mental illnesses, about the necessity of funding research into the epidemiology, etiology, prevention and treatment of these illnesses; and about the limitations and efficacy of psychosocial and biological treatments. It would certainly help to have a prominent public figure, like Jerry Lewis or Will Rogers, take the lead. In addition, we need the support and advocacy of relatives of the mentally ill, who, for too long a time, have been blamed by us for the afflictions of their family members. Finally, and most difficult, we need the support of articulate patients and expatients, just as kidney transplant surgeon and burn-unit physicians have.

As a coda, let me suggest that our inability to look anything but ridiculous in the celebrated courtroom "battles of the experts," over the existence of mental illness or lack of it in criminal suspects, makes the process of destigmatization of our patients all the more difficult. This Association must find some way to protect the seriously ill from being punished for acts committed while incomprehensibly psychotic, while eliminating the spectacles that occur all too frequently between our so-called forensic experts, that tarnish all of us and our patients.

4. *Reexamining our exploitative treatment of foreign medical graduates.*—For years, public mental hospitals and substandard residency programs have utilized FMG's because they could not attract qualified American medical graduates. The psychiatric training, cultural education, language preparation and professional socialization of most FMG's has been second-class in addition, they perform more clinical service than they are rewarded for educationally. Although over ⅓rd of the candidates for the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology are FMG's, their failure rate is 8 times that of AMG's; although ¼ of our members are FMG's, only a few serve on committees, in the Assembly, or on the Board; and although our President himself is a foreign medical graduate, he is the first in the 140 year of this Association.

We can no longer continue to encourage the importation of FMG's as cheap labor for the public facilities, we can no longer continue to offer those now in the country such substandard cultural, linguistic, and didactic experiences, and we can no longer countenance the gap between those graduate psychiatrists who are foreign born and those who are not.

5. *Determining and ensuring the most effective and highest quality care for each patient.*—Throughout psychiatry's relatively short history, enthusiasm and personal conviction have frequently determined what patient receives which treatment in what setting. Only recently have we begun to look at differential therapeutics with a scientific eye. To some extent, our current outcome research is prompted by the same cost considerations I enumerated above—but as a profession we must investigate these questions primarily out of a commitment to provide the most appropriate treatment, of the highest quality, for each individual person.

While awaiting the results of all the important investigations into the etiology of mental illnesses, the critical research questions that should occupy us for the remainder of this century include:

What treatment works for which patients in what settings?

What is the best system of care for the mentally ill? and

How do we ensure the provision of the most appropriate treatment and care for each individual?

6. *Unification of psychiatry as a medical specialty.*—In a related vein, as we all know only too well, psychiatrists have grown, not only in numbers, but in the diversity of the treatment modalities they employ and the settings in which they work. This represents a significant component of both our strength and our weakness. For, while the multiplicity of orientations, subspecialties, and treatment settings, has, as our President just pointed out, given us a rich dynamic mosaic—the feelings of competition, antagonism and perceived favoritism that arise, hinder the solid sense of identity as psychiatrists, that we all should feel, first and foremost.

Further, as I have travelled around the country, I have been concerned that almost every subgroup of psychiatrists feels underrepresented and underappreciated by official psychiatry and/or underpaid in relation to some other subgroup. The list is long and includes state commissioners of mental health, general hospital psychiatrists, VA psychiatrists, HMO psychiatrists, military psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, psychoanalytically-oriented psychotherapists, family therapists, child psychiatrists, state hospital psychiatrists, foreign medical graduates, Blacks, women, gays, Hispanics, psychosocially-oriented researchers, and psychiatric administrators.

Finally, I have been sensitized to the pervasive sense of uneasiness of many of our members, that, as our scientific frontiers expand so rapidly in exciting directions, they will become distant from and irrelevant to our clinical core. This concern is not merely about a split between those interested in biological versus psychological etiologies and treatments. Rather, it is expressed as a hope that we continue to be able to integrate all parts of our rapidly-moving field into the central core of our thinking and practice. I think this is one of the most intriguing challenges we face in the next 15 years.

As an addendum, let me reemphasize that our relationship to the rest of medicine and organized medicine is at a critical phase. Through the hard work of thousands of our members, at national, state and local levels, we are once again being seen as "real doctors", who are interested in not only our own specialty and subspecialties, but in the problems, challenges and actions of all our medical colleagues. Our continuing reintegration into medicine must proceed vigorously.

7. *A word about organized psychiatry as a guild.*—Lastly, I would like to focus on our very real concerns as members of a profession on those issues commonly referred to as guild issues, defined in Webster's Dictionary as issues of mutual aid and protection.

Psychiatry, along with the rest of medicine, can thrive only so long as it maintains the public's trust. That trust, in our case, is frequently shaped by events and develop-

ments we may have little or no control over, but some over which we do. Whether we like it or not, our social status, our income level, and our public image as an ethical profession, depends less on our therapeutic effectiveness, individual integrity, and scientific knowledge, than on publically-visible problems such as deinstitutionalization, homelessness, sexual abuse of patients, criminal acts by patients, and the psychiatric underservice of the poor, minorities, severely and chronically ill, etc.

Make no mistake. Your organization and elected officers can only advocate for your economic and professional well being if we are willing to take on and attempt to redress these public concerns. In addition, we will only have the public credibility if our primary concern is the well-being of our patients, not ourselves. To that end, our need, indeed our dependence, on healing the schism between ourselves and the relatives of the mentally ill, is critical. No insurance company or mental health program will adequately fund or reimburse services anymore based on our word alone—we need allies, coalitions and friends.

The focus on the patient.—As many of you know by now, my primary goal as President will be to focus attention on the patients we have the responsibility for treating. It is my conviction that whether we are talking about:

Public policy decisions, such as deinstitutionalization or the insanity defense;

Clinical decisions, such as when and how long to treat persons in outpatient or inpatient care;

Research questions, about etiology, treatment and rehabilitation; or

Training issues, such as what is the optimal balance between long-term psychotherapy experience and psychopharmacology exposure, or how much time should be spent in a psychiatric vs. general hospital vs. community program.

We will only be able to address the issues appropriately, if we start with the patient, and then derive our research questions, educational curriculae, clinical strategies, regulatory processes, and public policy initiatives.

If we start with the patient, that is where we will also end up. As a means of emphasizing this focus, I have decided that the theme of the 1985 Annual Meeting in Dallas, Texas will be "Our Patients." For the remainder of this week, I look forward to illuminating myself in the reflected light of the great dynamic mosaic George Tarjan has described. For the next 15 years, I expect we as a profession will try to settle the issues I've spoken about today. But as a starting point, for the next year, I hope you and I will concentrate our attention on the ultimate purpose of all our work, whether clinical, administrative, research or teaching: Our Patients.

Thank you.●

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

● Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. President, a 50-year drought has been broken in South Dakota—not by Mother Nature which regularly intervenes to correct cyclical insufficiency of moisture—but by two Huron, SD, high school students who returned the championship of the National Forensics League Debate tournament to our State for the first time in 50 years.

The achievements of Mike Cole and Steve O'Brien in national competition have brought great distinction not only to themselves and their school, but their community, indeed, all South Dakota. Playing a vital role in their accomplishment was their coach, Jack Holmquest.

It is a pleasure for me to join in the salute to these fine young people, and I commend to the attention of my colleagues a report on how their teamwork, hard work, and persuasion earned them the national debate title, and ask it be printed in the RECORD.

The report follows:

HURON DEBATERS WIN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP BY "EARNING IT"

(By Roger Kasa)

Before it began, Coach Jack Holmquest says he was told by several fellow debate coaches that his team deserved to win the National Forensics League Debate Tournament held last week in San Antonio, Texas.

But Holmquest said he didn't think anyone deserved to win a championship, "it's something you have to earn."

And that's exactly what the team of Mike Cole and Steve O'Brien did. They came out of nowhere to win the national championship after 11 rounds and five days of debate.

For South Dakota it was the end of a 50-year drought. Not since 1934 when Sioux Falls Washington turned the trick has a state team won the national title.

Both Cole and O'Brien said they had thought about the national tournament during the year, "but it was in a joking manner."

Neither one of them thought they had a chance to achieve national prominence when they left Huron for San Antonio.

Prior to the start of the tourney, the favorite was Bronx Academy of Science of New York.

"They took second last year and travel the national circuit during the season debating many of the top teams," said Holmquest.

He said the school gives them a $10,000 annual budget and "the students go out and raise $80,000 to supplement that."

But the New York team was eliminated in four rounds.

Five rounds later—in the ninth round—Cole and O'Brien suffered their lone defeat in the double elimination tournament. That came at the hands of Montgomery Bell Academy of Tennessee. But the Huron twosome rebounded in the 10th round to eliminate Lakeland, N.Y., another team that was highly favored to win the national title.

That set the stage for the final round—against Houston, Texas—a team that Huron had defeated earlier.

"They stayed up most of the night redoing their presentation," Holmquest said.

"We had talked to a number of kids who had debated them and we had a pretty good idea of what they would do," O'Brien said.

During the championship round, both O'Brien and Cole felt they had a chance to win the national championship shortly after the Houston team had finished its first negative speech.

"We still had to act reserved and not get overconfident," O'Brien said. "During any round you can't look nervous. If you get nervous the arguments won't come out right . . . you'll stumble over the words."

Added Holmquest: "And the people won't believe you either."

Holmquest said he thought Cole and O'Brien could win the national title three different times.

The first came when the Huron team had completed three days of competition as the lone undefeated team, he said. "But that rumor proved not to be true as there was another team also undefeated," he said.

He said the second time thoughts of a national championship passed through his mind when Huron had ousted Lakeland in the semifinals.

And the last time was after the championship round, he said. "The coaches all told us they thought we had won it," he said, but it was a long three-hour wait before the results were finally announced.

How did they accomplish it?

"The judges liked our way of doing things," Holmquest said. "A debater who sounds like a persuasive person and not a computer. These two guys had a lot of knowledge and it was realistic."

Said O'Brien: "We kept the real world in our debates. Our opponents used examples that could happen in theory but not in reality."

"The other coaches said they were so well prepared," Holmquest said. "Some of their opponents threw up their hands early in the rounds and said 'we can't beat them.' "

Holmquest said O'Brien and Cole have worked all year doing research on the subject: "Should the U.S. establish uniform rules governing the procedure in all criminal courts in the nation."

"Their research was very disciplined and very intelligent," Holmquest said. "Combine that with a persuasive delivery and you've got a winning ticket."

Holmquest, who has coached Huron High School debate for 11 years, said he's had other debaters just as good as Cole and O'Brien, "but no team as complete."

"By that I mean their teamwork and talent and knowledge rose to the top at a time when I could help them," he said.

Holmquest said the accomplishments of Cole and O'Brien also are a tribute to South Dakota and Huron.

"This state's debate system—from Brookings to Watertown to Sioux Falls—helped produce this championship," Holmquest said. "They were real trials for these guys and gave them a lot of close rounds."

And Holmquest also said the support from the community and school "is extremely important."

O'Brien and Cole qualified for the national tournament by winning the state NFL team title—Huron's first since 1961. O'Brien also won the state men's extemporaneous contest and Cole finished second.

Holmquest, who is enjoying his finest year as a high school debate coach, was selected South Dakota Debate Coach of the Year this year.

However, no such award is given on the national level, but Cole said "if there was one, Jack would win it."

To Holmquest, Cole's compliment probably means more than any kind of an award.●

TRIBUTE TO JACK MERWIN, RETIRING SECRETARY OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA GAME, FISH, AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

● Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. President, I should like to take a few moments to

pay special tribute to Mr. Jack Merwin, secretary of the South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department. Jack recently announced that he would step down from his post effective August 1, after serving three Governors of both parties with distinction over the past 7½ years.

While I and many of Jack's many friends and supporters are disappointed at his decision, we take special heart in the fact that he will remain with the department on a public relations level.

There are often no more difficult issues than those that involve the proper use and management of our natural resources and protection of our wildlife. South Dakota is a leader in outdoor recreation, hunting and fishing, because of the dedicated and farsighted programs which Jack Merwin brought to fruition during his tenure.

We have expanded our fish production, increased our game populations and protected our wetlands in a responsible manner under Jack Merwin's able leadership. Jack is rightfully proud of the Missouri River recreation development plan, which created a unique State and Federal relationship for the development of recreation, fishing and boating areas along the Missouri River.

Jack, came to South Dakota after serving 20 years in the U.S. Air Force, achieving the rank of master sergeant. He served as the outdoor editor for the Watertown Public Opinion in Watertown, SD, for 4 years until he became public information specialist with the game, fish, and parks department in 1970. In 1974, he was promoted to chief public affairs officer of the department. In 1977, then-Governor Richard Kneip appointed Jack as secretary, where he has served with distinction ever since.

In his duties as secretary, Jack believed strongly in public participation. He traveled across South Dakota in an effort to bring more public attention to the need for strong public input in making sound department decisions which affected recreation, game, and fishing programs. He built a strong network of hunters, anglers, environmentalists, and preservationists working together for the common good of South Dakota. They provided the vital support which allowed him to move forward to advance new policies and build new facilities.

As a reward for his efforts, Jack received many awards of distinction. Foremost among these are the Conservation Communicator of the Year Award from the South Dakota Wildlife Federation and the Conservationist of the Year award by the South Dakota Chapter of the Wildlife Society. In 1983, he was the recipient of the Wildlife Conservation Law Enforcement Achievement Award, presented by the Shikar-Safari International, for his efforts to apprehend and convict poachers taking illegal game in the Black Hills. The conviction of 23 individuals stands as strong testament to his commitment to sound wildlife management and protection policies.

While we will greatly miss his more visible profile as secretary of the South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department. South Dakotans are pleased that Jack Merwin will remain available and eager to continue his long history of effective and tireless service to our State.

Mr. President, I should like to include in the RECORD a copy of a recent editorial which appeared in the Mitchell Republic (Mitchell, SD) expressing appreciation for Jack's service to our State.

The editorial follows:

MERWIN FURTHERED OUTDOOR CAUSE

Evidence of the impact Jack Merwin has had on South Dakota's outdoors is visible practically everywhere in the state.

From expanded deer herds in the western region to a more stable pheasant population in the east, from increased awareness of the necessity for conscientious fish-stocking efforts to an ambitious development project along the Missouri River, he has left a positive mark on this state.

South Dakotans need no one to remind them how important the outdoors, and the wildlife it supports, are to the welfare of our state. In addition to obvious recreational benefits, our economy in general is closely entwined with the deer that dart through our wooded areas, the walleye whose presence in our waters make ours a fishing mecca, and the pheasants whose flights are so much a part of state folklore.

Merwin, stepping down Aug. 1 after 7½ years as secretary of the State Game, Fish, and Parks Department, did not wave a magic wand and immediately conjure up results. Rather it took marathon hours, intelligent foresight, and tireless help from a cast of hundreds within the GF&P force.

Today the condition of South Dakota wildlife is good. Healthy populations of most game animals are an indication that much has been done right by those in charge.

Merwin, 51 still has a lot to offer to our state. He will remain active in the department with his primary duties centering on public relations and project development.

Citing the need for a change, Merwin leaves a post he served unselfishly. To see the good accomplished under his leadership, you need only take a leisurely stroll some afternoon through our outdoors.●

TENNESSEE'S JOHN BRAGG: NEW NCSL PRESIDENT

● Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, I congratulate State Representative John Bragg, the deputy speaker of the Tennessee House, on his formal election as the president of the National Conference of State Legislatures scheduled for the 10th annual meeting of the NCSL July 23 through 27, 1984 in Boston, MA.

John Bragg will begin his tenure in this national office on December 1, 1984. His presidency launches a new decade of achievement for the National Conference of State Legislatures, which was founded in 1975. Representative Bragg has been one of the chief architects of the organization. The NCSL seeks to improve the quality and effectiveness of State legislatures, foster interstate communication and cooperation, and assure the States a strong, cohesive voice in the federal system.

John Bragg has, as a member of NCSL, emphasized the role of the legislative branch of the Government in controlling the public purse strings. He now chairs the NCSL Budget Committee and, several years ago, he initiated the NCSL Task Force on Pension Reform.

Representative Bragg, who has chaired the House Finance, Ways and Means Committee for the Tennessee General Assembly since 1973 is known as the "fiscal watchdog" of our State. He authored legislation that created annual sessions of the legislature, the Fiscal Review Committee, the Sunshine law, and other bills strengthening the accountability procedures in State and local government.

The Congress should applaud John Bragg's brand of fiscal repsonsibility at the State level of government. In 1983, State and local governments were accountable for spending $93 billion Federal grant dollars for the benefit of American citizens. The Federal Government depends greatly on State governments to monitor these expenditures to see that they are disbursed in accordance with the law and agency regulations. State legislatures are increasingly taking a strong role in this monitoring process. Responsible, fiscally knowledgeable legislators like John Bragg are key to the success of our intergovernmental fiscal system.

A nationally recognized expert on pension policy and pension reform, John was a member of the Presidential Commission on Pension Policy from 1979 through 1981. In fact, the talents of this distinguished member of the Tennessee legislature have been recognized at the national level for many years. He has taken a leadership role in the Southern Legislative Conference and the Council of State Governments in addition to his work with the NCSL.

So, I congratulate John Bragg as he takes over the top office of the National Conference of State Legislatures. As the ranking member of the Senate Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee and a three-term member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, I look forward to continuing to work with Representative Bragg in his new office with the National Conference of State Legislatures. He has long been my friend and trusted counselor on

matters of interest to State governments.●

TRIBUTE TO RABBI EDGAR MAGNIN

● Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, I rise today in tribute to a great man whose recent passing has saddened myself and thousands of others in my home State of California, and indeed throughout the Nation. I am speaking of Rabbi Edgar Magnin.

The death of any man diminishes every man. But when his life is as rich and his legacy is as profound as Rabbi Edgar Magnin's, the sense of loss is mingled with a feeling of gratitude. "One must wait until the evening," said the Greek dramatist Sophocles, "to see how splendid the day has been." In the case of Rabbi Magnin, the splendor was visible to all long before he left us. For nearly 70 years, he embodied the talmudic teaching that ancient inheritances can have modern applications. His was a universal faith, clothed in goodness and steeped in humanist values. No one could cross his path without savoring his wit or benefiting from his perspective.

Hating pretense as much as he loved his God, Edgar Magnin prayed at the White House and lectured at the University of Southern California. He wrote newspaper columns and did radio shows. He counted among his personal friends Roman Catholic Cardinals, film stars, literary figures, and the towering intellect of our time, Albert Einstein. He accumulated honorary degrees with the steadiness of the seasons.

Yet this good man will be remembered, not for whom he knew, but for what he was. He will be remembered for having strolled into a Los Angeles Red Cross office on December 7, 1941, to "see if I could help with the phones" as he put it. He will be remembered for his contributions to the civic life of this State and city, and for his unwavering support of democratic Israel. He never forgot what a blessing it was to live in America, where devotion and dissent are both protected. All who were privileged to come within the sound of his voice know how deeply he cherished these freedoms. And so, for as long as people gather to worship in the domed temple on Wilshire Boulevard, a local landmark and the symbol in stone and stained glass of global, timeless faith, Rabbi Magnin will be remembered—not in the sorrow of this hour, but in the triumph of his 94-year relationship with God, and the community he nurtured.

I extend my condolences to his widow, Evelyn, his children, Henry and Mae, and a family for whom his memory must be a priceless heritage.●

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COCHRAN). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SYMMS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

(The remarks of Mr. SPECTER relating to the introduction of legislation are printed under Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.)

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The Senator from New York.

MEDAL OF FREEDOM TO HENRY JACKSON

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on the 26th of June, in a moving and memorable ceremony in the Rose Garden, President Reagan presented the Presidential Medal of Freedom posthumously to our beloved former colleague, Henry M. Jackson.

Mr. President, the Medal of Freedom was established by President Kennedy in 1963 to be the highest civil honor awarded by the United States for services in peacetime and wartime, and was named the Presidential Medal of Freedom for that purpose.

As it happens, the first person to receive the medal posthumously was President Kennedy himself. He made the first awards on the 4th of January, 1963. He had planned to award several more in December 1963. His assassination intervened but the ceremony was duly held nevertheless. President Johnson made the first posthumous award of the Medal of Freedom to John F. Kennedy.

This history comes to mind because of the recent award to Henry M. Jackson. He and John Kennedy were the closest friends and colleagues for many years in the U.S. Senate. Henry Jackson, who might have served as Vice President under President Kennedy, stepped aside from that candidacy that he might make way for then Senator Lyndon B. Johnson. Henry Jackson assumed the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, from which position he led that memorable and successful campaign.

Mr. President, all of us in this body will wish to express our appreciation to President Reagan for the graciousness of his remarks on the occasion of this award, and for the large-spirited manner in which he chose to make this presentation.

I ask unanimous consent that the remarks of the President on that occasion be included in the RECORD at this point, along with the moving and felicitous response of Helen Jackson on behalf of herself, of Anna Marie, and of Peter.

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

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT AT POSTHUMOUS PRESENTATION OF THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM TO HENRY JACKSON

THE ROSE GARDEN, JUNE 26, 1984

The PRESIDENT. Ladies and gentlemen, honored guests and Mrs. Helen Jackson—thank, all of you, for coming here today. Won't you please be seated.

We're here to honor Henry "Scoop" Jackson who was one of the great senators in our history and a great patriot who loved freedom first, last and always.

It's less than a year since his death, but already we can define with confidence the lasting nature of his contribution. Henry Jackson was a protector of the nation, a protector of its freedoms and values. There are always a few such people in each generation. Let others push each chic new belief or become distracted by the fashionable reading of history. The protectors listen and nod and go about seeing to it that the ideals that shaped this nation are allowed to survive and flourish. They defend the permanent against the merely prevalent. They have few illusions.

Henry Jackson understood that there is great good in the world, and great evil, too, that there are saints and sinners among us. He had no illusions about totalitarians, but his understanding of the existence of evil didn't sour or dishearten him. He had a great hope and great faith in America. He felt we could do anything. He like to quote Teddy Roosevelt: "We see across the dangers the great future, and we rejoice as a giant refreshed . . . the great victories are yet to be won, the greatest deeds yet to be done."

Scoop came to the Congress in 1941, a year when the locomotive of history seemed wrenched from its tracks. In Europe, the ideals of the West were under siege; in America, isolationists warned against involvement. Scoop watched history unfold. He watched Norway, the country of his immigrant parents, fall to Hitler. He came to [some] conclusions about the world. And from then until the day he died, he rejected isolationism as an acceptable way for a great democracy to comport itself in the world. This view sprang from the heart of the FDR tradition of foreign policy. We accept our responsibilities in the world; we do not flee them.

Henry Jackson absorbed within himself the three great strains of thought that go to the making of a noble foreign policy: the love of freedom, a will to defend it and the knowledge that America could not and must not attempt to float along alone; a blissful island of democracy in a sea of totalitarianism.

Scoop Jackson was convinced that there's no place for partisanship in foreign and defense policy. He used to say, "In matters of national security, the best politics is no poli-

tics." His sense of bipartisanship was not only natural and complete—it was courageous. He wanted to be president, but I think he must have known that his outspoken ideas on the security of the nation would deprive him of the chance to be his party's nominee in 1972 and 1976. Still, he would not cut his convictions to fit the prevailing style.

I am deeply proud—as he would have been—to have Jackson Democrats serve in my administration. I am proud that some of them have found a home here.

Scoop Jackson believed in a strong defense for only one reason: because it would help preserve the peace by deterring military violence.

He believed in arms control because he wanted a more secure world. But he refused to support any arms control initiative that would not, in his judgment, serve the security interests of the nation and ensure the survival of the West. His command of the fact and his ability to grasp detail were legendary. At Congressional hearings, people often learned more from his questions than they did from anyone else's answers.

And, it was very much like Scoop to see that there was a growing problem in Central America—and to see that the challenge of protecting freedom and independence there would require the commitment of Democrats and Republicans alike. He conceived the Bipartisan Commission on Central America and became one of its most active leaders.

He knew that stable, democratic institutions cannot be achieved in that region without the security that American assistance can provide. He saw the Commission's work [under way], and, if he were alive today, he would be working tirelessly to get its recommendations accepted by the Congress.

Scoop helped shape national policy on dozens of complex issues—on strategic planning and arms control, on the Soviet Unions and Central America, on human rights, and Israel, and the cause of Soviet Jewry.

His support for Israel grew out of his knowledge that political decisions must spring from moral convictions. It wasn't some grand geopolitical abstraction that made him back the creation of Israel; it was seeing the concentration camps first hand at the end of the war. At Buchenwald he saw the evil, as he said, "written on the sky"— and he never forgot.

He said the Jews of Europe must have a homeland. He did everything he could to strengthen the alliance between the United States and Israel, recognizing that we are two great democracies, two great cultures, standing together. Today both nations are safer because of his efforts.

He never stopped speaking out against anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. And he was never afraid to speak out against anti-Semitism at home. And he—Scoop Jackson just would not be bullied.

He conceived and fought for the Jackson Amendment to the Trade Act of 1974. There's hardly a soul among the hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews who later found freedom in the West who was not sustained in the struggle to emigrate by the certain knowledge that Scoop was at his side.

Scoop was always at the side of the weak and forgotten. With some people, all you have to do to win their friendship is to be strong and powerful. With Scoop, all you had to do was be vulnerable and alone. And so when Simas Kudirka was in jail in Moscow it was Scoop who helped mobilize the Congress to demand his release.

When Baptists in the Soviet Union were persecuted, it was Scoop who went again and again to the floor of the Senate to plead their cause. When free trade unionists were under attack in Poland, Scoop worked with the American Labor Movement to help them.

A few years ago, he was invited to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was withdrawn when he said he could not go without calling on Andrei Sakharov. If Scoop were here today, I know he would speak out on behalf of Sakharov—just as Sakharov, a man of immense courage and humanity, stood up in Moscow and hailed the Jackson Amendment as a triumph of "the freedom loving tradition of the American people."

Scoop Jackson was a serious man. Not somber, or self-important, but steady and solemn. He didn't think much of the cosmetics of politics. He wasn't interested in image. He was a practitioner of the art of politics, and he was a personage in the affairs of the world. But there was no cause too great or too small for his attention.

When he wasn't on the floor of the Senate, or talking to the leaders of the world, he was usually in his office on the phone—consoling a constituent in a moment of grief, tracking down a lost social security check, congratulating an honor student, or helping a small businessman who was caught up in red tape.

The principles which guided his public life guided his private life. By the time he died, dozens of young men and women had been helped through school by a scholarship fund that he established and sustained. No one knew the money came from Scoop, until a change in the financial disclosure laws many years later forced him to 'fess up. He had never told the voters; he'd never even told his own staff.

Other people were embarrassed when the disclosure laws revealed their vanities. Scoop was embarrassed when it revealed his virtues.

One night last September, Scoop worked a long day and went home with a cold. There he fell into the sleep from which he never emerged. The next day, it was as if Washington had changed. Something was missing, some big presence.

A few days later, in a eulogy for Scoop, it was pointed out that there's a room in the Senate where members of the public are greeted. And on the walls of that room are the portraits of five of the greatest U.S. Senators, men chosen by the members of the Senate to reflect the best that chamber ever knew. There's Robert Taft, who, like Scoop, was Mr. Integrity, and LaFollette, who, like Scoop, often swam against the tide. There's Calhoun, who loved the South as Scoop loved the West, and Webster, who tried, like Scoop, to be a force to hold the nation together, in spite of its differences. And there's Henry Clay, a gifted man, who, like Scoop, would have been a great President.

It happens that there is no appropriate space on the walls of that room for another portrait.

So I'm joining those who would suggest to the Majority Leader that the Senate make room and commission a portrait so that Scoop Jackson can be with his peers. And when it's all done and in place, I'd be very proud to be among those who would go to the Senate and unveil it, Republicans and Democrats alike, a bipartisan effort in memory of the great bipartisan patriot of our time.

And, now, I am deeply honored to present to you, Mrs. Helen Jackson, the Medal of Freedom in honor of your husband, Senator Henry Jackson of the State of Washington.

Let me read the citation: "Representative and Senator for more than four decades, Henry Martin Jackson was one of the greatest lawmakers of our century. He helped to build the community of democracies and worked tirelessly to keep it vigorous and secure. He pioneered in the preservation of the nation's natural heritage, and he embodied integrity and decency in the profession of politics. For those who make freedom their cause, Henry Jackson will always inspire honor, courage and hope." (Applause.)

Mrs. JACKSON: Mr. President, I'm proud to accept this great honor the nation has bestowed on my husband.

I accept this award not only on behalf of Anna Marie, Peter and myself, but also on behalf of all of those who worked with Scoop and shared his causes and convictions over the years.

As Scoop used to say, "If you believe in the cause of freedom, then proclaim it, live it and protect it, for humanity's future depends upon it."

Mr. President, we thank you for today from the bottom of our hearts. (Applause.)

DEATH OF GEORGE M. LOW

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on the 17th of July, the United States lost one of the great public servants of this age. His name was little known outside his own profession, though his life's work is known to all.

I refer, of course, to George M. Low, who headed the Apollo space project. In his characteristically graceful and bemused manner, he would frequently say that what astronauts ate for breakfast was really of greater interest to the public than what he did. But of course what he did made it possible for the astronauts to do what they did. For George Low was one of the great engineers of this age. It might responsibly be stated, Mr. President, that he was the greatest engineer of any age, for what could be a greater engineering feat than to send a man to the Moon and return him safely? Fifteen years and a day after launching men to the Moon, George Low died in Troy, NY.

It is frequently supposed that this was an achievement of science. It certainly was that in the sense that generations of scientific inquiry and discovery had brought us to the state of knowledge where we could responsibly undertake to send a man to the Moon and bring him back safely.

George Low was the kind of man who could apply that knowledge to the achievement of the theoretically possible.

George Low was one of the engineers who prepared the memorandum for President Kennedy that said this could be done in the course of the 1960's, and, accordingly, ought to be tried.

The actual effort—the construction of the rockets, the control systems, the space craft, the space suits—was

the work of engineers, and I think possibly could be described as the greatest engineering feat of all time. One man was in charge—and hundreds of men and women were involved—and that man was George M. Low.

After leaving the Apollo space project with his work triumphantly accomplished and completed, he became president of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, NY. RPI is the oldest engineering school in our Nation. I do not wish to arouse any sectional memories of this body, but I would point out that the armor plates for the U.S. ship the *Monitor* were cast in Troy under the direction of RPI engineers; the designs of the Brooklyn Bridge heavily drew upon the work of RPI engineers.

George Low was as distinguished an academic administrator as he had been a NASA project manager. He greatly increased the research activities of RPI, reestablishing it as one of the major engineering centers of the world.

He died much too soon, much too early in a career that had demonstrated the extraordinary range of achievement of which he was capable.

Mr. President, we have seen the death within this last fortnight of a man who might properly be described as the greatest engineer the world has ever known, for surely he managed and directed the greatest engineering feat the world has ever known.

At this point, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be included in the RECORD, with the grateful thanks of this body for all he did, anonymously but incomparably well, two obituaries of George Low.

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

[From the New York Times, July 18, 1984]

GEORGE M. LOW IS DEAD AT 58; HEADED APOLLO SPACE PROJECT

(By John Noble Wilford)

George M. Low, president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, who was a driving force in the Apollo moon landing program, died of cancer yesterday in Troy, N.Y. He was 58 years old.

Mr. Low had been ill for months, suffering from recurrent melanoma. On Monday the White House announced that he would be awarded the President's Medal of Freedom for his contributions to education and the nation's space program.

In his 27 years with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and its predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Mr. Low served as an engineer and manager in the Mercury and Gemini programs and was put in charge of redesigning the Apollo spacecraft after a fire on the launching pad killed three astronauts in 1967.

He later became deputy administrator of NASA and acting administrator in the early 1970's, when he negotiated the initial agreements leading to the joint American-Soviet mission in August 1975.

MOON LANDING RECALLED

Mr. Low's death came a day after the 15th anniversary of the launching of Apollo 11, bound for the first landing of men on the Moon on July 20, 1969.

Mr. Low assumed the presidency of Rensselaer, his alma mater, in 1976 and spearheaded the expansion of research at the institute and the development of a 300-acre technology park adjacent to the campus in Troy. In his tenure, the institute's research volume rose from $20 million a year to $600 million.

Mr. Low was born in Vienna on June 10, 1926. His family emigrated to the United States in 1940 and settled in the upstate New York town of Milford. He served in the Army in World War II and became a naturalized citizen in 1946. He then attended Rensselaer, where he earned bachelor's and master's degrees in aeronautical engineering.

After college, Mr. Low joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and was prominent in aerodynamic heating research. In 1961 he helped prepare the memorandum advising President Kennedy that the nation had the capability to put astronauts on the Moon and return them to Earth by the end of that decade, which led to the Apollo project.

APOLLO COMPLETELY REDESIGNED

Mr. Low was deputy director of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston when the Apollo spacecraft caught fire on Jan. 27, 1967, killing Lieut. Col. Virgil Grissom of the Air Force, Lieut. Col. Edward H. White 2d of the Air Force and Lieut. Comdr. Roger B. Chafee of the Navy.

In a shakeup of the Apollo management, Mr. Low was appointed to head the spacecraft program. For the next year and a half, he oversaw the Apollo's complete redesign and retesting, imposing more rigorous quality control and pressing to meet ambitious production schedules.

Of the Apollo rebuilding effort, Mr. Low wrote: "We once made a serious mistake, a mistake of not maintaining absolute control over all flammable material. Since then, we have made every conceivable effort to avoid similar mistakes. We have re-examined every drawing, every circuit and every component of the Apollo spacecraft. We have made thousands of changes in design, in manufacturing and in tests."

Associates said he was the type of spacecraft manager who often knew as much about the systems and components as the engineers working for him. After a minor flaw in a toggle switch on the spacecraft was discovered, Mr. Low went to great lengths to learn all he could about the performance and possible failures of all the toggle switches on the Apollo.

EXPERT ON TOGGLE SWITCHES

"I probably know as much about toggle switches today as anybody else does in the business," he told an interviewer. "In fact, I have a whole table full of various kinds in my office. An engineer on a project like Apollo must be willing to get into any level of detail."

Although he received much credit and many honors for the Apollo project, Mr. Low remained little known to the public. "My job," he once remarked, "was never as exciting as what the astronauts ate for breakfast."

Mr. Low was awarded numerous honorary degrees and was a member of the National Academy of Engineering. He was named last year to the White House Commission on Industrial Competition.

Surviving him are his wife, the former Mary Ruth McNamara, and five children: Mark, Diane, David, John and Nancy. David Low was recently named to the astronaut corps.

Funeral services will be private.

[From the Washington Post, July 19, 1984]

GEORGE M. LOW, 58, DIRECTOR OF APOLLO 11 MOON LANDING

TROY, NY.—George M. Low, 58, a former head of the nation's manned space program who had been president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute since 1976, died of cancer July 17 at his home here.

Before becoming president of Rensselaer, he spent 18 years with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Houston and nine years with NASA's predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

As head of the committee that formulated plans for the Apollo manned lunar landing, he suggested to President John F. Kennedy in 1960 that an astronaut could walk on the moon within the decade.

"He guided NASA through a transition of new goals in the 1970s and beyond, and he negotiated the space agreements with the Soviet Union, which provided a foundation for the Apollo-Soyuz flight," said John McLeaish, a NASA spokesman.

Mr. Low was scheduled to receive the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest award to a civilian, later this year.

Mr. Low was a native of Austria and came to this country in 1940. He served with the Army during World War II. He earned bachelor's and master's degrees in aeronautical engineering at Rensselaer. In 1949, he joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at the Lewis Research Center in Cleveland. He was named director of manned space flight at NASA in 1958.

He later moved to the Johnson Space Center in Houston as deputy director of the center, which controlled all manned flights. He took charge of the Apollo program in 1967 after a fire at Cape Kennedy killed three astronauts, and was in charge of the Apollo 11 mission, which landed the first manned spacecraft on the lunar surface on July 19, 1969.

In 1971, Mr. Low was named acting director of NASA and helped plan the space shuttle and joint Apollo-Soyuz mission. He was associate administrator of the agency before he left to take up the presidency of RPI.

Mr. Low has a reputation as a hard-driving manager and a savvy politician, both at NASA and at Rensselaer. In a long-range goals program he developed shortly after coming to the Institute, he outlined plans to make it one of the top technological institutions in the country, with a star-studded faculty and top-rated computer and electronics programs.

Under his leadership, the university launched a $3 million technology park in nearby North Greenbush, N.Y., and an on-campus "incubator program" that has launched several successful companies in high-technology fields such as computer-aided design and solar energy.

Survivors include his wife, Mary Ruth, and five children, Mark, Diane, George David, John and Nancy. George David Low recently was named to the astronaut training program.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, it is clear that the original plan of going to the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill and making it the business today will not work. A number of Senators are understandably absent or delayed. I am now advised it may be as late as 6 p.m. before some of them will be able to return to the Senate Chamber in order to participate in debate on the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill.

Mr. President, given those circumstances, it appears the better part of discretion to go ahead and lay down the bill at this time, and to then go out until tomorrow when people will be here and available and we can proceed in a more expeditious manner.

Mr. President, I have discussed this with the minority leader.

Mr. President, I now have a number of unanimous-consent requests which I will put with respect to other matters.

SENSE OF THE CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO STATUS OF ANDREI SAKHAROV AND YELENA BONNER

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, first in respect to the Sakharov concurrent resolution, we went out 3 weeks ago. There was an indication that even though there was a voice vote on that concurrent resolution, that we would have a rollcall vote, a motion to table, and a motion to reconsider that vote so that people could be recorded.

I have consulted with the minority leader, and he has indicated a preference to go to the concurrent resolution itself. Therefore, I make this unanimous-consent request:

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider the vote by which House Concurrent Resolution 332, relating to providing information concerning Andrei Sakharov and Yelena Bonner, was agreed to be deemed agreed to and the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 332 tomorrow, Tuesday, July 24, 1984, at the hour of 2 p.m., with a vote to occur immediately without debate on the concurrent resolution, and that it be in order at this time to request the yeas and nays on the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

BUDGET ACT WAIVER

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, in preparation for asking the Senate to turn briefly to the consideration of the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill, in accordance with section 904 of the Budget Act I move to waive section 303 of that act with respect to H.R. 5798 and any amendment thereto. I make this motion because, as the Chair is aware, we do not have a budget resolution at this time. In order to bring the pending appropriations bill before the Senate, it is deemed necessary to proceed in this manner.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1985

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, having dealt with the budget waiver in the action just taken, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill, which is H.R. 5798.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5798) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and further purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BAKER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

(Later the following occurred:)

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, a moment ago two actions were taken which I am now going to ask the Senate to vitiate. The first was to adopt a budget waiver, and the second was to lay down the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill. For the benefit of those who are listening in their offices or elsewhere, may I explain that for technical reasons, good and valid reasons in the opinion of the leadership on this side, there are concerns about the exact language of the request on the waiver. Until those things are worked out, it seems unwise to have that measure pending. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the action taken by the Senate in the adoption of a budget waiver under the provision of section 303 and the action of the Senate in laying down the Treasury-Postal bill as the pending business be vitiated.

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

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Chair.

ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, not past the hour of 3 p.m., in which Senators may speak.

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

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, may I say it is the hope and the full expectation of the leadership on this side that we will be able to lay down the Treasury-Postal Service appropriations bill tomorrow and work out a budget waiver which will be satisfactory to all concerned, but it seems unwise to do that at this time.

Mr. President, with the hope that perhaps we can work out the language yet today, maybe it would be as well to extend the time for the transaction of routine morning business. Therefore, I now ask unanimous consent that the time for the transaction of routine morning business be extended until not later than 4 p.m. in which Senators may speak not more than 5 minutes each.

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

Mr. BAKER. Now, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, earlier today we entered an order for the

Senate to turn to the consideration of the Treasury-Postal Service appropriations bill, and passed the Budget Act waiver in respect to that.

Subsequently, that action was vitiated so that we would have more time to consider the language of the collateral unanimous-consent request that was presented for consideration and action.

I believe, Mr. President, that all of these matters have now been clarified and I wish now to put a series of unanimous-consent requests.

Mr. President, first I would say that the sequence in which I intend to put these requests is as follows: In a moment I will move the Budget Act waiver under section 303 of the Budget Act. After that, Mr. President, assuming that the waiver is granted, it will be the intention of the leadership on this side to ask the Senate to turn to the consideration of the Treasury-Postal Service appropriations bill.

Then, Mr. President, to put a unanimous-consent request with respect to the consideration of that bill.

After that, Mr. President, it will be the intention of the leadership on this side to ask the Senate to stand in recess until tomorrow, unless there is a further need for time for the transaction of routine morning business.

BUDGET ACT WAIVER

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, in accordance with section 904 of the Budget Act, I move to waive section 303 of that act with respect to H.R. 5798 and any amendments thereto. Mr. President, I so move in view of the fact that no first budget resolution has been adopted in order to bring the appropriations measure before the Senate at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BAKER. The waiver has been granted, is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1985

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate turn to the consideration of the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill, H.R. 5798.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5798) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 5798, the Treasury, Postal Service, and general Government appropriations bill for fiscal year 1985 be printed with amendments as recommended by the Committee on Appropriations.

I further ask unanimous consent that these amendments be deemed committee amendments and that this reprint be deemed the official version of the measure for purpose, of Senate consideration.

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

The bill, with the committee amendments, reads as follows:

[NOTE.—The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in bold face brackets and the parts intended to be inserted are shown in italic.]

H.R. 5798

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary including operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Annex; hire of passenger motor vehicles; *maintenance, repairs and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for, real properties leased or owned overseas, when necessary for the performance of official business;* not to exceed **[**$22,000**]** *$95,000* for official reception and representation expenses; not to exceed $200,000 for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed $1,683,000 for repairs and improvements to the Main Treasury Building and Annex, to remain available until expended; **[**$56,474,000**]** *$77,242,000.*

[INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

[For necessary expenses of the international affairs function of the Office of the Secretary; hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs and improvement of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for real properties leased or owned overseas, when necessary for the performance of official business; not to exceed $2,000,000 for official travel expenses; and not to exceed $73,000 for official reception and representation expenses; $22,768,000.**]**

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, *as a bureau of the Department of the Treasury,* including purchase (not to exceed eight for police-type use) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed $75,000 for expenses for student athletic and related activities; the conducting of and participating in firearms matches and presentation of awards; not to exceed $2,100,000 for repair, alteration, minor construction, and related equipment for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center facility, to remain available until expended; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided, That funds appropriated in this account shall be available for State and local government law enforcement training on a space-available basis; training of foreign law enforcement officials on a space-available basis with reimbursement of actual costs to this appropriation; acceptance of gifts; training of private sector security officials on a space-available basis with reimbursement of actual costs to this appropriation; travel expenses of non-Federal personnel to attend State and local course development meetings at the Center;* **[**$16,964,000**]** *$18,314,000.*

BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Government Financial Operations; **[**$226,608,000**]** *$235,994,000* of which $5,700,000 shall remain available until expended for systems modernization initiatives: *Provided, That section 501 of this Act shall not apply to this appropriation.*

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, including purchase of three hundred vehicles for police-type use of which two hundred and fifty are for replacement only; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire of aircraft; and services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director; *not to exceed $5,000 for official reception and representation expenses;* **[***$169,271,000***]** *$167,271,000* of which $15,000,000 shall be available solely for the enforcement of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act during fiscal year 1985: *Provided,* That no funds appropriated herein shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with consolidating or centralizing within the Department of the Treasury the records of receipt and disposition of firearms maintained by Federal firearms licensees or for issuing or carrying out any provisions of the proposed rules of the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, on Firearms Regulations, as published in the Federal Register, volume 43, number 55, of March 21, 1978: *Provided further,* That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be available for explosive identification or detection tagging research, development, or implementation: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $300,000 shall be available for research and development of an explosive identification and detection device.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Customs Service, including purchase of two hundred motor vehicles for replacement only, including one hundred and ninety for police-type use; hire of passenger vehicles; not to exceed $10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and awards of compensation to informers, as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1954 (22 U.S.C. 401); $643,465,000, of which not to exceed $150,000 shall be available for pay-

ment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations and not to exceed $1,000,000, to remain available until expended, for research: Provided, That uniforms may be purchased without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for administrative expenses to pay any employee overtime pay in an amount in excess of $25,000: Provided further, That the Commissioner or his designee may waive this limitation in individual cases in order to prevent excessive costs or to meet emergency requirements of the Service: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act may be used for administrative expenses in connection with the proposed redirection of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for administrative expenses to reduce the number of Customs Service regions below seven during fiscal year 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR INTERDICTION PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the hire, lease, acquisition (purchase of three and transfer or acquisition from any other agency), operation and maintenance of aircraft, and other related equipment of the Air Program; $44,425,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of the Mint; $47,758,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For necessary expenses connected with any public-debt issues of the United States; $197,955,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Internal Revenue Service, not otherwise provided; for executive direction and management services; and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; [$104,687,000] *$102,000,000*, of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall remain available until expended, for research.

PROCESSING TAX RETURNS

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service not otherwise provided for; including processing tax returns; revenue accounting; and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; [$992,457,000] *$972,457,000* of which not to exceed $50,000,000 shall remain available until expended for systems modernization initiatives.

EXAMINATIONS AND APPEALS

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service for determining and establishing tax liabilities; employee plans and exempt organizations; tax litigation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; [$1,357,073,000] *$1,350,000,000.*

INVESTIGATIONS, COLLECTION, AND TAXPAYER SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service for investigation and enforcement activities; including purchase (not to exceed four hundred and fifty-one for replacement only, for police-type use) and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 638a(a)); securing unfiled tax returns; collecting unpaid accounts; technical rulings; enforcement litigation; providing assistance to taxpayers; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; [$1,081,142,000] *$1,060,000,000*: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to reduce the number of positions allocated to taxpayer service activities below fiscal year 1984 levels, or to reduce the number of positions allocated to any other direct taxpayer assistance functions below fiscal year 1984 levels, including, but not limited to Internal Revenue Service toll-free telephone tax law assistance and walk-in assistance available at Internal Revenue Service field offices: *Provided further, That the Internal Revenue Service shall fund the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program at $2,000,000. The Internal Revenue Service shall absorb within existing funds the $700,000 requested for administrative costs now being charged to the program in order that the full $2,000,000 can be devoted to program requirements.*

PAYMENT WHERE ENERGY CREDIT EXCEEDS LIABILITY FOR TAX

For necessary expenses to carry out the energy provisions of the Energy Tax Act of 1978 (Public Law 96-618); $100,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SEC. 1. Not to exceed 1 per centum of any appropriation made available to the Internal Revenue Service for the current fiscal year by this Act may be transferred to any other Internal Revenue Service appropriation.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the operation of the United States Secret Service, including purchase (not to exceed three hundred and ninety-one vehicles for police-type use shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire of aircraft; training and assistance requested by State and local governments, which may be provided without reimbursement; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia, and fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control, as may be necessary to perform protective functions; the conducting of and participating in firearms matches and presentation of awards; and for travel of Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act, provided that approval is obtained in advance from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; for repairs, alterations and minor construction at the James J. Rowley Secret Service Training Center, and for research and development; not to exceed $5,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for uniforms without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; [$278,331,000] *$286,500,000.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. Appropriations to the Treasury Department in this Act shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; entering into contracts with the Department of State for the furnishings of health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 102. None of the funds appropriated by this title shall be used in connection with the collection of any underpayment of any tax imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 unless the conduct of officers and employees of the Internal Revenue Service in connection with such collection complies with subsection (a) of section 805 (relating to communication in connection with debt collection), and section 806 (relating to harassment or abuse), of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692).

SEC. 103. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to disqualify, pursuant to section 411(d)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, any plan which has vesting requirements or provides for nonforfeitable rights to benefits, equal to or more stringent than 4/40.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to issue an unfavorable advance determination letter, pursuant to section 411(d)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, with respect to any plan which has vesting requirements or provides for nonforfeitable rights to benefits, equal to or more stringent than 4/40.

SEC. 104. None of the funds made available to the Department of the Treasury by this Act shall be used to implement changes shortening the time granted, or altering the mode of payment and receipt permitted, or use of lock boxes, for payment of excise taxes by law or regulations in effect on January 1, 1981.

SEC. 105. Not to exceed 2 per centum of any appropriations in this Act for the Department of the Treasury may be transferred between such appropriations. However, no such appropriation shall be increased or decreased by more than 2 per centum and any such proposed transfers shall be approved in advance by the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

SEC. 106. Section 505 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1505), is further amended by adding a new subsection (c) to read as follows:

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, duties determined to be due on a liquidation or reliquidation shall be due upon that date, and unless payment is received by the appropriate customs officer within twenty-five days therefrom, shall be considered delinquent and bear interest from the date of liquidation or reliquidation at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.".

Section 520 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1520), is further amended by adding a new subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(d) Where a determination is made to reliquidate an entry pursuant to a protest filed under section 514 of this Act, an application for relief under subsection (c)(1) of this section, or any order of an appropriate court, interest shall be allowed on any amounts paid as increased or additional duties under section 505(c) of this Act at the annual rate established pursuant to that section and determined as of the date of liquidation or reliquidation. Such interest shall be calculated from the date of payment to the date of refund or the date of filing of a

summons under 28 U.S.C. 2632, whichever occurs first.".

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the capitalization limitation contained in 31 U.S.C. 322 for the Capital Fund in the Office of the Secretary is hereby repealed.

SEC. 108. None of the funds appropriated by this Act or any other Act shall be used to impose or assess any tax due under subchapter D of chapter 32 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, sections 4161 and 4181, in all cases where less than fifty items are manufactured or produced per annum.

SEC. 109. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to place the United States Secret Service, the United States Customs Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms under the operation, oversight, or jurisdiction of the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury.

SEC. 110. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service, or any other agency or Department funded in this bill, for the purpose of promulgating, implementing, or enforcing any interpretat ve or substantive regulation imposing a tax or collecting any tax, under any provision of Public Law 96-510 (or under any portion of the Internal Revenue Code established by Public Law 96-510) on the use of any copper-, lead-, or zinc-bearing compound, solution, or chemical, to the extent that the alleged use arises out of the presence of such compound, solution, or chemical in the process of smelting, refining, or otherwise extracting copper, lead, or zinc metal from ores, concentrates or other metal-bearing materials.

SEC. 111. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to admit free of duty any article provided by the Max Planck Institute for Radioastronomy of the Federal Republic of Germany to the joint astronomical project being undertaken by the Steward Observatory of the University of Arizona and the Max Planck Institute for the construction, installation, and operation of a sub-mm telescope in the State of Arizona: Provided, That such article satisfies each of the following conditions:

(1) Such article qualifies as "instruments and apparatus" under headnote 6(a) of schedule 8, part 4, TSUS, 19 U.S.C. section 1202 (1970); 80 Stat. 897.

(2) No instruments or apparatus of equivalent scientific value for the purposes for which such article is intended to be used is being manufactured in the United States. For purposes of this condition, scientific testing equipment provided by the Max Planck Institute and necessary for aligning, calibrating, or otherwise testing an instrument or apparatus shall be considered to be part of such instrument or apparatus.

(b) The University of Arizona and/or the Max Planck Institute shall submit to the United States Customs Service and to the International Trade Administration descriptions of the articles sought to be admitted free of duty containing sufficient detail to allow the United States Customs Service to determine whether subsection (a)(1) is satisfied and the International Trade Administration to determine whether subsection (a)(2) is satisfied. The descriptions may be submitted in a single or in several submissions to each agency, as the University of Arizona and the Max Planck Institute shall deem appropriate during the course of the project. The United States Customs Service and the International Trade Administration are directed to make their respective determinations within ninety days of the date that they have received a sufficient submission with respect to an article or articles.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to readmit free of duty any article admitted free of duty under subsection (a) and subsequently returned to the Federal Republic of Germany for repair, replacement, or modification.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to admit free of duty any repair components for articles admitted free of duty under subsection (a).

(e) If any article admitted free of duty under subsections (a) is used for any purpose other than the joint project within five years after being entered, duty on the article shall be assessed in accordance with the procedures established in headnote 1 of schedule 8, part 4, TSUS, 19 U.S.C. section 1202 (1970); 80 Stat. 897.

(f) The provisions of subsection (a) shall apply with respect to articles entered for consumption after the day which is fifteen days after the date of enactment of this Act and before November 1, 1993.

This title may be cited as the "Treasury Department Appropriations Act, 1985".

TITLE II

POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

For payment to the Postal Service Fund for revenue forgone on free and reduced rate mail, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 2401 (b) and (c) and for meeting the liabilities of the former Post Office Department to the Employees' Compensation Fund and to postal employees for earned and unused annual leave as of June 30, 1971, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 2004 and Section 1724(a) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981; $1,040,509,000: *Provided,* That mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free: *Provided further,* That six-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue at the 1983 level: *Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1985.*

This title may be cited as the "Postal Service Appropriation Act, 1985".

TITLE III

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of $50,000 per annum as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 102; $250,000: *Provided,* That none of the funds made available for official expenses shall be expended for any other purpose and any unused amount shall revert to the Treasury pursuant to section 1552 of title 31 of the United States Code: *Provided further,* That none of the funds made available for official expenses shall be considered as taxable to the President.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Administration; [$14,645,000] *$16,172,000* including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the White House Office as authorized by law, including not to exceed $3,850,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 105; including subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 105, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; hire of passenger motor vehicles, newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel (not to exceed $100,000 to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 103); not to exceed $20,000 for official entertainment expenses, to be available for allocation within the Executive Office of the President; [$23,731,000] *$24,985,000.*

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Residence at the White House and official entertainment expenses of the President; $4,601,000, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109-110, 112-114.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the official residence of the Vice President, and not to exceed $60,000 for official entertainment expenses of the Vice President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; $219,000: *Provided,* That advances or repayments or transfers from this appropriation may be made to any department or agency for expenses of carrying out such activities.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with specially assigned functions, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 106, and hire of passenger vehicles; $1,663,000.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021); $2,560,000.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Policy Development, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and 3 U.S.C. 107, and other personal services as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 107; $3,020,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the National Security Council, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; $4,605,000.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Management and Budget, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; [$37,889,000] *$39,000,000*: *Provided,* That none of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of Management and Budget may be used for the purpose of reviewing any agricultural marketing orders or any activities or regulations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; $1,615,000.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to meet unanticipated needs, in furtherance of the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year; $1,000,000.

This title may be cited as the "Executive Office Appropriations Act, 1985".

TITLE IV

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Conference of the United States, established by the Administrative Conference Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 571 et seq.); $1,468,000.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations Act of 1959, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4271-79; $2,131,000.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL PAY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, established by 5 U.S.C. 5306; $220,000.

COMMISSION ON EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL SALARIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the "Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries", authorized by section 225 of the Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 642-645), $160,000, to remain available until expended.

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM THE BLIND AND OTHER SEVERELY HANDICAPPED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped established by the Act of June 23, 1971, Public Law 92-28, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; $710,000.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended; [$12,834,000] *$12,900,000*, of which $1,155,000 shall be available only for expenses of moving and resulting increased rental costs.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

The revenues and collections deposited into the fund pursuant to section 210(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(f)), shall be available for necessary expenses of real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for, including operation, maintenance, and protection of federally owned and leased buildings; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies (including space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allocation and transfer of space; contractual services incident to cleaning or servicing buildings and moving; repair and alteration of federally owned buildings, including grounds, approaches and appurtenances; care and safeguarding of sites; maintenance, preservation, demolition, and equipment; acquisition of buildings and sites by purchase, condemnation, or as otherwise authorized by law; conversion and extension of federally owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects by contract or otherwise; construction of new buildings (including equipment for such buildings); and payment of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations for public buildings acquired by purchase contract, in the aggregate amount of [$2,250,228,000] *$2,227,802,000*, of which (1) not to exceed [$106,814,000] *$100,299,000* shall remain available until expended for construction of additional projects as authorized by law at locations and at maximum construction improvement costs (including funds for sites and expenses) as follows:

New Construction:

[California:

[Long Beach, Federal Building, $20,000,000]

District of Columbia:

Old Post Office, $1,750,000

Texas:

El Paso, Ysleta, Border Station, $6,893,000

Washington:

Lynden, Border Station, $2,386,000

Sumas, Border Station, $4,618,000

Construction Projects, less than $500,000, $1,000,000

Purchase:

Acquisition and Improvements of United States Postal Service Properties, $1,700,000

Other Selected Purchases including options to purchase, [$70,217,000] *$81,952,000*:

Provided, That each of the immediately foregoing limits of costs may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other such projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum: *Provided further*, That all funds for direct construction projects shall expire on September 30, 1986, and remain in the Federal Buildings Fund except funds for projects as to which funds have been obligated in whole or in part prior to such date: *Provided further*, That claims against the Government of less than [$40,000] *$100,000* arising from direct construction projects, acquisitions of buildings and purchase contract projects pursuant to Public Law 92-313, be liquidated with prior notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate to the extent savings are effected in other such projects; (2) not to exceed [$228,432,000] *$216,018,000* which shall remain available until expended, for repairs and alterations: *Provided further*, That funds in the Federal Buildings Fund for Repairs and Alterations shall, for prospectus projects, be limited to the amount by project as follows, except each project may be increased by an amount not to exceed 10 per centum unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate for a greater amount:

Repairs and Alterations:

California:

San Francisco, Appraisers Stores, $9,711,000

Colorado:

Denver, Denver Federal Center, #20, $6,210,000

Denver, Denver Federal Center, #810, $8,590,000

District of Columbia:

Archives, $4,696,000

Auditors, $8,980,000

Blair House, [$6,611,000] *$3,000,000*

Health and Human Services, North Building, $1,504,000

Interior, $4,131,000

[Illinois:

[Chicago, 844 N. Rush Street, $1,931,000

[Peoria, Federal Building and Courthouse, $1,357,000]

Iowa:

Des Moines, Federal Building, $3,083,000

Sioux City, Post Office, Courthouse, $809,000

Maryland:

Suitland, Naval Intelligence #1, $8,809,000

Michigan:

Detroit, Parking Garage, $1,832,000

[Lansing, Federal Building and Courthouse, $1,395,000]

Missouri:

Kansas City, 1500 E. Bannister, $907,000

[St. Louis, Courthouse and Customshouse, 1114 Market Street, $8,654,000]

Nevada:

Las Vegas, Federal Building, $941,000

New York:

New York, 201 Varick Street, $1,508,000

Pennsylvania:

[Pittsburgh, Post Office, Courthouse, $8,672,000]

Philadelphia, 5000 Wissahickon Ave., $2,635,000

Texas:

Fort Worth, Warehouse #5, $710,000

Virginia:

Alexandria, Post Office, Courthouse, $1,370,000

Arlington, Pentagon, $4,602,000:

Provided further, That additional projects for which prospectuses have been fully approved may be funded under this category only if advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate: *Provided further*, That all funds for repairs and alterations prospectus projects shall expire on September 30, 1986 and remain in the Federal Buildings Fund except funds for projects as to which funds have been obligated in whole or in part prior to such date; (3) not to exceed $178,911,000 for payment on purchase contracts entered into prior to July 1, 1975; (4) not to exceed $865,000,000 for rental of space; (5) not to exceed [$685,848,000] *$694,998,000* for real property operations: *Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to move the existing Spartanburg, South Carolina Social Security Office into the Federal Building in Spartanburg, South Carolina*, and (6) not to exceed $117,040,000 for program direction and centralized services; and (7) not to exceed [$58,883,000] *$55,536,000* for design and construction services which shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That for the purposes of this authorization, buildings constructed pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U.S.C. 356), the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 490), and buildings under the control of another department or agency where alterations of such buildings are required in connection with the moving of such other department or agency from buildings then, or thereafter to be, under the control of General Services Administration shall be considered to be federally owned buildings: *Provided further*,

That none of the funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for expenses in connection with any construction, repair, alteration, and acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required by the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses in connection with the development of a proposed prospectus: *Provided further,* That funds available in the Federal Buildings Fund may be expended for emergency repairs when advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate: *Provided further,* That amounts necessary to provide reimbursable special services to other agencies under section 210(f)(6) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(f)(6)) and amounts to provide such reimbursable fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control as may be appropriate to enable the United States Secret Service to perform its protective functions pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3056 as amended, shall be available from such revenues and collections: *Provided further, That of the funds appropriated in Public Law 98-8, under the heading of "Maintaining and protecting Public Investment Federal Buildings", $3,000,000 is authorized and may be expended for phase II, additional construction at the James J. Rowley Secret Service Training Center in Beltsville, Maryland: Provided further,* That revenues and collections and any other sums accruing to this fund during fiscal year 1985, excluding reimbursements under section 210(f)(6) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 490(f)(6)) in excess of [$2,250,228,000] *$2,227,802,000* shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriation Acts.

PERSONAL PROPERTY

OPERATING EXPENSES

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, necessary for supply distribution (including contractual services incident to receiving, handling and shipping supply items), procurement (including royalty payments), inspection, standardization, property management, and other supply management activities, transportation activities, utilization of excess and disposal of surplus personal property, and the rehabilitation of personal property including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; [$156,944,000] *$164,000,000.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with Federal records management and related activities, as provided by law, and for expenses necessary for the review and declassification of documents and for the Information Security Oversight Office established pursuant to Executive Order 12356, directives issued pursuant thereto, and other applicable authorities, including acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; [$98,925,000] *$95,325,000* of which $4,000,000 for allocations and grants for historical publications and records as authorized by 44 U.S.C. 2504, as amended, shall remain available until expended [and of which $5,200,000 shall remain available until expended for necessary construction of additional onsite archival space, access facilities and auditorium and meeting space at the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, Massachusetts.]

FEDERAL PROPERTY RESOURCES SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out the functions of the Administrator with respect to utilization of excess real property; the disposal of surplus real property; the utilization survey, appraisal, environmental and cultural analysis, and land use planning functions pertaining to excess and surplus real property; the National Defense Stockpile established by the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. 98-98h), the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2061-2166); including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and reimbursement for recurring security guard service; [$40,257,000] *$38,000,000* of which $12,243,000 shall be derived from proceeds from transfers of excess real property and disposal of surplus real property and related personal property, subject to the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-5), and of which $24,729,000 for the transportation, processing, refining, storage, security, maintenance, rotation, and disposal of materials contained in or acquired for the stockpile shall remain available through fiscal year 1986.

NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND

LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, not more than $120,000,000 in addition to amounts previously appropriated, all to remain available until expended, may be obligated from amounts in the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund for the acquisition of strategic and critical materials under section 6(a)(1) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98e(a)(1)) and for transportation and other incidental expenses related to such acquisition.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of agency management of activities under the control of the General Services Administration, and general administrative and staff support services not otherwise provided for; including transportation audits by inhouse personnel; for transportation audit contracts and contract administration for which payment to any contractor shall not exceed 50 per centum on the overpayment identified by any contract audit; for providing accounting, records management, and other support incident to adjudication of Indian Tribal claims by the United States Court of Claims; and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; [$123,635,000] *$137,000,000: Provided, That not to exceed $2,500 shall be available for reception and representation expenses: Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available, subject to reimbursement by the applicable agency, for services performed for other agencies pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 1535 of title 31, United States Code.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out Government-wide and internal responsibilities relating to automated data management, telecommunications, information resources management, and related activities, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; $33,393,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General; $21,473,000: *Provided,* That not to exceed $10,000 shall be available for payment for information and detection of fraud against the Government, including payment or recovery of stolen Government property.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958, as amended (3 U.S.C. 102 note), and Public Law 95-138; $1,170,000: *Provided,* That the Administrator of General Services shall transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of such Acts.

EXPENSES, PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended (3 U.S.C. 102, note); $3,000,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. [1.] *401.* The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the General Services Administration shall be credited with (1) cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair, and improvement, included as part of rentals received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U.S.C. 129); and (2) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and transferred to the General Services Administration, in connection with property transferred to the General Services Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U.S.C. 451ff) and such appropriations or funds may be so transferred, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget.

SEC. [2.] *402.* Funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. [3.] *403.* Appropriations available to any department or agency during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses, including maintenance or operating expenses, shall also be available for payment to the General Services Administration for charges for space and services and those expenses of renovation and alteration of buildings and facilities which constitute public improvements, performed in accordance with the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 749), the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 216), or other applicable law.

SEC. [4.] *404.* Not to exceed 1 per centum of funds made available in appropriations for operating expenses and salaries and expenses, during the current fiscal year, may be transferred between such appropriations for mandatory program requirements. Any transfers proposed shall be submitted promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate for approval.

SEC. [5.] *405.* Funds in the Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 1985 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between such activities only to the extent necessary for mandatory program requirements. Any transfers proposed shall be submitted promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate for approval.

[SEC. 6. Funds hereafter made available to the General Services Administration for the

payment of rent shall be available for the purpose of leasing space in buildings erected by the lessor on land owned by the United States.]

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Personnel Management pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, *not to exceed $2,500 for official reception and representation expenses* and advances for reimbursements to applicable funds of the Office of Personnel Management and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred under Executive Order 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended; [$106,653,000] *$110,000,000* together with not to exceed $50,687,000 for administrative expenses for the retirement and insurance programs to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management in the amounts determined by the Office of Personnel Management without regard to other statutes: *Provided, That pursuant to section 4109(d)(1) of title 5, United States Code, costs for entertainment expenses of the President's Commission on Executive Exchange shall not exceed $12,000: Provided further,* That the provisions of this appropriation shall not affect the authority to use applicable trust funds for administrative expenses of effecting statutory annuity adjustments. No part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit of the Office of Personnel Management established pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943, or any successor unit of like purpose.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS

For payment of Government contributions with respect to retired employees, as authorized by chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Acts (74 Stat. 849); as amended; $1,341,553,000, to remain available until expended.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing the unfunded liability of new and increased annuity benefits becoming effective on or after October 20, 1969, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8384, and annuities under special acts, to be credited to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund; $4,366,868,000: *Provided,* That annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (2 C.Z.C. 181), and the Act of August 19, 1950, as amended (33 U.S.C. 771-775), may hereafter be paid out of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Merit Systems Protection Board pursuant to reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, *and not to exceed $1,500 for official reception and representation expenses;* $20,477,000, together with not to exceed $1,200,000 for administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals to be transferred from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund in amounts determined by the Merit Systems Protection Board, and not more than $5,000 for advances or reimbursements to applicable funds of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of the Special Counsel pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, payment of fees and expenses for witnesses, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; $4,583,000.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, including hire of experts and consultants, hire of passenger motor vehicles, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; $17,197,000: *Provided,* That public members of the Federal Service Impasses Panel may be paid travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for persons employed intermittently in the Government Service, and compensation as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further, That no funds shall be appropriated in this or any other Act for the Federal Labor Relations Authority to review Army and Air Force regulations governing technicians of the National Guard.*

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including contract reporting and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; $22,344,000: *Provided,* That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

This title may be cited as the "Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1985".

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

THIS ACT

SEC. 501. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to travel performed by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal boards of the Selective Service System; to travel performed directly in connection with care and treatment of medical beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration; *to travel of the Office of Personnel Management in carrying out its observation responsibilities of the Voting Rights Act;* or to payments to interagency motor pools where separately set forth in the budget schedules.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Office of Personnel Management as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

SEC. 503. No part of any appropriation made available in this Act shall be used for the purchase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new offices inside or outside the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

SEC. 504. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 505. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 506. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the procurement of or for the payment of the salary of any person engaged in the procurement of any hand or measuring tool(s) not produced in the United States or its possessions except to the extent that the Administrator of General Services or his designee shall determine that a satisfactory quality and sufficient quantity of hand or measuring tools produced in the United States or its possessions cannot be procured as and when needed from sources in the United States and its possessions, or except in accordance with procedures prescribed by section 6-104.4(b) of Armed Services Procurement Regulation dated January 1, 1969, as such regulation existed on June 15, 1970: *Provided,* That a factor of 75 per centum in lieu of 50 per centum shall be used for evaluating foreign source end products against a domestic source end product. This section shall be applicable to all solicitations for bids opened after its enactment.

SEC. 507. None of the funds made available to the General Services Administration pursuant to section 210(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 shall be obligated or expended after the date of enactment of this Act for the procurement by contract of any service which, before such date, was performed by individuals in their capacity as employees of the General Services Administration in any position of guards, elevator operators, messengers, and custodians, except that such funds may be obligated or expended for the procurement by contract of the covered services with sheltered workshops employing the severely handicapped under Public Law 92-28.

SEC. 508. No funds appropriated in this Act shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with implementing or enforcing any provisions of the rule TD ATF-66 issued June 13, 1980, by the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms on labeling and advertising of wine, distilled spirits and malt

beverages, except if the expenditure of such funds is necessary to comply with a final order of the Federal court system.

SEC. 509. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended in any way for the purpose of the sale, lease, rental, excessing, surplusing or disposal of any portion of land identified on the date of enactment of this Act as Fort DeRussy in Honolulu, Hawaii.

[SEC. 510. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used for administrative expenses to close the Information Resources Management Office of the General Services Administration located in Sacramento, California.

[SEC. 511. No funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of Management and Budget may be used for the purpose of reviewing any agricultural marketing orders or any activities or regulations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).]

SEC. [512.] *510.* None of the funds made available by this Act for the Department of Treasury may be used for the purpose of eliminating any existing requirement for sureties on customs bonds.

SEC. [513.] *511.* None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be expended by the General Services Administration to sell, dispose, transfer, donate, or lease the real property and improvements known as the Hickam Air Force Base Administrative Annex (identified by the General Services Administration control number 9-D-HI-477-B) unless by transfer to the State of Hawaii or any agency thereof for use for airport development purposes in accordance with procedures under section 23 of the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 as in effect on the date of such State's application to the Federal Aviation Administration under such Act on February 24, 1981.

SEC. [514.] *512.* None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for any activity or for paying the salary of any government employee where funding an activity or paying a salary to a government employee would result in a decision, determination, rule, regulation, or policy that would prohibit or otherwise prevent the Customs Service from enforcing section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

[SEC. 515. None of the funds appropriated under this Act shall be obligated or expended to implement, promulgate, administer, enforce, or reissue or revise the proposed Office of Personnel Management regulations and the proposed Federal Personnel Manual issuances published in the Federal Register on March 30, 1983, on pages 13341 through 13381, as superseded by proposed regulations and Federal Personnel Manual issuances published in the Federal Register on July 14, 1983 on pages 32275 through 32312, and as further superseded by proposed regulations and Federal Personnel Manual issuances published in the Federal Register on October 25, 1983 on pages 49462 through 49498.]

SEC. [516.] *513.* None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for the purpose of transferring control over the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center located at Glynco, Georgia, out of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 514. Of the total amount of budget authority provided for fiscal year 1985 by this or any other Act that would otherwise be available for consulting services, management and professional services, and special studies and analyses, 10 per centum of the amount intended for such purposes in the President's budget for 1984, as amended, for any agency, department, or entity subject to apportionment by the Executive shall be placed in reserve and not made available for obligation or expenditure: Provided, That this section shall not apply to any agency, department, or entity whose budget request for 1985 for the purposes stated above did not amount to $5,000,000.

SEC. 515. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the procurement of, or for the payment of, the salary of any person engaged in the procurement of stainless steel flatware not produced in the United States or its possessions, except to the extent that the Administrator of General Services or his designee shall determine that a satisfactory quality and sufficient quantity of stainless steel flatware produced in the United States or its possessions, cannot be procured as and when needed from sources in the United States or its possessions, or except in accordance with procedures provided by section 6-104.4(b) of Armed Services Procurement Regulations, dated January 1, 1969. This section shall be applicable to all solicitations for bids issued after its enactment.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 602. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed at $6,000 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be $6,400: *Provided,* That these limits may be exceeded by not to exceed $2,700 for police-type vehicles, and by not to exceed $3,600 for special heavy-duty vehicles: *Provided further,* That the limits set forth in this section shall not apply to electric or hybrid vehicles purchased for demonstration under the provisions of the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976.

SEC. 603. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5922-5924.

SEC. 604. Unless otherwise specified during the current fiscal year no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, who, being eligible for citizenship, has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date and is actually residing in the United States, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States, (4) is an alien from Cuba, Poland, South Vietnam, or the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, or (5) South Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian refugees paroled in the United States after January 1, 1975: *Provided,* That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further,* That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined no more than $4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penal-clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further,* That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of Ireland, Israel, the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

SEC. 605. Appropriations available to any department or agency during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses, including maintenance or operating expenses, shall also be available for payment to the General Services Administration for charges for space and services and those expenses of renovation and alteration of buildings and facilities which constitute public improvements, performed in accordance with the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 749), the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 216), or other applicable law.

SEC. 606. Funds made available by this or any other Act of administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to chapter 91 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 3109; and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided,* That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

SEC. 607. No part of any appropriation for the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve the nomination of said person.

SEC. 608. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits), only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided,* That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury.

SEC. 609. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the payment of the salary of any officer or employee of the United States Postal Service, who—

(1) prohibits or prevents, or attempts or threatens to prohibit or prevent, any officer or employee of the United States Postal Service from having any direct oral or written communication or contact with any Member of committee of Congress in connection with any matter pertaining to the employment of such officer or employee or pertaining to the United States Postal Service in any way, irrespective of whether such communication or contact is at the initiative of such officer or employee or in response to the request or inquiry of such Member or committee; or

(2) removes, suspends from duty without pay, demotes, reduces in rank, seniority, status, pay, or performance or efficiency rating, denies promotion to, relocates, reassigns, transfers, disciplines, or discriminates in regard to any employment right, entitlement, or benefit, or any term or condition of employment of, any officer or employee of the United States Postal Service, or attempts or threatens to commit any of the foregoing actions with respect to such officer or employee, by reason of any communication or contact of such officer or employee with any Member or committee of Congress as described in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

SEC. 610. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act, shall be available for interagency financing of boards, commissions, councils, committees, or similar groups (whether or not they are interagency entities) which do not have prior and specific statutory approval to receive financial support from more than one agency or instrumentality.

SEC. 611. Funds made available by this or any other Act to (1) the General Services Adminstration, including the fund created by the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 216), and (2) the "Postal Service Fund" (39 U.S.C. 2003), shall be available for employment of guards for all buildings and areas owned or occupied by the United States or the Postal Service and under the charge and control of the General Services Administration or the Postal Service, and such guards shall have, with respect to such property, the powers of special policemen provided by the first section of the Act of June 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318), but shall not be restricted to certain Federal property as otherwise required by the proviso contained in said section, and, as to property owned or occupied by the Postal Service, the Postmaster General may take the same actions as the Administrator of General Services may take under the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of the Act of June 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318a, 318b), attaching thereto penal consequences under the authority and within the limits provided in section 4 of the Act of June 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318c).

SEC. 612. None of the funds available under this or any other Act shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with the designation for construction, arranging for financing, or execution of contracts or agreements for financing or construction of any additional purchase contract projects pursuant to section 5 of the Public Building Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-313) during the period beginning October 1, 1976, and ending September 30, 1985.

SEC. 613. Except for vehicles provided to the President, Vice President and their families, or to the United States Secret Service, none of the funds provided in this Act to any Department or Agency shall be obligated or expended to procure passenger automobiles as defined in 15 U.S.C. 2001 with an EPA estimated miles per gallon average of less than twenty-two miles per gallon. The requirements of this section may be waived by the Administrator of the General Services Administration for special purpose or special mission automobiles.

SEC. 614. None of the funds made available pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be used to implement, administer, or enforce any regulation which has been disapproved pursuant to a resolution of disapproval duly adopted in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

SEC. 615. No part of any appropriation contained in, or funds made available by this or any other Act, shall be available for any agency to pay to the Administrator of the General Services Administration a higher rate per square foot for rental of space and services (established pursuant to section 210(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended) than the rate per square foot established for the space and services by the General Services Administration for the current fiscal year and for which appropriations were granted.

SEC. 616. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no part of any of the funds appropriated for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1985, or September 30, 1986, by this Act or any other Act, may be used to pay any prevailing rate employee described in section 5342(a)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, or any employee covered by section 5348 of that title—

(1) during the period from the date of expiration of the limitation imposed by section 616(a)(2) of H.R. 4139, incorporated by reference in section 101(f) of Public Law 98-151, until the first day of the first applicable pay period that begins not less than ninety days after that date, in an amount that exceeds the rate payable for the applicable grade and step of the applicable wage schedule in accordance with such section 616(a)(2); and

(2) during the period consisting of the remainder, if any, of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and that portion of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986, that precedes the normal effective date of the applicable wage survey adjustment that is to be effective in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986, in an amount that exceeds, as a result of a wage survey adjustment, the rate payable under paragraph (1) of this subsection by more than the overall average percentage of the adjustment in the General Schedule during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9(b) of Public Law 92-392 or section 704(b) of Public Law 95-454, the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall apply (in such manner as the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe) to any prevailing rate employee to whom such section 9(b) applies, except that the provisions of subsection (a) may not apply to any increase in a wage schedule or rate that is required by the terms of a contract entered into before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no prevailing rate employee described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 5342(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, may be paid during the period for which subsection (a) of this section is in effect at a rate that exceeds the rate that would be payable under subsection (a) were subsection (a) applicable to such employee.

(d) For the purpose of this section, the rate payable to any employee who is covered by this section and who is paid from a schedule that was not in existence on September 30, 1984, shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the President.

(e) The provisions of this section shall apply with respect to pay for services performed by any affected employee on or after October 1, 1984.

(f) For the purpose of administering any provision of law, rule, or regulation that provides premium pay, retirement, life insurance, or any other employee benefit, that requires any deduction or contribution, or that imposes any requirement or limitation, on the basis of a rate of salary or basic pay, the rate of salary or basic pay payable after the application of this section shall be treated as the rate of salary or basic pay.

(g) Notwithstanding the limitations imposed on prevailing rate pay pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, such limitations shall not apply to wage adjustments for prevailing rate supervisors provided by the supervisory pay plan published in the Federal Register on March 30, 1983 (48 Fed. Reg. 13384).

(h) Notwithstanding the delay in adjustments of wage schedules and rates imposed as a part of the limitation imposed by this section, if the adjustment in General Schedule rates of pay for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, takes effect in October 1984, the adjustments in rates and schedules limited by this section shall take effect on the date they would have taken effect under section 5344 of title 5, United States Code, were it not for this section.

[SEC. 617. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to plan, implement, or administer (1) any reduction in the number of regions, districts or entry processing locations of the United States Customs Service; or (2) any consolidation or centralization of duty assessment or appraisement functions of any offices of the United States Customs Service.]

SEC. [618.] *617.* No funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay for an abortion, or the administrative expenses in connection with any health plan under the Federal employees health benefit program which provides any benefits or coverages for abortions, under such negotiated plans after the last day of the contracts currently in force.

SEC. [619.] *618.* The provisions of section [618] *617* shall not apply where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term.

[SEC. 620. Each dollar amount contained in this Act is hereby reduced by one per centum. This section shall not apply to the amounts on page 12 line 16, page 13 line 6, and page 15 line 5.

[SEC. 621. No funds appropriated by this Act or any other Act shall be available for construction of an annex to the United States Post Office and Court House Building located at Broad and Meeting Streets, Charleston, South Carolina.

[SEC. 622. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount available under this Act for the appropriation "ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS" for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958, as amended (3

U.S.C. 102 note), and Public Law 95-138 shall be reduced by $147,100.]

SEC. 619. During the period in which the head of any department or agency, or any other officer or civilian employee of the Government appointed by the President of the United States, holds office, no funds may be obligated or expended in excess of $5,000 to renovate, remodel, furnish, or redecorate the office of such department head, agency head, officer, or employee, or to purchase furniture or make improvements for any such office, unless such renovation, remodeling, furnishing, or redecoration is expressly approved by the Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

SEC. 620. That subsection (8) of section 8901 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the definition of "employee organization" is amended by striking out "after December 31, 1978, and before January 1, 1980".

SEC. 621. That (a) section 3056 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 3056. Powers, authorities, and duties of United States Secret Service

"(a) Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Secret Service is authorized to protect the following persons:

"(1) The President, the Vice President (or other officer next in the order of succession to the Office of President), the President-elect, and the Vice President-elect.

"(2) The immediate families of those officers listed in paragraph (1).

"(3) Former Presidents and their spouses for their lifetimes, except that protection of a spouse shall terminate in the event of remarriage.

"(4) Children of a former President who are under sixteen years of age.

"(5) Visiting heads of foreign states or foreign governments.

"(6) Other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad when the President directs that such protection be provided.

"(7) Major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates and, within one hundred and twenty days of the general Presidential election, the spouses of such candidates. As used in this paragraph, the term 'major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates' means those individuals identified as such by the Secretary of the Treasury after consultation with an advisory committee consisting of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, and one additional member selected by the other members of the committee.

The protection authorized in paragraphs (2) through (7) may be declined.

"(b) Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secret Service is authorized to detect and arrest individuals committing any offense against—

"(1) sections 508, 509, 510, 871, and 879 of this title and, with respect to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal land banks, and Federal land bank associations, sections 213, 216, 433, 493, 657, 709, 1006, 1007, 1011, 1013, 1014, 1907, and 1909 of this title;

"(2) the laws of the United States relating to coins, obligations, and securities of the United States and of foreign governments; or

"(3) the laws of the United States relating to electronic fund transfer frauds, credit and debit card frauds, and false identification documents or devices; except that the exercise of the authority conferred by this paragraph shall be subject to the agreement of the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury and shall not affect the authority of any other Federal law enforcement agency with respect to those laws.

"(c)(1) Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secret Service is authorized to—

"(A) execute warrants issued under the laws of the United States;

"(B) carry firearms;

"(C) make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in their presence, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony;

"(D) offer and pay rewards for services and information leading to the apprehension of persons involved in the violation or potential violation of those provisions of law which the Secret Service is authorized to enforce;

"(E) pay expenses for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate; and

"(F) perform such other functions and duties as are authorized by law.

"(2) Funds expended from appropriations available to the Secret Service for the purchase of counterfeits and subsequently recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriations available to the Secret Service at the time of the reimbursement.

"(d) Whoever knowingly and willfully obstructs, resists, or interferes with a Federal law enforcement agent engaged in the performance of the protective functions authorized by this section or by section 1752 of this title shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year or both.".

(b) The table of contents of chapter 203 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out the item relating to section 3056 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"3056. Powers, authorities, and duties of United States Secret Service.".

SEC. 2. The joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the United States Secret Service to furnish protection to major presidential or vice presidential candidates", approved June 6, 1968 (18 U.S.C. 3056 note), is repealed.

SEC. 3. (a) Section 879(b)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out "the first section of the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution to authorize the United States Secret Service to furnish protection to major Presidential or Vice Presidential candidates' approved June 6, 1968 (18 U.S.C. 3056 note);" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (a)(7) of section 3056 of this title".

(b) Section 1752(f) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(f) As used in this section, the term 'other person protected by the Secret Service' means any person authorized by section 3056 of this title to receive the protection of the United States Secret Service when such person has not declined such protection.".

This Act may be cited as the "Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1985".

Mr. BAKER. The amendments of the committee are those reflected in the recommendations contained in S. 2853, the Senate companion bill to H.R. 5798. Ordinarily, the committee would have been referred and reported the House passed bill with amendments. Unfortunately, final House action on the measure was delayed and rather than further hold up action in the Senate, the committee decided to proceed with an original bill.

Mr. President, this unusual procedure is necessary to facilitate Senate floor consideration of the Treasury appropriations bill. My request will incorporate the substance of the committee recommendations in the House bill currently on the calendar so that it will be printed in the form as if it were reported by the committee. This will permit the usual Senate floor consideration of appropriations bills by clearly delineating the amendments recommended by the committee.

Mr. President, I would further like to make clear that this request in no way adopts or implies agreement with any of the committee amendments. Each amendment is still subject to full floor debate and a vote.

Mr. President, the foregoing statement in respect to the bill was made for and on behalf of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee as the manager of the bill and at his request.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, has the Chair ruled on the last portion of the request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understood the last statement to be a statement and not a request.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 11 a.m. on tomorrow; that on tomorrow after the recognition of the two leaders under the standing order, there be a special order in favor of the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] of not more than 15 minutes in length; to be followed by a period for the transaction of routine morning business to extend no later than the hour of 12 noon in which statements will be limited to not more than 2 minutes each; and that at the hour of 12 noon, the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 2 p.m.

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

RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW AT 11 A.M.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I move, in accordance with the order previously entered, that the Senate now stand in recess until the hour of 11 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, at 3:47 p.m., recessed until Tuesday, July 24, 1984, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 23, 1984:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Leon Jerome Weil, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Nepal.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Robert W. Helm, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense, vice Vincent Puritano, resigned.

THE JUDICIARY

The following-named persons to be associate judges of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for terms of 15 years, new positions—Public Law 98-235 of March 19, 1984.

Susan Rebecca Holmes of the District of Columbia.

Rufus Gunn King III of the District of Columbia.

Colleen Kollar-Kotelly of the District of Columbia.

A. Noel Anketell Kramer of the District of Columbia.

Robert Isaac Richter of the District of Columbia.

Emmet G. Sullivan of the District of Columbia.

Robert Samuel Tignor of the District of Columbia.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Andrew John Strenio, Jr., of Maryland, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission for a term expiring December 31, 1985, vice Reginald E. Gilliam, Jr., resigned.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Walter C. Wallace, of New York, to be a member of the National Mediation Board for the term expiring July 1, 1987, reappointment.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grade indicated under the provisions of Title 10, United States Code, sections 611(a) and 624:

To be permanent major general

Brig. Gen. Robert D. Hammon, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Robert D. Wiegand, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Skaff, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Gerald G. Watson, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Roger J. Price, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Jimmy D. Ross, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Carl W. Stiner, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Mark J. Sisinyak, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. George K. Withers, Jr., [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Charles E. Teeter, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Claude T. Ivey, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Lincoln Jones III, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Eugene Fox, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Thomas P. McHugh, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Todd P. Graham, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Albin G. Wheeler, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Bruce R. Harris, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Gerald H. Bethke, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. James W. van Loben Sels, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Isaac D. Smith, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. James R. Taylor, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Harry D. Penzler, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Aguanno, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. William S. Carpenter, Jr., [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Harry E. Soyster, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Robert G. Lynn, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Robert D. Morgan, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. William F. Burns, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Ellis D. Parker, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Cole, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. J. Hollis V. McCrea, Jr., [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. James D. Smith, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Charles D. Bussy, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. William H. Harrison, [redacted], U.S. Army.
Brig. Gen. Thomas N. Griffin, Jr., [redacted], U.S. Army.

IN THE ARMY

The U.S. Army Reserve officers named herein for appointment as Reserve Commissioned Officers of the Army, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 593(a), 3371 and 3384:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. James E. Beal, [redacted]
Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Coan, [redacted]
Brig. Gen. Richard E. Lethiser, [redacted]
Brig. Gen. Theodore W. Paulson, [redacted]
Brig. Gen. Elvin J. Schofield, [redacted]
Brig. Gen. Charles J. Whisnant, [redacted]

To be brigadier general

Col. Dionel E. Aviles, [redacted]
Col. George J. Busch, [redacted]
Col. Vance Coleman, [redacted]
Col. Richard E. Collier, [redacted]
Col. Israel Drazin, [redacted]
Col. Andrew N. Farley, [redacted]
Col. William A. Gantt, Jr., [redacted]
Col. Jerry J. Josten, [redacted]
Col. Homer A. Johnson, [redacted]
Col. John L. Kotcho, [redacted]
Col. Roger L. Kresge, [redacted]
Col. William H. Reiff, [redacted]
Col. Mark W. Tenney, [redacted]
Col. Paul E. Vallely, [redacted]
Col. Leonard A. Walker, Jr., [redacted]

IN THE ARMY

The Army National Guard of the United States officers named herein for appointment as Reserve Commissioned Officers of the Army, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 593(a), 3385, and 3392:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Colin C. Campbell, [redacted]
Brig. Gen. James T. Dennis, [redacted]
Brig. Gen. Keith M. Eggen, [redacted]
Brig. Gen. Raymond R. Galloway, [redacted]
Brig. Gen. William A. Hornsby, [redacted]
Brig. Gen. James B. McGoodwin, [redacted]
Brig. Gen. Alan C. Roland, [redacted]

To be brigadier general

Brig. Gen. Julius J. Chosy, [redacted]
Col. Gerald E. Amundson, [redacted]
Col. Leroy C. Bell, [redacted]
Col. Furman P. Bodenheimer, Jr., [redacted]
Col. Fred M. Carter, [redacted]
Col. Paul G. Collins, [redacted]
Col. Boyd M. Cook, [redacted]
Col. Don O. Daniel, [redacted]
Col. Alonzo D. Dougherty, Jr., [redacted]
Col. Thomas D. Farmer, [redacted]
Col. Clyde E. Gutzwiller, [redacted]
Col. Donald W. Holliday, [redacted]
Col. Waylen E. Jobe, [redacted]
Col. Ralph C. Marinaro, [redacted]
Col. John W. Matthews, [redacted]
Col. Harold A. Miller, [redacted]
Col. Alfredo J. Mora, [redacted]
Col. Tolly P. Pickett, [redacted]
Col. James K. Prough, [redacted]
Col. Thomas W. Reynolds, [redacted]
Col. Charles F. Scharine, [redacted]
Col. Wendell L. Seldon, [redacted]
Col. Harold D. Sommers, [redacted]
Col. Thomas G. Stone, [redacted]
Col. James J. Wasson, [redacted]
Col. Barry W. Young, [redacted]

IN THE NAVY

The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list in the grade indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 1370.

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. Robert L. Walters, [redacted], U.S. Navy.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following officers for appointment in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 531, Title 10, United States Code, with a view to designation under the provisions of section 8067, title 10, United States Code, to perform duties indicated with grade and date of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force provided that in no case shall any of the following officers be appointed in a grade higher than lieutenant colonel.

MEDICAL CORPS

Henriksen, Gary L., [redacted]
Huey, Diane, [redacted]
Kilpatrick, Russell, [redacted]
Morgan, Jacqueline, [redacted]
Wright, James A., [redacted]

DENTAL CORPS

Lawrence, Bradner J., [redacted]

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following Air National Guard of the United States officers for promotion in the Reserve of the Air Force under the provisions of section 593(a) title 10 of the United States Code, as amended:

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. Jerald K. Aoki, [redacted]
Maj. Clarence W. Beall III, [redacted]
Maj. Thomas M. Biele, [redacted]
Maj. Donald J. Blanchard, [redacted]
Maj. Allen L. Brusewitz, [redacted]

Maj. Shelburn R. Childers, [redacted]
Maj. Kenneth R. Clark, [redacted]
Maj. Andrew B. Crawford, [redacted]
Maj. Frank S. Delgandio, Jr., [redacted]
Maj. Jackson L. Enterkine, [redacted]
Maj. Francis A. Gallela, [redacted]
Maj. Jose A. Goyco, Jr., [redacted]
Maj. James M. Herron, [redacted]
Maj. James W. Higgins, [redacted]
Maj. Ralph L. Kennedy, [redacted]
Maj. John N. Lane, [redacted]
Maj. Walter R. Larson, Jr., [redacted]
Maj. Edward Lewis III, [redacted]
Maj. Kenneth W. McGill, [redacted]
Maj. Gary P. Morgan, [redacted]
Maj. Gary E. Owens, [redacted]
Maj. Reuben L. Owens, [redacted]
Maj. Gary L. Pedersen, [redacted]
Maj. John F. Rogge, [redacted]
Maj. Carl J. Saunders, [redacted]
Maj. George R. G. Soule, [redacted]
Maj. Donald R. Taylor, [redacted]
Maj. William G. Wright, [redacted]
Maj. Donald R. Yeauger, [redacted]

LEGAL

Maj. Richard R. Malmgren, [redacted]

MEDICAL CORPS

Maj. James C. Kizziar, [redacted]
Maj. Arthur N. Merrell, [redacted]

NURSE CORPS

Maj. Judith L. Cummings, [redacted]

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for permanent promotion in the U.S. Air Force, under the appropriate provisions of section 624, title 10, United States Code, as amended, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Akers, Alan M., [redacted]
Blackham, Benjamin T., [redacted]
Connaughton, Benedict., [redacted]
Lawrence, Bradner J., [redacted]
Long, Thomas E., [redacted]
Mann, Sheldon R., [redacted]
Record, Paul W., [redacted]
Tiffany, Raymond L., [redacted]

MEDICAL CORPS

Archutowskakempka, Marta E., [redacted]
Barnhart, Barry R., [redacted]
Calnaido, Rajadorai., [redacted]
Chandy, Mammen G., [redacted]
Chang, Nam Hsung., [redacted]
Choy, Chun C., [redacted]
Delucas, James L., [redacted]
Depra, Cala Niela S., [redacted]
Dudley, Calvin., [redacted]
Fabella, Cecilia B., [redacted]
Gardner, Norman W., [redacted]
Heiser, Albert L., [redacted]
Henriksen, Gary L., [redacted]
Hicks, Terry R., [redacted]
Hooper, David G., [redacted]
Huey, Diane., [redacted]
Johnson, Thomas G., [redacted]
Jones, James E., Jr., [redacted]
Kilpatrick, Russell J., [redacted]
Lee, Seung H., [redacted]
Lenora, Pearl I., [redacted]
Lim, Young C., [redacted]
Lyons, Terence J., [redacted]
Maldazys, John D., [redacted]
Mangubat, Murillo V., [redacted]
Marsh, Thomas W., [redacted]
Mayers, Chester T., Jr., [redacted]
McAnally, Thomas P., [redacted]
McGrory, Bruce E., [redacted]
Morgan, Jacqueline. [redacted]
Myers, Danny W., [redacted]
Orces, Heriberto, [redacted]
Parekh, Hasmukh R., [redacted]
Posta, Csak G., [redacted]
Quinlan, Elizabeth C., [redacted]
Rajanayagam, Rasa, [redacted]
Russell, Keith F.W., [redacted]
Salinas, Jose C., [redacted]
Sanchezmontserrat, Rafael, [redacted]
Sargeant, Daniel T., [redacted]
Serrano, Ramonita, [redacted]
Sprenger, Jay D. [redacted]
Steel, Kennith F., [redacted]
Tan, Betty P., [redacted]
Techathuvanan, Suphong, [redacted]
Tollinche, Charles R., [redacted]
Varadhan, Janaki, [redacted]
Walter, Charles T., Jr., [redacted]
Wright, James A., [redacted]
Yaldua, Cristina C., [redacted]

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for permanent promotion in the U.S. Air Force, under the appropriate provisions of section 624, title 10, United States Code, as amended, with dates or rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

DENTAL CORPS

To be colonel

Abdelnour, Joe W., [redacted]
Buikema, Donald J., [redacted]
Daehlin, Douglas R., [redacted]
Domine, Patrick L., [redacted]
Dufort, Charles R., [redacted]
Engelmeier, Robert L., [redacted]
Finelli, Jerry L., [redacted]
Giles, Joseph E., [redacted]
Haveman, Carl W., [redacted]
Igo, Robert M., [redacted]
Knowles, James W., Jr., [redacted]
Kreig, Louis T., Jr., [redacted]
Lagree, Jay D., [redacted]
Langston, John R., [redacted]
Lewis, Jeffrey D., [redacted]
Mayhew, Robert B., [redacted]
Neudigate, William C., [redacted]
Oesterle, Larry J., [redacted]
Otto, Paul W., Jr. [redacted]
Ray, Daniel W., [redacted]
Read, Gill, [redacted]
Resch, Gary K., [redacted]
Scott, James R., [redacted]
Sherrill, Yowell M., [redacted]
Staley, Jon E., [redacted]
Steegstra, David A., [redacted]

MEDICAL CORPS

Archer, Stanley B., [redacted]
Arnold, Hendrick J., III, [redacted]
Barrs, David M., [redacted]
Bishop, John A., [redacted]
Bloodworth, Leon P., [redacted]
Brant, William E., [redacted]
Burkett, Dennis B., [redacted]
Capelian, Teresa T., [redacted]
Carlton, Paul K., Jr., [redacted]
Charlat, Richard A., [redacted]
Claflin, James R., [redacted]
Clark, Max A., [redacted]
Conklin, James J., [redacted]
Cooper, Robert R., Jr., [redacted]
Culver, William G., [redacted]
Currier, Thomas J., [redacted]
Daley, Alexander F., Jr., [redacted]
Danney, Mark M., [redacted]
Davey, Joseph J., [redacted]
David, Corazon C., [redacted]
Dennis, Charles H., [redacted]
Depoe, Joseph H., [redacted]
Dinmore, Richard C., [redacted]
Divers, Walter A., Jr., [redacted]
Eglinton, Gary S., [redacted]
Everett, Warren D., [redacted]
Exner, John H., [redacted]
Farrow, James G., [redacted]
Ferguson, Earl W., [redacted]
Fossum, Basil D., [redacted]
Gerber, William R., [redacted]
Gillham, Robert A., Jr., [redacted]
Gremillion, David H., [redacted]
Gross, Leroy P., [redacted]
Guise, Charles W., [redacted]
Gumbelevicious, John P., [redacted]
Hales, Bradley T., [redacted]
Hall, Harriet A., [redacted]
Hays, James M., [redacted]
Henderson, Richard A., III., [redacted]
Herndon, Charles M., [redacted]
Hidayat, Ahmed A., [redacted]
Jernigan, John G., [redacted]
Johns, Ralph H., Jr., [redacted]
Josselson, Arnold R., [redacted]
Kabo, Robert D., [redacted]
King, Edwin M., [redacted]
Koch, Harvey B., [redacted]
Lainof, Kerry W., [redacted]
Laipple, Douglas K., [redacted]
Landry, Roger F., [redacted]
Manelis, Joseph [redacted]
Maresh, James E., [redacted]
Maso, Eugene C., [redacted]
McColgin, Sterling W., [redacted]
Mittuch, Joseph E., [redacted]
Mueller, Gary L., [redacted]
Nagia, Ali H., [redacted]
Newman, Richard K., [redacted]
Nicklas, Thomas O., [redacted]
Patel, Manubhai D., [redacted]
Pees, Richard C., [redacted]
Policastro, Anthony M., [redacted]
Pollina, Philip J., [redacted]
Pummill, Charles L., [redacted]
Ramsay, John D., [redacted]
Rasor, Ronald O., [redacted]
Reeves, Jerry D., [redacted]
Rettig, Kenneth R., [redacted]
Riley, Robert J., [redacted]
Sago, Alvin L., [redacted]
Sandru, John M., [redacted]
Sanidad, Leonard G., [redacted]
Sau, Purnima S., [redacted]
Shepler, Thomas R., [redacted]
Slack, Robert G., [redacted]
Smalley, James R., [redacted]
Smith, Joseph A., [redacted]
Smith, Karl H. S., [redacted]
Soman, Howard, [redacted]
Spadoni, James R., [redacted]
Spoon, Donald R., [redacted]
Strickland, Daniel M., [redacted]
Strohmeer, Gerald L., [redacted]
Taubkin, Steven P., [redacted]
Tilton, Frederick E., [redacted]
Weiss, Edward A., [redacted]

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for permanent promotion in the U.S. Air Force, under the provisions of section 628, title 10, United States Code, as amended, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be major

Carlos, Timothy M., [redacted]
Culpepper, Robert B., [redacted]
Delaney, Richard D., [redacted]
Fanous, Hafez N., [redacted]
Penkava, Jeri L., [redacted]
Santos, Lourdes P., [redacted]
Young, Karlon K.H.K., [redacted]

DENTAL CORPS

Bowman, John A., [redacted]
Kloote, Pamela J., [redacted]
Lomazzo, Robert M., [redacted]
Sweetman, Karl A., [redacted]

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for permanent promotion in the U.S. Air Force, under the appropriate provisions of section 624, title 10, United States Code, as amended, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

DENTAL CORPS

To be major

Anderson, Paul N., [redacted]
Andren, Neal A., [redacted]
Andrews, Stephen W., [redacted]
Barkley, Randall, [redacted]
Beehner, Mark E., [redacted]
Berger, Eric P., [redacted]
Bohnenkamp, David M., [redacted]
Bollwitt, Eugene L., [redacted]
Bowman, Daniel R., [redacted]
Brandt, Debra L., [redacted]
Bretzing, Randall C., [redacted]
Brich, Dennis M., [redacted]
Brockman, William G., [redacted]
Bruce, Thomas L., [redacted]
Burgoyne, Donald A., [redacted]
Burke, Stephen G., [redacted]
Byron, Raymond J., Jr., [redacted]
Camm, Jeffrey H., [redacted]
Chema, Majorie C., [redacted]
Cheng, Ernest D., [redacted]
Claycomb, Debra G., [redacted]
Coover, Mullen O., Jr., [redacted]
Dziachan, David A., [redacted]
Eye, Kenneth R., [redacted]
Faigen, Eliot A., [redacted]
Fisher, Marcus S., [redacted]
Fogarty, Thomas J., [redacted]
Frank, Barry H., [redacted]
Fuller, Jon G., Jr., [redacted]
Garrett, Robert M., [redacted]
Gaus, Philip C., Jr., [redacted]
Garathy, Albert J., Jr., [redacted]
Gerdts, George J., [redacted]
Glaess, James A., [redacted]
Glasa, James G., [redacted]
Gordner, Wayne H., [redacted]
Green, Dennis N., [redacted]
Greenwell, John H., III, [redacted]
Greenwood, Thurston P., [redacted]
Guerra, David L., [redacted]
Gullickson, Dale C., [redacted]
Hansenbayless, Jeanne, [redacted]
Hatcher, Donald J., [redacted]
Henry, Thomas R., [redacted]
Hill, Edward E., [redacted]
Hobbs, Randall C., [redacted]
Holt, Fon L., [redacted]
Horsley, George M., [redacted]
Jortner, Wayne P., [redacted]
Juhl, Robert W., [redacted]
Julius, John L., [redacted]
Kais, Kenneth K., [redacted]
Kandl, James T., [redacted]
Keane, Thomas M., Jr., [redacted]
Keleher, Thomas A., [redacted]
Kellar, Murray, [redacted]
Keller, Thomas J., [redacted]
Kling, Richard A., [redacted]
Koehler, Geraldine K., [redacted]
Lattner, Michael J., [redacted]
Law, John H., [redacted]
Lenihan, William S., III, [redacted]
Long, Thomas E., [redacted]
Loudenslager, Craig A., [redacted]
Lovetto, Vincent C., Jr., [redacted]
Marshall, Thomas S., [redacted]
McVay, Jesse T., [redacted]
Messner, William F., [redacted]
Miller, Dennis D., [redacted]
Moller, Gary G., [redacted]
Molsberry, Bill H., [redacted]
Mrusek, Bruce A., [redacted]
Naughton, William T., [redacted]
Nordberg, Rodney C., [redacted]
Olinger, Charles M., [redacted]
Ondo, Michael J., [redacted]
Orck, Bert H., [redacted]
Osborne, Paul B., [redacted]
Owen, Stephen W., [redacted]
Pace, James D., [redacted]
Paschedag, Richard L., [redacted]
Pearson, Bryan S., [redacted]
Pefley, Mark R., [redacted]
Perry, Nancy G., [redacted]
Peterson, Terry A., [redacted]
Poore, Thomas K., [redacted]
Porter, Stephen W., [redacted]
Pruette, Ralph L., Jr., [redacted]
Rankin, Charles H., III, [redacted]
Ray, Linda K., [redacted]
Reinhart, Thomas C., [redacted]
Ricketts, Carrol E., [redacted]
Ruffin, Steven A., [redacted]
Satrom, Kirk D., [redacted]
Schwandt, Nathan W., [redacted]
Shaker, Gregory L., [redacted]
Shalkey, Daniel A., [redacted]
Shedlosky, Michael F., [redacted]
Shigetani, Leslie M., [redacted]
Silverman, Paul L., [redacted]
Smith, Harold B., [redacted]
Smythe, Susan J., [redacted]
Sneesby, Todd A., [redacted]
Sowell, Sydney B., [redacted]
Staley, Edward C., [redacted]
Steinberg, Wayne S., [redacted]
Stush, Albert M., Jr., [redacted]
Swartz, David B., [redacted]
Thiel, Cynthia P., [redacted]
Thomson, Monty R., [redacted]
Uphoff, John F., [redacted]
Verrett, Ronald G., [redacted]
Vigil, Gary V., [redacted]
Wahl, Robert C., [redacted]
Weller, William W., [redacted]
Wiggins, Lee N., [redacted]
Wilcher, Derrick K., [redacted]
Williams, Allan P., [redacted]
Williams, Marie Y.A., [redacted]
Wofford, David T., [redacted]
Wood, Teresa L., [redacted]
Woodland, Byron B., [redacted]
Wylam, Jay M., [redacted]
Young, Edward D., [redacted]
Younger, Steven D., [redacted]
Zaime, Robert C., [redacted]
Zent, Dennis J., [redacted]

MEDICAL CORPS

Abbondanzo, Susan L., [redacted]
Abiera, Cesar N., Jr., [redacted]
Abshire, Thomas C., [redacted]
Adams, Robert R., [redacted]
Albanes, Maria G., [redacted]
Allen, Larry M., [redacted]
Aim, Richard C., [redacted]
Alverio, Nelson M., [redacted]
Anderson, Craig C., [redacted]
Antony, Thomas R., [redacted]
Arnold, Donald H., [redacted]
Aycock, Thomas J., [redacted]
Bailey, Carl G., Jr., [redacted]
Baker, John J., [redacted]
Ballinger, William H., Jr., [redacted]
Barbera, Raymond T., [redacted]
Barbosa, Miguel, A., [redacted]
Bashore, Robert L., [redacted]
Beck, David E., [redacted]
Bell, Michael D., [redacted]
Bell, Richard E., [redacted]
Belvedere, David A., [redacted]
Bishop, Warren P., [redacted]
Blackwood, George V., [redacted]
Blasser, Kurt E., [redacted]
Bobo, Russell W., [redacted]
Boduch, Thomas F., [redacted]
Bolduc, Stephen P., [redacted]
Borman, Richard J., [redacted]
Bowman, James S. III, [redacted]
Boyer, Franklin M., Jr., [redacted]
Brady, Douglas B., [redacted]
Broadhurst, Robert B., III, [redacted]
Bronstein, Scott W., [redacted]
Brown, Dennis L., [redacted]
Bruno, Raymond, [redacted]
Bryan, Robert E., [redacted]
Buchholz, Carole J., [redacted]
Bullard, Yvonne D., [redacted]
Burke, Allen P., [redacted]
Byrd, Kenneth N., [redacted]
Cahill, William T., [redacted]
Camponovo, Richard L., [redacted]
Carter, Dennis N., [redacted]
Caskey, William M., [redacted]
Chang, Shi Chieh, [redacted]
Chell, Jeffrey W., [redacted]
Choate, Ben P., III, [redacted]
Clark, Crandon F., Jr., [redacted]
Clement, Robert J., Jr., [redacted]
Clough, David A., [redacted]
Clutter, David J., [redacted]
Cockerham, Glenn C., [redacted]
Coleman, Charles S., [redacted]
Coleman, Terrence W., [redacted]
Collister, Richard E., [redacted]
Concannon, John E., [redacted]
Connor, Michael P., [redacted]
Constant, Robert B., [redacted]
Cornell, Donald C., [redacted]
Cotta, Charles W., [redacted]
Countryman, David M., [redacted]
Crabbe, Charles H., Jr., [redacted]
Cyran, Francis M., [redacted]
Dana, Adrain, [redacted]
Davis, Joseph L., [redacted]
Davis, Kenneth R., [redacted]
Deal, Richard B., [redacted]
Deselms, Craig A., [redacted]
Dicks, Robert S., [redacted]
Dixon, Steven L., [redacted]
Dixon, Steven W., [redacted]
Dodd, William R., [redacted]
Donaldson, William C., [redacted]
Dorosh, Richard W., [redacted]
Dumontier, Charles C. D., [redacted]
Duncan, Deborah L., [redacted]
Dyer, John E., [redacted]
Dzida, Franklin J., [redacted]
Ebert, James R., [redacted]
Ellis, Michael H., [redacted]
Elmquist, Eric T., [redacted]
Farrell, Mike L., [redacted]
Ferrer, Cesario F., Jr., [redacted]
Ferrigni, Robert G., [redacted]
Fisher, David R., [redacted]
Fleischhauer, Thomas F., [redacted]
Foster, James E., II, [redacted]
Frazier, Stephen D., [redacted]
Freeman, Michael E., [redacted]
Frey, Keith A., [redacted]
Friedstrom, Scott R., [redacted]
Gammage, Gary W., [redacted]
Geier, Larry J., [redacted]
Gerhard, Albrecht K., [redacted]
Gilbert, Robert D., [redacted]
Gilkeson, Gary S., [redacted]
Gleazer, Susan J., [redacted]
Golightly, Earl S., [redacted]
Gonzalez, Raul A., [redacted]
Gordon, Gene N., [redacted]
Gorton, Bryon J., [redacted]
Goumas, William M., [redacted]
Grant, Karen G., [redacted]
Grantham, Dale C., [redacted]
Green, Gary L., [redacted]
Greget, Martin R., [redacted]
Gregory, Bonny J., [redacted]
Groberg, George H., [redacted]
Groman, George S., [redacted]
Gunderman, Robert E., [redacted]
Gurdian, Judith A., [redacted]
Hamilton, William K., [redacted]
Hansen, David V., [redacted]

Hansman, Arthur S., [redacted]
Hardy, Robert O., [redacted]
Harman, Glenn S., [redacted]
Harper Kenneth E., [redacted]
Harris, Gary L., [redacted]
Hassler, Terence W., [redacted]
Hatleberg, Steven L., [redacted]
Hatton, Craig T., [redacted]
Hatton, Paul D., Jr., [redacted]
Hayes, Thomas J., [redacted]
Heafner, Michael D., [redacted]
Heinrichs, Christopher N., [redacted]
Hendrick, Thomas E., [redacted]
Henry, Robert E. C., Jr., [redacted]
Henslee, Steven L., [redacted]
Hensley, Samuel D., Jr., [redacted]
Herman, Robert L., [redacted]
Highsmith, John, P., [redacted]
Hoagland, Daniel, A., [redacted]
Hoit, Robert B., Jr., [redacted]
Hood, David D., [redacted]
Horsley, Eugene K., [redacted]
Huddleston, Peggy M., [redacted]
Hull, Robert B., [redacted]
Huot, Samuel W., [redacted]
Hurd, William W., [redacted]
Hurley, Martha L., [redacted]
Hutchens, Thomas P., [redacted]
Hylander Robert D., [redacted]
Jackson, Donald E., Jr., [redacted]
Jagadish, Kothegala P., [redacted]
Jank, Mark A., [redacted]
Jefferson, Glenn E., Jr., [redacted]
Jernigan, James E., [redacted]
Jewell, Gary S., [redacted]
Jewell, Mary E., [redacted]
Johnson Douglas W., [redacted]
Jonakin, William L., [redacted]
Jones, Michael D., [redacted]
Jones, William H., [redacted]
Joyce, Daniel J., [redacted]
Kavchok, Joseph Jr., [redacted]
Keith, Arthur L., [redacted]
Kennedy, David G., [redacted]
Kern, William F., III, [redacted]
Khalifa, Atef A., [redacted]
Killebrew, Larry H., [redacted]
Kinard, Richard E., [redacted]
King, Richard W., Jr. [redacted]
Kirk, Jude J., [redacted]
Kirschling, Ronnie J., [redacted]
Klazynski, Philip T., [redacted]
Knabel, Thomas L., [redacted]
Knight David R., [redacted]
Koehler, Bruce D., [redacted]
Kolb, Susan E., [redacted]
Koriakin, Arnold S., [redacted]
Krauland, John E., [redacted]
Krogh, Peter S., III, [redacted]
Kron, Frederick W., [redacted]
Kuberg, Harry W., [redacted]
Kulback, Steven J., [redacted]
Kuta, Arnold J., Jr., [redacted]
Lantz, David A., [redacted]
Lasater, John D., [redacted]
Layman, Richard J., [redacted]
Leese, Robert M., [redacted]
Leff, Richard S., [redacted]
Legere, John B., [redacted]
Lesko, Richard J., [redacted]
Lesser, John D., II, [redacted]
Limanni, Alex, [redacted]
Lorenzetti, Joseph A., [redacted]
Mackey, David C., [redacted]
Mahan, Ben B., [redacted]
Malenkos, James, III, [redacted]
Marohn, Michael R., [redacted]
Morotz, Robert J., [redacted]
Martinez Mariano M., [redacted]
Mathis, James G., [redacted]
McCaskill, Clement L., [redacted]
McCormick, Thomas R., [redacted]
McCurnin, Donald C., [redacted]
McDonnell, Michael J., [redacted]
McGee, John A., [redacted]
McKelvey, John K., [redacted]
McMenamin, Patrick G., [redacted]
McVey, April L., [redacted]
Meadors, Walter V., Jr., [redacted]
Meers, Stanley D., [redacted]
Melvin, Charles W., [redacted]
Mercier, Richard J., [redacted]
Merkley Christon H., [redacted]
Mewis, Linda, [redacted]
Milbourn, John M., [redacted]
Miranda, Joseph R., [redacted]
Mizell, Louis L. Jr., [redacted]
Monaco, Michele P., [redacted]
Morrow, William R., [redacted]
Murff, Ronald E., [redacted]
Murphy, Frances M., [redacted]
Nedresky, Joseph P., [redacted]
Neff, James M., [redacted]
Newton, William D., [redacted]
O'Crant, Ian, [redacted]
Olsen, Chris L., [redacted]
Orton, Kimball R., [redacted]
Osborne, Donald, [redacted]
Palma, Joseph M., [redacted]
Parkinson, Michael D., [redacted]
Patterson, Alan R., [redacted]
Pellosie, John C., Jr., [redacted]
Person, Gary K., [redacted]
Petrone, Dianne L., [redacted]
Phee, Lisa E., [redacted]
Phiambolis, Thomas P., [redacted]
Philips, David M., [redacted]
Pietrzak, Michael P., [redacted]
Pinckert, Thomas L., [redacted]
Poitras, James K., [redacted]
Polack, Donovan C., [redacted]
Powell, William S. [redacted]
Price, William M., [redacted]
Prickett, William R., [redacted]
Proctor, Charles D., [redacted]
Proctor, Ronald J., [redacted]
Rahn, Norman H., III, [redacted]
Rajani, Ratan, [redacted]
Rak, Ihor W., [redacted]
Rautiola, Joel L., [redacted]
Reed, Kim D. [redacted]
Reiber, Gary L., [redacted]
Richard, James R., [redacted]
Ridley, David J., [redacted]
Ritchey, Michael L., [redacted]
Roberts, Mark A., [redacted]
Robinson, Melvin D., [redacted]
Robinson, Ruth A., [redacted]
Rodriguez, Ana L., [redacted]
Rooney, Steven J., [redacted]
Rowe, Daniel S., Jr., [redacted]
Rowe, William W., [redacted]
Ruegemer, J. Jeffrey, [redacted]
Ruff, Michael E., [redacted]
Rupar, David G., [redacted]
Rutherford, Mary E., [redacted]
Ryan, Thomas P., [redacted]
Saenger, Arleen M., [redacted]
Schendel, Paul B., [redacted]
Schiano, Michael A., [redacted]
Schumacher, John P., [redacted]
Schuman, Andrew J., [redacted]
Schurig, Samuel H., [redacted]
Scoville, George S., Jr., [redacted]
Seiffert, Thomas E., [redacted]
Sellers, Margaret A., [redacted]
Shaffer, Lawrence A., [redacted]
Sheen, Michael R., [redacted]
Shope, Mark L., [redacted]
Shurley, Floyd A., Jr., [redacted]
Silenas, Rasa S., [redacted]
Silverman, Robert A., [redacted]
Simmons, Jory S., [redacted]
Sinkey, Mark A., [redacted]
Skandis, Richard J., [redacted]
Slaughter, Paul M., [redacted]
Sletten, Rebecca J., [redacted]
Slovachek, Donn R., [redacted]
Smith, Gregory N., [redacted]
Smith, Vernon C., Jr., [redacted]
Smithharrison, Leon L., [redacted]
Solinger, Dianne L., [redacted]
Solinger, Michael R., [redacted]
Solonick, Douglas M., [redacted]
Somerset, Elizabeth D., [redacted]
Sorrels, William F., [redacted]
Spence, Thomas H., Jr., [redacted]
Stephens, Peter J., [redacted]
Stewart, Larry D., Jr., [redacted]
St. John, Kevin B., [redacted]
Straub, Richard, [redacted]
Strong, John M., [redacted]
Sudduth, Stephen H., [redacted]
Sullivan, Christopher P., [redacted]
Sullivan, William T., [redacted]
Suojanen, James N., [redacted]
Swanson, Scott K., [redacted]
Teris, Wayne C., [redacted]
Thompson, Dorothy J., [redacted]
Thorp, James A., [redacted]
Tibbitts, Stephen W., [redacted]
Tucker, Steven W., [redacted]
Turner, David A., [redacted]
Tusa, Joseph E., [redacted]
Tweedy, Dennis A., [redacted]
Tylman, Thomas A., [redacted]
Valenzuela, Gregg A., [redacted]
Vanderbeek, Rodger D., [redacted]
Vandyke, Mark W., [redacted]
Vanryn, Jacques S., [redacted]
Vasconcellos, Carol A., [redacted]
Voss, Kevin H., [redacted]
Wade, Terence P., [redacted]
Waldo, Douglas A., [redacted]
Wales, John H., [redacted]
Wallace, John K., [redacted]
Waller, Stephen G., [redacted]
Walsh, Joseph A., [redacted]
Ward, Jane B., [redacted]
Waterman, Cleveland S., [redacted]
Waters, Deborah U., [redacted]
Watkins, Jeffrey W., [redacted]
Watkins, Michael R., [redacted]
Wehn, Stanley M., [redacted]
Weiderman, William C., [redacted]
Weisman, Todd A., [redacted]
Weiss, Dennis V., [redacted]
Weiss, Gary M., [redacted]
Werner, Eric J., [redacted]
Werner, Laura J., [redacted]
White, Gregory V. [redacted]
White, Steven K., [redacted]
Wilds, Benjamin J., [redacted]
Williams, Carl L., [redacted]
Williams, Kenneth D., [redacted]
Williams, Richard S., [redacted]
Williams, Robert S., [redacted]
Williams, Thomas M., [redacted]
Wilson, James A., [redacted]
Wilson, William C. M., [redacted]
Winship, Joseph G., [redacted]
Woodfork, Stephanie E., [redacted]
Wright, David B., [redacted]
Yasuhara, Thomas T., [redacted]
Yaw, Kenneth M., [redacted]
Yee, Leslie M., [redacted]
Yeomans, Edward R., [redacted]
Yoder, Bradley A., [redacted]
Young, William A., [redacted]
Youngman, Darrell J., [redacted]
Zarranz, Robert S., [redacted]
Zieno, Salvatore A., [redacted]
Zolet, David L., [redacted]
Zubach, Paul T., [redacted]

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in their active duty grades, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 531, 532, 533:

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be captains

Beach, Chester P., Jr., [redacted]
Browne, Stephanie S., [redacted]
Burnette, John F., [redacted]
Burrow, Alan G., [redacted]
Carpenter, Martin D., [redacted]
Cates, Cathy P., [redacted]
Curry, Donald G., Jr., [redacted]
Engel, David W., [redacted]
Escalera, Miguel A., Jr., [redacted]
Fluck, John J., [redacted]
Fomous, John M., [redacted]
Fowler, David L., [redacted]
French, Charles T., [redacted]
Gallagher, Shawn T., [redacted]
Gallup, Leland A., [redacted]
Healy, Martin B., [redacted]
Helm, Anthony M., [redacted]
Hill, Peter A., [redacted]
Jones, Charles R., [redacted]
Kelly, Wendy A., [redacted]
Lewis, Robert M., [redacted]
Lindley, Philip W., [redacted]
Lynch, Cyrell E., [redacted]
McGroary, James J., [redacted]
McMillion, Michael R., [redacted]
Parkerson, John E., Jr., [redacted]
Pence, Stephen B., [redacted]
Pregent, Richard V., [redacted]
Prugh, Virginia P., [redacted]
Ross, Danny R., [redacted]
Santerre, Phillip E., [redacted]
Scott, Clifford, [redacted]
Snyders, Paul L., [redacted]
Stroup, Marsha R., [redacted]
Sullivan, Annamary, [redacted]
Supervielle, Manuel E.F., [redacted]
Whatcott, Gaylen G., [redacted]

IN THE ARMY

The following-named Reserve Offices' Training Corps cadets for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of sections 531, 532, 533, 2106, and 2107, title 10, United States Code:

Abner, Harold L., [redacted]
Akey, Brian L., [redacted]
Alexander, Rodney T., [redacted]
Alston, Francis O., Jr., [redacted]
Anthony, Hodges, Jr., [redacted]
Argo, Christopher S., [redacted]
Atkinson, George W., Jr., [redacted]
Austin, Wayne D., [redacted]
Baker, Brian L., [redacted]
Ball, James R., [redacted]
Barrack, Gregory V., [redacted]
Barriage, William P., [redacted]
Beauchamp, Alfredo G., [redacted]
Blachette, Glenn R., [redacted]
Black, Terry C., [redacted]
Blomstrand, Nels A., [redacted]
Blyle, Orlayne L., [redacted]
Bobeck, Michael E., [redacted]
Bone, Thomas R., II, [redacted]
Borschel, Richard H., [redacted]
Boster, Harold B., II, [redacted]
Botten, Jonathan A., [redacted]
Boudinot, Jeanne M., [redacted]
Boulas, Scott J., [redacted]
Bowes, Andrew W., [redacted]
Brazell, Clyde F., [redacted]
Broman, Glen R., [redacted]
Brooks, Dunnel C., [redacted]
Brown, John M., [redacted]
Brown, Mark E., [redacted]
Buhl, Joyce M., [redacted]
Burgess, Desiree, [redacted]
Butcher, Dennis R., [redacted]
Bulter, Preston A., [redacted]
Camp, Maurice C., [redacted]
Campbell, John S., [redacted]
Cantelou, Campbell P., [redacted]
Cantwell, Dennis M., [redacted]
Carver, Alan W., [redacted]
Castillo, Daniel L., [redacted]
Castillo, Ruben, [redacted]
Clemmer, Burnell A., [redacted]
Collins, Timothy R., [redacted]
Corvin, Mark E., [redacted]
Costello, Catherine L., [redacted]
Cotter, David G., [redacted]
Cross, Craig S., [redacted]
Cross, Kathryn E., [redacted]
Crotts, Derik W., [redacted]
Crowe, Steven L., [redacted]
Crutcher, Michael R., [redacted]
Culbreth, William H., [redacted]
Currier, Terry D., [redacted]
Cutler, Eric J., [redacted]
Dansbury, Matthew J., [redacted]
Darling, Dallas M., [redacted]
Davis, Larrie D., [redacted]
Dawson, Frank., [redacted]
Denovchek, John., [redacted]
Diana, David M., [redacted]
Dixon, Robert M., Jr., [redacted]
Doby, Davey C., [redacted]
Dodd, David E., [redacted]
Dodge, Gregory D., [redacted]
Douville, Jeffrey M., [redacted]
Draper, Scott A., [redacted]
Duddleston, William J., [redacted]
Dunlap, Gerald L., [redacted]
Durham, Lee K., [redacted]
Dworak, David D., [redacted]
Egan, Frank P., [redacted]
Eoff, Robert W., [redacted]
Erickson, Ian P., [redacted]
Eskridge, James S., [redacted]
Everson, Benjamin A., [redacted]
Finnegan, Edward C., [redacted]
Fowler, Jeffrey T., [redacted]
Frankenhauser, David F., [redacted]
Frye, Harold A., [redacted]
Futral, David F., [redacted]
Gaison, Glen K., [redacted]
Gaylard, Jeffrey N., [redacted]
Gedney, Jeffrey J., [redacted]
Geraldson, Larry D., [redacted]
Goldner, Bruce., [redacted]
Gracia, Johnny., [redacted]
Hadly, William M., II, [redacted]
Haley, Linda S., [redacted]
Harris, Jeffery T., [redacted]
Harris, Vanessa L., [redacted]
Hawkins, Clinton, Jr., [redacted]
Henry, Mary J., [redacted]
Henry, Terry M., [redacted]
Herman, Judd M., [redacted]
Hoelscher, Robert W., II, [redacted]
Holcomb, Rock R., [redacted]
Hollcraft, Marilyn J., [redacted]
Hood, Colin L., [redacted]
Hopkins, Thomas G., [redacted]
Hove, Richard A., [redacted]
Huber, Glenn R., Jr., [redacted]
Huggins, Joel P., [redacted]
Hymes, Craig B., [redacted]
Jastrab, Jerome E., [redacted]
Johnson, John C., [redacted]
Johnson, Robert D., [redacted]
Johnson, Thomas W., Jr., [redacted]
Jones, Richard W., [redacted]
Jones, Robbie L., [redacted]
Jones, Steven L., [redacted]
Jordan, Edward C., [redacted]
Juneau, Neil R., [redacted]
Kaiser, Robert P., [redacted]
Karttunen, Jari J., [redacted]
Keller, Kenneth D., [redacted]
Keough, Ronald P., [redacted]
Kilcommons, Christopher, [redacted]
Kilgren, Guiffre J., [redacted]
Kittrell, Steven V., [redacted]
Kline, Walter R., [redacted]
Knutson, Kevin V., [redacted]
Koch, Walter B., [redacted]
Koenig, Matthew D., [redacted]
Kosmider, Jon E., [redacted]
Kurtz, Robert C., [redacted]
Lachut, Daniel J., [redacted]
Laemmrich, Gregory A., [redacted]
Laird, Jonathan S., [redacted]
Lamoureux, Christopher M., [redacted]
Lee, Jeffrey P., [redacted]
Lemasters, Clark W., Jr., [redacted]
Linder, Roger J., [redacted]
Litchfield, Matthew R., [redacted]
Little, Thomas D., [redacted]
Luveras, Ramon, [redacted]
Logan, Richard A., [redacted]
Lynch, Michael E., [redacted]
Magee, Roger B., [redacted]
Makekau, Reuben A., [redacted]
Marek, Larry T., [redacted]
Marshall, Jacob C., Jr., [redacted]
Martin, Donald L., [redacted]
Marty, Harold P., [redacted]
Mason, Edward D., [redacted]
Massey, Randall R., [redacted]
Matson, David F., [redacted]
Mauzey, Ted W., [redacted]
McBride, Michael S., [redacted]
McConnell, Donald J., [redacted]
McDaniel, Marlin G., [redacted]
McGinness, Dennis L., [redacted]
McGuire, James W., [redacted]
McKee, David G., [redacted]
McKiernan, William J., [redacted]
McQueen, Phyllis V., [redacted]
Meador, Richard A., [redacted]
Mercado, Lance P., [redacted]
Mereb, Inocensio B., [redacted]
Meyer, Steven C., [redacted]
Miller, Billy D., Jr., [redacted]
Miller, Brett S., [redacted]
Mims, Selwyn L., [redacted]
Miranda, Ulises, III, [redacted]
Mixan, Ronald C., [redacted]
Moore, Timothy E., [redacted]
Morris, Michalel S., [redacted]
Morten, Glenn A., [redacted]
Mullen, David P., [redacted]
Negard, Michael J., [redacted]
Nieves, Elbert, [redacted]
Nixon, Danny F., Jr., [redacted]
Norman, David L., [redacted]
Orrico, Daniel P., [redacted]
Owen, Steven D., [redacted]
Pak, Daniel B., [redacted]
Parsell, Wayne A., [redacted]
Pasha, Larry D., [redacted]
Passey, Richard A., [redacted]
Payton, Jesse J., Jr., [redacted]
Penzotti, Robert S., [redacted]
Petrosky, James C., [redacted]
Phillips, Goeffrey P., [redacted]
Pierce, Elizabeth, [redacted]
Pollock, Steven A., [redacted]
Press, David C., [redacted]
Pulkrabek, David J., [redacted]
Quilio, Dennis W., [redacted]
Ray, Danny J., [redacted]
Rice, Robert M., [redacted]
Richardson, Christopher J., [redacted]
Ritenour, Donna E., [redacted]
Rittmann, Cheryl A., [redacted]
Rivadeneira, Daniel, [redacted]
Rivera, Ana H., [redacted]
Rodriguez, Neftali, [redacted]
Russell, Mikel A., [redacted]
Sachs, Leslie G., [redacted]
Schaidhammer, Thomas, [redacted]
Schmitt, Robert F., [redacted]
Sellen, Steven E., [redacted]
Shaffer, Robert A., [redacted]
Shane, Michael J., [redacted]
Shane, Randall V., [redacted]
Shappell, Steven R., [redacted]
Shaw, Mack A., [redacted]

Shuff, Nathan C., [redacted]
Silfies, Scott D., [redacted]
Silsby, Clayton B., [redacted]
Simmons, Larry D., [redacted]
Simoncini, Rebecca L., [redacted]
Smalls, Michael J., [redacted]
Sorensen, George, [redacted]
Southard, William C., [redacted]
Stahl, Daniel J., [redacted]
Stahlhut, Gary R., [redacted]
Starks, Cynthia J., [redacted]
Steele, Paul M., [redacted]
Sullivan, Daniel T., [redacted]
Sullivan, Randal L., [redacted]
Sutherland, John R., III, [redacted]
Sweet, Kenneth W., [redacted]
Takasaki, Kenneth T., [redacted]
Taylor, John E., [redacted]
Thompson, Leonhard E., [redacted]
Thompson, William S., [redacted]
Toles, John H., [redacted]
Trotnic, Gregory L., [redacted]
Truchon, Brian A., [redacted]
Twitchell, Randall E., [redacted]
Utley, Michael D., [redacted]
Varnum, Ralph R., [redacted]
Vernon, John D., [redacted]
Wade, Blair W., [redacted]
Waggoner, Margaret K., [redacted]
Walker, Stephen E., [redacted]
Ward, Antonio S., [redacted]
Ward, Jon D., [redacted]
Ward, Ward D., [redacted]
Waye, Clarence F., Jr., [redacted]
Weber, Kevin M., [redacted]
Weigle, Brett D., [redacted]
Weinstock, Howard L., [redacted]
Welch, Brian E., [redacted]
Westbrook, Guy L., [redacted]
Wiedemann, Eric A., [redacted]
Wild, Scott R., [redacted]
Will, Brian J., [redacted]
Williams, Aubrey, [redacted]
Williams, Keith, [redacted]
Wilson, James D., [redacted]
Winters, Brian C., [redacted]
Wolfenberger, Mark A., [redacted]
Zerrer, Roland J., Jr., [redacted]
Zimmer, Darren B., [redacted]

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for permanent promotion in the U.S. Army in accordance with the appropriate provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 624:

ARMY

To be lieutenant colonel

Pixton, Christopher C., [redacted]

ARMY

To be major

Abiles, Jose C., [redacted]
Abington, Kerry S., [redacted]
Abramson, James P., [redacted]
Abreu, Frank R., [redacted]
Abt, Frederic E., [redacted]
Accinelli, Steven R., [redacted]
Achee, Robert W., [redacted]
Acton, Dennis A., [redacted]
Adams, Jonathan P., [redacted]
Adams, Richard W., [redacted]
Adams, Robert R., [redacted]
Adams, Roy L., [redacted]
Alden, Michael A., [redacted]
Aldridge, William R., [redacted]
Aleshin, John N., [redacted]
Alexander, Enoch A., [redacted]
Alexander, Keith B., [redacted]
Alexander, Robert S., [redacted]
Allard, James C., [redacted]
Allen, Fred J., [redacted]
Allen, James C., [redacted]
Allen, Johnnie L., [redacted]
Allen, Terry D., [redacted]
Altobello, Roy J., [redacted]
Alvarado, Esteban, [redacted]
Alvis, Michael W., [redacted]
Ammons, James D., [redacted]
Anders, Keith E., [redacted]
Andersen, Einar R., [redacted]
Anderson, Dorian T., [redacted]
Anderson, Douglas C., [redacted]
Anderson, Douglas H., [redacted]
Anderson, Gary J., [redacted]
Anderson, Jeffrey W., [redacted]
Anderson, Johnny M., [redacted]
Anderson, Raymond R., [redacted]
Anderson, Robert B., [redacted]
Anderson, Robert C., [redacted]
Andrews, Aaron R., [redacted]
Andrews, Donald R., [redacted]
Anton, Sue E., [redacted]
Antonelli, Michael, [redacted]
Armstrong, Bertram, [redacted]
Armstrong, Clare H., [redacted]
Armstrong, Kathy J., [redacted]
Armstrong, William, [redacted]
Arnberg, Gregory C., [redacted]
Arrington, Odell, [redacted]
Arriola, Meliton C., [redacted]
Arvai, John J., [redacted]
Asbury, Johnny L., [redacted]
Atkins, Charles, [redacted]
Autin, Floyd S., [redacted]
Ayers, Mary V., [redacted]
Azama, Wesley J., [redacted]
Bacastow, Todd S., [redacted]
Bachman, Denise M., [redacted]
Bachmann, Robert D., [redacted]
Bagby, Ruth B., [redacted]
Bagley, Sam H., [redacted]
Bahnsen, Margaret A., [redacted]
Baier, Michael J., [redacted]
Bailey, Bruce B., [redacted]
Bailey, Donovan B., [redacted]
Bailey, Stephen L., [redacted]
Bailey, Thomas R., [redacted]
Baker, Timothy J., [redacted]
Ball, James W., [redacted]
Ball, Ralph E., [redacted]
Ballard, David A., [redacted]
Ballard, Richard F., [redacted]
Bangert, John M., [redacted]
Banks, Allan A., [redacted]
Banks, Lynn L., [redacted]
Baranowski, Carroll, [redacted]
Barker, Charles W., [redacted]
Barnes, Eric R., [redacted]
Barnes, John L., [redacted]
Barnes, Kathleen M., [redacted]
Barnes, Samuel A., [redacted]
Barnes, Ted H., [redacted]
Barnett, Harold D., [redacted]
Barragan, Robert A., [redacted]
Barrell, Frederick, [redacted]
Barry, Dave D., [redacted]
Barth, Stephen R., [redacted]
Bartkoski, Terry P., [redacted]
Barto, Clarence O., [redacted]
Bassler, Robert E., [redacted]
Bates, Kenneth M., [redacted]
Bates, Paul D., [redacted]
Batiste, John R., [redacted]
Batistoni, Joseph M., [redacted]
Batzer, Craig C., [redacted]
Bauer, Richard F., [redacted]
Beach, Raymond S., [redacted]
Bean, Gregory G., [redacted]
Beaty, Jessie D., [redacted]
Beauvais, Gregory J., [redacted]
Becker, Michael E., [redacted]
Beckstrom, John M., [redacted]
Beecher, Robert J., [redacted]
Begasse, Thomas O., [redacted]
Behnke, Gerald L., [redacted]
Beining, David J., [redacted]
Bell, William F., [redacted]
Bell, William R., [redacted]
Bender, Mark C., [redacted]
Benjamin, Richard A., [redacted]
Bennett, Gordon H., [redacted]
Bennett, Joel L., [redacted]
Bennett, John A., [redacted]
Bennett, Roy D., [redacted]
Benson, Ronnie F., [redacted]
Bentele, Kenneth V., [redacted]
Benton, Stephen R., [redacted]
Berczel, David J., [redacted]
Berger, David R., [redacted]
Berner, Howard E., [redacted]
Bernier, Bolivar, [redacted]
Berry, James W., [redacted]
Berry, Michael J., [redacted]
Berwanger, Mary C., [redacted]
Besancon, Robert D., [redacted]
Best, Marshall L., [redacted]
Bethel, Lawrence C., [redacted]
Betson, William R., [redacted]
Betts, Louisa L., [redacted]
Beyer, Daniel P., [redacted]
Bidle, Douglas C., [redacted]
Bingham, Michael A., [redacted]
Birdseye, James H., [redacted]
Birdsong, George M., [redacted]
Bishop, Graham W., [redacted]
Black, Barry E., [redacted]
Black, Joan L., [redacted]
Black, Stephen C., [redacted]
Blackburn, John L., [redacted]
Blackman, Merrill S., [redacted]
Blackwell, James A., [redacted]
Blackwood, Robert E., [redacted]
Blalock, John R., [redacted]
Bland, William L., [redacted]
Blase, Kenneth M., [redacted]
Blasko, Dennis J., [redacted]
Bledsoe, Gill L., [redacted]
Blevins, Dixie L., [redacted]
Blissenbach, Paul K., [redacted]
Bloxham, Garth T., [redacted]
Bogan, Thomas J., [redacted]
Bokmeyer, Mark A., [redacted]
Bolden, Ivan G., [redacted]
Bollens, Steven T., [redacted]
Bondy, Dana R., [redacted]
Bonfield, James A., [redacted]
Bongiovanni, Charles, [redacted]
Bonham, Louis A., [redacted]
Bonnet, Joseph C., [redacted]
Bonniwell, Jack W., [redacted]
Booker, Phillip R., [redacted]
Boron, Gregory F., [redacted]
Bosse, Timothy G., [redacted]
Bottom, Thomas B., [redacted]
Botts, Ernest G., [redacted]
Bourneuf, Leonard M., [redacted]
Bowersox, Thomas A., [redacted]
Bowman, Steven A., [redacted]
Boyd, James K., [redacted]
Boyer, Mark W., [redacted]
Boyett, John M., [redacted]
Bradford, Philip E., [redacted]
Bradley, Gary W., [redacted]
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Branch, Hugh K., [redacted]
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Brevig, Stephen E., [redacted]
Brice, Charlton L., [redacted]
Bright, James E., [redacted]
Brinley, John E., [redacted]
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Brom, Larry M., [redacted]
Bromm, Alfred J., [redacted]
Brook, Lisle K., [redacted]
Brooks, Barry D., [redacted]
Brooks, Charles, III, [redacted]

Brookshire, Roy O., XXX-XX-XXXX
Broom, Cecil B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brophy, Eileen M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brown, David D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brown, David, Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brown, Dennis C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brown, Eric C., XXX-XX-XXXX
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Burget, David L., XXX-XX-XXXX
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Denys, Albert J., XXX-XX-XXXX
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Drake, Willie, XXX-XX-XXXX
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Driver, William L., XXX-XX-XXXX
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Durham, Dwight S., XXX-XX-XXXX
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Eades, Frederick L., XXX-XX-XXXX
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East, Robert B, XXX-XX-XXXX
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Edmunds, Jeanette K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Edwards, George N., XXX-XX-XXXX
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Feero, Lance M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ferrell, Stephen J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Field, Robert A., XXX-XX-XXXX
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Filiberti, Edward J., XXX-XX-XXXX
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Finlay, John S., XXX-XX-XXXX
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Forman, Robert J., XXX-XX-XXXX
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France, Samuel W., XXX-XX-XXXX
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Kostich, Ted O., [redacted]
Kozup, Michael J., [redacted]

Kraatz, Timothy A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Krahl, Kenneth L., XXX-XX-XXXX
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Kropf, Carl J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Kropp, Donald, XXX-XX-XXXX
Krueger, Dale W., XXX-XX-XXXX
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Robinson, Craig T., [redacted]
Robinson, Eric T., [redacted]
Robinson, Steven R., [redacted]
Robinson, Willard J., [redacted]
Rochette, Dennis G., [redacted]
Rocks, Richard R., [redacted]
Rodgers, Craig E., [redacted]
Rodriguez, Jose M., [redacted]
Rodriguez, Joseph O., [redacted]
Rodvelt, Gary B., [redacted]
Roeske, Victor W., [redacted]
Rogers, Jeffrey V., [redacted]
Rogers, Michael W., [redacted]
Roh, Daniel J., [redacted]
Roper, Ned B., [redacted]
Rose, Charles A., [redacted]
Rose, Lawrence C., [redacted]
Rosello, Victor M., [redacted]
Rosenau, Robert J., [redacted]
Rosenberger, John D., [redacted]
Rosier, Earvin L., [redacted]
Ross, Cynthia Y., [redacted]
Rothstein, Hy S., [redacted]
Rotolo, David L., [redacted]
Dowe, Richard G., [redacted]
Rowe, Richard J., [redacted]
Rowell, Scott W., [redacted]
Roye, Harold K., [redacted]
Rozek, Joseph D., [redacted]
Ruffin, Ronald S., [redacted]
Ruffini, Joseph A., [redacted]

Ruggia, Winfried P., [redacted]
Ruiz, Oscar, [redacted]
Runkle, George A., [redacted]
Runnels, Fred A., [redacted]
Rusho, Michael E., [redacted]
Russell, David W., [redacted]
Russell, Mark W., [redacted]
Russell, Sharie H., [redacted]
Rutledge, Mark A., [redacted]
Ryan, Michael J., [redacted]
Sachau, Jeffrey D., [redacted]
Sadler, Johnie M., [redacted]
Safford, Paul O., [redacted]
Saine, David P., [redacted]
Saintclair, Joseph, [redacted]
Saliba, Jamiel S., [redacted]
Salter, Milton A., [redacted]
Samoya, James G., [redacted]
Sample, Steven C., [redacted]
Sanborn, Alan W., [redacted]
Santhuff, William D., [redacted]
Santiago, Roberto, [redacted]
Sargent, Christophe, [redacted]
Saulsbury, Kurt R., [redacted]
Savage, Walter B., [redacted]
Saylor, Dennis G., [redacted]
Schado, Patrick A., [redacted]
Scharling, Robert C., [redacted]
Schauer, Thomas L., [redacted]
Schillare, Quentin, [redacted]
Schmidt, Thomas, [redacted]
Schnabel, David E., [redacted]
Schock, David H., [redacted]
Schoen, Robert A., [redacted]
Schoenborn, Kenneth, [redacted]
Schroeder, Michael, [redacted]
Schultz, Kenneth H., [redacted]
Schwab, David H., [redacted]
Schwartz, Kenneth R., [redacted]
Schwarz, John W., [redacted]
Schwoebel, Charles, [redacted]
Scime, Anthony, [redacted]
Sciuto, Joseph F., [redacted]
Scott, Charley R., [redacted]
Scott, Daniel B., [redacted]
Scott, Lloyd M., [redacted]
Scott, Walter G., [redacted]
Scraper, Danny L., [redacted]
Scribner, Barry L., [redacted]
Scully, Timothy A., [redacted]
Seagle, Van J., [redacted]
Sealock, Gratton O., [redacted]
Searle, Marvin S., [redacted]
Seastrum, Daniel J., [redacted]
Seaver, Robert L., [redacted]
Seebeck, Lanny L., [redacted]
Seeber, Donald C., [redacted]
Seel, Edison V., [redacted]
Seitz, Dean H., [redacted]
Seitz, Margaret M., [redacted]
Seitz, Robert M., [redacted]
Selego, Edward P., [redacted]
Sellars, Richard K., [redacted]
Shambach, Stephen A., [redacted]
Shanahan, Larry C., [redacted]
Shanahan, Stephen W., [redacted]
Sharkey, John D., [redacted]
Sharp, Glen E., [redacted]
Shaw, John J., [redacted]
Shaw, Worth D., [redacted]
Shea, Carl J., [redacted]
Sheffield, James D., [redacted]
Shelden, Charles E., [redacted]
Sheppard, Herman T., [redacted]
Shields, Selvin E., [redacted]
Shiere, Carol A., [redacted]
Shivers, James F., [redacted]
Shonts, Steven W., [redacted]
Short, Mary A., [redacted]
Shortal, John F., [redacted]
Shrout, David L., [redacted]
Shurtleff, Victor L., [redacted]
Sick, William M., [redacted]
Sidwell, Michael W., [redacted]
Siegel, Steven C., [redacted]
Siegert, Robert W., [redacted]
Siemonaparicio, Art., [redacted]
Sigl, Robert R., [redacted]
Sikes, James E., [redacted]
Simmeth, Harry G., [redacted]
Simmons, Hollis E., [redacted]
Simmons, James E., [redacted]
Simoncini, Peter C., [redacted]
Simpson, Michael W., [redacted]
Sims, Gary L., [redacted]
Sims, Michael C., [redacted]
Sims, Steven N., [redacted]
Singer, Ronald E., [redacted]
Sisco, Jerry W., [redacted]
Sisco, Wilbert L., [redacted]
Sitero, Charles M., [redacted]
Skidmore, John W., [redacted]
Skillern, Elzie S., [redacted]
Skinner, John E., [redacted]
Skog, Dennis N., [redacted]
Slaughter, David M., [redacted]
Sleeper, Charles M., [redacted]
Slick, Douglas S., [redacted]
Slotwinski, David L., [redacted]
Slupik, Robert W., [redacted]
Smart, Thomas D., [redacted]
Smith, Arnold, [redacted]
Smith, Brandon C., [redacted]
Smith, Donna, [redacted]
Smith, Earnest C., [redacted]
Smith, Elias S, [redacted]
Smith, Frank B., [redacted]
Smith, George R., [redacted]
Smith, Jeffery B., [redacted]
Smith, John B., [redacted]
Smith, Lawrence A., [redacted]
Smith, Marc A., [redacted]
Smith, Michael L., [redacted]
Smith, Morris S., [redacted]
Smith, Reinaldo A., [redacted]
Smith, Stephan G., [redacted]
Smith, Thomas L., [redacted]
Smith, William E., [redacted]
Snapp, Steven K., [redacted]
Snitch, Wilbert L., [redacted]
Snow, Denton G., [redacted]
Snyder, Thomas L., [redacted]
Soesbe, Jack L., [redacted]
Sole, William R., [redacted]
Sommerville, Jeffre, [redacted]
Sondervan, William, [redacted]
Sonntag, Mary J., [redacted]
Sorensen, Clark B., [redacted]
Sorensen, Denny R., [redacted]
Sowa, Lawrence J., [redacted]
Speak, Richard D., [redacted]
Spencer, Carmen J., [redacted]
Spencer, Stephen M., [redacted]
Squire, Mark W., [redacted]
Squires, John A., [redacted]
Sray, John E., [redacted]
Stacy, James R., [redacted]
Stafford, Keith R., [redacted]
Stagner, Charles E., [redacted]
Stahl, Alan B., [redacted]
Stairhime, Richard, [redacted]
Stamilio, Anthony J., [redacted]
Stansfield, Alan, [redacted]
Stansfield, Randell, [redacted]
Stansifer, Russell, [redacted]
Stark, Richard M., [redacted]
Steggeman, Kenneth, [redacted]
Steinhebel, Terranc, [redacted]
Stellar, Frederick, [redacted]
Stelmasczyk, Ronald, [redacted]
Stephensen, Douglas, [redacted]
Stevens, David S., [redacted]
Stiles, Richard R., [redacted]
StJohn, Donald A., [redacted]
StLouis, John G., [redacted]
Stock, David L., [redacted]
Stokes, Bobby R., [redacted]
Stolberg, Alan G., [redacted]
Stone, Charles C., [redacted]
Stovall, Jess M., [redacted]
Stratton, James R., [redacted]
Stricklen, Martin R., [redacted]
Striplin, Michael C., [redacted]
Strong, Hobert L., [redacted]
Strouphauer, Allen, [redacted]
Stuart, Peter J., [redacted]
Sullivan, Daniel P., [redacted]
Summersgill, George, [redacted]
Svitak, George M., [redacted]
Svoboda, Martin J., [redacted]
Swanson, Charles F., [redacted]
Swanson, Gregory H., [redacted]
Swartz, Lowell W., [redacted]
Sweeney, Charles P., [redacted]
Sweeney, John G., [redacted]
Swenson, Gary G., [redacted]
Swingen, Douglas M., [redacted]
Swinson, Mark L., [redacted]
Talley, Wade K., [redacted]
Tanel, Thomas L., [redacted]
Tanner, Timothy T., [redacted]
Tarr, John C., [redacted]
Tatum, Lennon A., [redacted]
Taver, Errol S., [redacted]
Taylor, Allen E., [redacted]
Taylor, Joe G., Jr., [redacted]
Taylor, Theodore R., [redacted]
Taylor, Thomas C., [redacted]
Taylor, Thomas E., [redacted]
Taylor, Wayne D., [redacted]
Taylor, William M., [redacted]
Teeter, Terry W., [redacted]
Tennyson, Ronald L., [redacted]
Terao, Richard G., [redacted]
Terlecki, James E., [redacted]
Terrell, Clenny E., [redacted]
Thaden, Russell H., [redacted]
Thomas, Carter S., [redacted]
Thomas, Gary F., [redacted]
Thomas, Kent D., [redacted]
Thomas, Patrick A., [redacted]
Thomas, Richard B., [redacted]
Thomas, Roosevelt P., [redacted]
Thomas, Stephen G., [redacted]
Thomas, Stephen R., [redacted]
Thompson, Bruce W., [redacted]
Thompson, Chris V., [redacted]
Thompson, Christoph, [redacted]
Thompson, Frank J., [redacted]
Thompson, Jesse J., [redacted]
Thompson, Lee A., [redacted]
Thompson, Nathaniel, [redacted]
Thompson, Robert P., [redacted]
Thornburg, Michael, [redacted]
Thornton, Smith P., [redacted]
Throop, William H., [redacted]
Thurman, James D., [redacted]
Thurmond, George E., [redacted]
Tibbs, Randy R., [redacted]
Tillman, James A., [redacted]
Tilson, Timothy T., [redacted]
Tindoll, Davis D., [redacted]
Tipton, Paul E., [redacted]
Todd, Steven R., [redacted]
Tombrello, Joseph V., [redacted]
Toney, Gordon D., [redacted]
Tooley, Omer C., [redacted]
Toomey, Charles L., [redacted]
Torres, Sanchez E., [redacted]
Tosch, David F., [redacted]
Totten, Barry N., [redacted]
Townsend, Robert E., [redacted]
Trampert, Paul J., [redacted]
Trauth, Stephen R., [redacted]
Travis, Mary M., [redacted]
Treadwell, Melvin L., [redacted]
Trent, Stephen G. [redacted]
Trimble, James E., [redacted]
Trimbur, Gregory R., [redacted]
Trinkle, Gray L., [redacted]
Trohoske, John K., [redacted]
Trost, Robert W., [redacted]

Troxell, John F., XXX-XX-XXXX
Tucker, Donald G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Tucker, Harold A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Tucker, Thomas E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Turner, Albert F., XXX-XX-XXXX
Turner, Edwin L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Tuttle, Philip I., XXX-XX-XXXX
Twohig, John J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Tyner, David W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Tyson, Bruce T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Uhart, Mark L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ulin, William H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ulirich, Louis B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Umstaedter, Carol L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Underwood, Arlene K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Urey, John K., Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
Urias, John M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Urrutia, Fernando A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Uttley, James L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Valenstein, John E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vanatta, Michael J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vancleave, William., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vane, Michael A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vanepps, Byron A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vanhorn, William A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vanlaethem, George., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vanpatten, James G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vansistine, Charles., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vanvleet, John A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Varga, Dale W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vasey, Clyde R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vaughan, Daniel J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vaughn, Charlotte R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vaughn, Richard F., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vaught, Cathryn A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Veilleux, Reginald, XXX-XX-XXXX
Veit, Rudy T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Velarde, Barry L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Velazquez, Herminio, XXX-XX-XXXX
Ventura, Jose G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Via, Michael A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vincent, Crystal M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vincent, Richard L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Visocan, Lawrence, XXX-XX-XXXX
Vogan, Thomas M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vogel, Roger L., II, XXX-XX-XXXX
Vogel, William S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vonderscheer, Eric, XXX-XX-XXXX
Vonhaas, Herbert N., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wachutka, Sean M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wade, Stewart L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Walker, Ralph E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Walker, Russell D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Walker, Sannson L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Walkowski, William, XXX-XX-XXXX
Wallace, Richard T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Waller, Lamonte W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wallinger, David L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Walsh, John G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Walus, John E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Warner, Mark E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Waronicki Theodore, XXX-XX-XXXX
Warren, David G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Waters, Steven F., XXX-XX-XXXX
Watkins, Daniel C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weaver, Brett H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weaver, David F., XXX-XX-XXXX
Webber, Kenneth E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weber, Robert J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Webster, William G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weeks, David A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weeks, Michael D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weeks, Paul E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weier, Roxanna M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weir, George W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weir Ted A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weir, William A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weiss, Clair W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weiss, Roderick C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Weith, Gordon D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wells, Herbert W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wells, James A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wells, Lamont J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wells, Leon G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wells, Steven E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Welt, John D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wentz, Walter E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Werner, Susan J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Westrum, Gregory K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Whaley, Isaiah K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wheat, Dewey D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wheeler, Stephen G., XXX-XX-XXXX
White, Donald J., XXX-XX-XXXX
White, James R., XXX-XX-XXXX
White, Jerry R., XXX-XX-XXXX
White, Terry D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Whitehead, Frank G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Whitehead, John G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Whitehurst, Moses J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Whitman, Michael L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Whitten, Donald J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wilbourn, Donald E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wilde, Jane R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wildemann, Eric R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wilkinson, Glenn F., XXX-XX-XXXX
Williams, Burton F., XXX-XX-XXXX
Williams, Gary A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Williams, George K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Williams, Malcolm L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Williams, Michael K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Williams Patricia., XXX-XX-XXXX
Williams, Ralph, L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Williams, Robert, M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Willliams, Ruth, A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Williamson, David., R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Willis, Colen, K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wills, Thomas, G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wilson, Daniel, G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wilson, Geoffrey, L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wilson, Howard, S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wilson, James, W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wilson, Michael, T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wilson, Roy, F., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wimberley, James, W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Windham, Michael, C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Winkles, Roland, C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Woffinden, Duard, S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wokatsch, Jurgen, XXX-XX-XXXX
Wolff, Donald, A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wolff, Jerome, B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Woltz, Alfred, H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wood, Samuel, S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wood, Harman, O., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wotton, George, H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wray, John, D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wright, Jeffrey, M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Wright, William, B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Yamamoto, Susan A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Yates, Donlad, R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Yerby, Stephen, R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Yezak, Herman, R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Young, Dan, C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Young, Duane, C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Youngbluth, Terry R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Zacherl, Donald H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Zachgo, Charles L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Zaklan, Christopher, XXX-XX-XXXX
Zehetmir, Steven G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Zeigler, David L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ziegler, Andrew H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Zimmerman, Craig L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Zink, William B. XXX-XX-XXXX
Zivnuska, Susan, XXX-XX-XXXX

CHAPLAIN

To be major

Akridge, William H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ayers, Harvel, Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
Bishop, James B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Brannon, Frank M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Buckner, James A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Cleaver, Tony M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Comesky, Robert T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Dennington, Neil A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Dugan, Haynes W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Gardner, Paul W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Grice, Richard H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Grizzellereid, Paul, XXX-XX-XXXX
Hagen, Andrew, Jr., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hargett, Richard H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Harper, Michael R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hartmann, Edward J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Houdeschell, David, XXX-XX-XXXX
Irvan, Kenneth C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Johnson, Martin L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Johnson, Ronald N., XXX-XX-XXXX
Kaufmann, Arthur M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Killian, Benjamin D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Kirkelie, Michel B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Klein, John W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Knutson, Kenneth J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Langford, James L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Lee, Chong Y., XXX-XX-XXXX
Leinwand, Kenneth J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Leverett, Jerry L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Lundell, David F., XXX-XX-XXXX
Mandock, Patrick H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Manzy, Robert N., XXX-XX-XXXX
Marbury, Herbert L., XXX-XX-XXXX
McLean, David E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Messier, Donald E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Monroe, Wesley G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Murdoch, Richard D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Needham, Rickey L., XXX-XX-XXXX
O'keeffe, Leo J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Pease, Paul I., XXX-XX-XXXX
Phelps, Jim M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Robinson, James W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Romans, Earl J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Saba, Joseph J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Sandifer, David H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Schannep, Gregory J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Scott, Sir W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Somera, Francisco D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Steinhilber, Gustaf, XXX-XX-XXXX
Stenson, Patrick J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Strohschein, Wayne, XXX-XX-XXXX
Strong, Ronald, XXX-XX-XXXX
Taylor, James C., XXX-XX-XXXX
Terrell, Alfred A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Thomason, Stephen H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Touw, Philip R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Travis, George R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Vicalvi, Paul L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Ward, James H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Williams, Larry, XXX-XX-XXXX

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be major

Ackley, Robert L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Albanese, John S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Anderson, Wayne E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Baxter, Murray B., XXX-XX-XXXX
Butters, Roger A., XXX-XX-XXXX
Call, Kevin L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Clary, Rogena H., XXX-XX-XXXX
Currie, James S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Delorio, Dominick J., XXX-XX-XXXX
Dorsey, Harry L., XXX-XX-XXXX
England, David M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Faulkner, Connie S., XXX-XX-XXXX
Franzen, Eric T., XXX-XX-XXXX
Goins, Carl D., XXX-XX-XXXX
Greczmiel, Horst G., XXX-XX-XXXX
Harris, Jeffrey L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Hill, Stephen K., XXX-XX-XXXX
Horalek, Robert L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Krump, John A., XXX-XX-XXXX
McGrath, Mary E., XXX-XX-XXXX
McShane, Thomas W., XXX-XX-XXXX
Olgin, Dennis, XXX-XX-XXXX
Passar, Arthur L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Plotkin, John L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Post, Steven M., XXX-XX-XXXX
Quinn, James F., XXX-XX-XXXX
Rodis, William R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Rozite, Astra, XXX-XX-XXXX
Stewart, John R., XXX-XX-XXXX
Taylor, Gregory, XXX-XX-XXXX
Vick, Larry D. XXX-XX-XXXX
Zanin, Mark E., XXX-XX-XXXX
Zezula, Duane L., XXX-XX-XXXX
Zimmerman, Michelle, XXX-XX-XXXX

DENTAL CORPS

To be major

Acevedo, Amos B., [redacted]
Alves, Loren D., [redacted]
Bachand, William R., [redacted]
Bailey, Jesse, [redacted]
Baisden, Michael K., [redacted]
Balligan, Frederick, [redacted]
Bandeen, Roger L., [redacted]
Barker, John H., [redacted]
Bartelt, Michael S., [redacted]
Bass, Richard A., [redacted]
Baumgardner, Kirk R., [redacted]
Beall, John R., [redacted]
Boice, Gregory W., [redacted]
Bourgeois, Gary M., [redacted]
Brannigan, Otis A., [redacted]
Brooks, Robert S., [redacted]
Brooks, Sidney A., [redacted]
Brousseau, John S., [redacted]
Burton, John F., [redacted]
Butler, Frank D., [redacted]
Caruso, John M., [redacted]
Casey, Joseph A., [redacted]
Cassidy, Andrew J., [redacted]
Chambers, Russell G., [redacted]
Chandler, Andrew D., [redacted]
Chen, Chin S., [redacted]
Chernik, Jerry W., [redacted]
Chisick, Michael C., [redacted]
Clouse, Hunter R., [redacted]
Coradini, John L., [redacted]
Cullen, Brian L., [redacted]
Dhane, John M., [redacted]
Dobmeir, David D., [redacted]
Edmundson, Alan W., [redacted]
Elrod, Clarence W., [redacted]
Ferriter, James P., [redacted]
Floyd, Carlton J., [redacted]
Foerster, Jeffrey G., [redacted]
Frazier, Robert D., [redacted]
Gabor, Michael N., [redacted]
Gergely, James M., [redacted]
Gillon, David G., [redacted]
Goble, Bill G., [redacted]
Goldberg, Robert L., [redacted]
Granger, Tod R., [redacted]
Green, Lawrence K., [redacted]
Gustafson, Roland B., [redacted]
Guthrie, Robert C., [redacted]
Hamilton, James N., [redacted]
Hansford, Jarvis E., [redacted]
Harris, Peggy J., [redacted]
Harrison, Patrick R., [redacted]
Hart, James W., [redacted]
Herman, David A., [redacted]
Herr, Robert L., [redacted]
Hess, Stephen J., [redacted]
Hiltner, Randall S., [redacted]
Ho, Stewart C., [redacted]
Holmes, Alvin, [redacted]
Hooper, Steven B., [redacted]
Hull, Thomas R., [redacted]
Hurley, Daniel T., [redacted]
Jankowski, Eric P., [redacted]
Jordeth, William T., [redacted]
Judy, David L., [redacted]
Juliao, Carl E., [redacted]
Jurcak, Joseph J., [redacted]
Kahn, Gene P., [redacted]
Kern, David A., [redacted]
Kirchoff, Linda J., [redacted]
Kling, James E., [redacted]
Kretzschmar, James, [redacted]
Kruger, Carl M., [redacted]
Kudryk, Val L., [redacted]
Lankford, Reginald, [redacted]
Lawton, Rodger A., [redacted]
Leas, Thomas J., [redacted]
Lemon, James C., [redacted]
Lentz, Alan E., [redacted]
Lindsay, Byron W., [redacted]
Lockwood, Glenn E., [redacted]
Luciano, Wilson J., [redacted]
Mann, Michael E., [redacted]
Marcantonio, Frank, [redacted]
Matthews, Raymond G., [redacted]
Maxfield, George H., [redacted]
Mayo, John D., [redacted]
McClave, Richard J., [redacted]
McGowan, Michael J., [redacted]
McGowan, Michael J., [redacted]
McKinney, Herbert, [redacted]
McMillion, Tommy L., [redacted]
McNeme, Stanley J., [redacted]
Meyer, Samuel A., [redacted]
Mikaloff, Ronald W., [redacted]
Mikulka, Anthony G., [redacted]
Miller, Steven M., [redacted]
Millett, George V., [redacted]
Montalvo, Heriberto, [redacted]
Moore, Barry D., [redacted]
Moore, Jan F., [redacted]
Moss, Jack C., [redacted]
Munk, Malcolm B., [redacted]
Murray, Howard E., [redacted]
Nasser, Francis E., [redacted]
Nelson, Mark W., [redacted]
Nordeen, Jeanine E., [redacted]
Ohanian, Mark L., [redacted]
Olsen, Ottfred P., [redacted]
Ott, Norman W., [redacted]
Pentalion, Denise E., [redacted]
Pearce, Craig E., [redacted]
Pietz, Daniel M., [redacted]
Plummer, Kevin D., [redacted]
Poland, Marvin E., [redacted]
Potoky, Joseph R., [redacted]
Potter, Robin F., [redacted]
Prosser, William T., [redacted]
Raker, Thomas C., [redacted]
Ramsey, Terry C., [redacted]
Ravel, Daniel R., [redacted]
Reddy, Timothy M., [redacted]
Reed, George T., [redacted]
Reichl, Robert B., [redacted]
Robinson, James P., [redacted]
Rodriguez, Enrique, [redacted]
Rothstein, Michael, [redacted]
Schanzer, Robert B., [redacted]
Scheller, Steven E., [redacted]
Schneck, David L., [redacted]
Schumaker, Paul D., [redacted]
Selph, Barney E., [redacted]
Shahan, Michael H., [redacted]
Sienkiewicz, Richar, [redacted]
Singh, Gurbhajan, [redacted]
Sizemore, Dan B., [redacted]
Skvorak, Robert M., [redacted]
Smith, Glen A., [redacted]
Snelson, Samuel W., [redacted]
Steidley, Kenneth E., [redacted]
Storz, John P., [redacted]
Strezo, Kevin M., [redacted]
Svoboda, Wayne E., [redacted]
Sweeney, Daniel L., [redacted]
Tillman, Karen W., [redacted]
Truhe, Thomas F., [redacted]
Unterseher, Ronald, [redacted]
Valiant, Gary J., [redacted]
Vesely, David J., [redacted]
Vignola, Susan L., [redacted]
Warren, Mack A., [redacted]
Werner, Michael E., [redacted]
West, Eugene, [redacted]
West, Lesley A., [redacted]
Westbrook, Robert R., [redacted]
Williams, David C., [redacted]
Williams, Jerry W., [redacted]
Zeman, Margaret M., [redacted]
Zettlemoyer, Terry, [redacted]
Zimmer, Gregory G., [redacted]

MEDICAL CORPS

To be major

Aduddell, Michael D., [redacted]
Aeschliman, Gregory, [redacted]
Allen, Jake J., [redacted]
Allison, Bryan B., [redacted]
Alves, John W., [redacted]
Apgar, Robert G., [redacted]
Arpin, Jeffrey P., [redacted]
Baffoni, Albert D., [redacted]
Baker, Arthur R., [redacted]
Ballentine, Michael, [redacted]
Bandi, Ramakrishna, [redacted]
Barchiesi, Robert C., [redacted]
Barnett, Marguerite, [redacted]
Barson, John V., [redacted]
Bartolone, Robert S., [redacted]
Bass, Barbara L., [redacted]
Bender, Gregory N., [redacted]
Benjamin, Georges, C., [redacted]
Bennett, Robin R., [redacted]
Berman, David A., [redacted]
Berny, James J., [redacted]
Beshoner, Michael W., [redacted]
Billingsley, Robert, [redacted]
Biscardi, Henry, [redacted]
Blanco, Antonio F., [redacted]
Boeke, Dennis M., [redacted]
Bogus, Houston, Jr., [redacted]
Bormann, Joel A., [redacted]
Bosscher, James R., [redacted]
Botschner, Monika K., [redacted]
Brantley, David S., [redacted]
Breffeilh, Robert A., [redacted]
Brin, Foster B., [redacted]
Brizgys, Romualdas, [redacted]
Broadfoot, Rickie A., [redacted]
Brocker, Gerald K., [redacted]
Brown, Donald C., [redacted]
Brown, John O., [redacted]
Bryant, Kenneth R., [redacted]
Bunch, Edward E., [redacted]
Burgos, Declet N., [redacted]
Burke, Charles S., [redacted]
Burkert, Clarissa T., [redacted]
Buser, Kerrey B., [redacted]
Calcagni, Dean E., [redacted]
Calvert, Preston C., [redacted]
Carro, Alberto, F., [redacted]
Carungi, Ralph S., [redacted]
Cassels, John W., [redacted]
Cassidy, David B., [redacted]
Cassingham, Robert, [redacted]
Castaneda, Edwin T., [redacted]
Chamberlin, Keith J., [redacted]
Chew, Felix, S., [redacted]
Childs, George G., [redacted]
Christ, Peter J., [redacted]
Clark, Craig C., [redacted]
Cleary, Joel E., [redacted]
Cleland, Bruce P., [redacted]
Coats, Michael E., [redacted]
Cobiella, Grace M., [redacted]
Coe, Jeffrey D., [redacted]
Collins, Paul S., [redacted]
Collins, Tyrone J., [redacted]
Colombo, Libert M., [redacted]
Colon, Luis E., [redacted]
Colyer, Donn C., [redacted]
Cornish, Richard M., [redacted]
Cosio, Michael Q., [redacted]
Cote, Mary A., [redacted]
Cowsar, John D., [redacted]
Cox, Harrell E., [redacted]
Craft, Dirk B., [redacted]
Crane, Franklin M., [redacted]
Crosby, Bernard L., [redacted]
Crotty, James R., [redacted]
Darden, James E., [redacted]
Dargon, Doreen M., [redacted]
Davis, Thomas N., [redacted]
Dawson, Nancy A., [redacted]
Degarmo, Braxton H., [redacted]
Deppe, Scott A., [redacted]
Detata, Gerald C., [redacted]
Dewerd, Gregory J., [redacted]
Diazsaldana, Albert, [redacted]
Dibble, Robert W., [redacted]
Dickerson, William, [redacted]
Diemer, Margretta M., [redacted]

Dillon, Carla E., [redacted]
Dobrowski, John M., [redacted]
Donatucci, Craig F., [redacted]
Dooley, David P., [redacted]
Dunn, Neal P., [redacted]
Dunning, David M., [redacted]
Ebert, Frank R., [redacted]
Eckel, John M., [redacted]
Eitzen, Edward M., [redacted]
Eliasson, Arn H., [redacted]
Elliott, Richard, [redacted]
Ellis, David D., [redacted]
Erhardt, James B., [redacted]
Ernst, Joseph J., [redacted]
Erteschik, Nathan, [redacted]
Estepa, Puruca M., [redacted]
Faralli, Victor J., [redacted]
Faris, Mary R., [redacted]
Ferraraccio, Blaise, [redacted]
Findlay, Robert F., [redacted]
Finkelston, Mark S., [redacted]
Firth, Paul G., [redacted]
Fisher, Robert D., [redacted]
Fisher, Wayne D., [redacted]
Flagg, Stephanie D., [redacted]
Flanery, Mark F., [redacted]
Flood, Stephen J., [redacted]
Flores, Douglas J., [redacted]
Flores, Ernest, [redacted]
Foley, Kevin T., [redacted]
Foutz, Stanley E., [redacted]
Fox, Barbara J., [redacted]
Fox, Charles W., [redacted]
Frank, Edgar, [redacted]
Frank, Philip R., [redacted]
Friess, Gregory G., [redacted]
Frye, Lee P., [redacted]
Gaffney, Cherry L., [redacted]
Gaines, Thomas E., [redacted]
Gallardo, Bento, Jr., [redacted]
Garcia, Juan C., [redacted]
Garloff, Samuel J., [redacted]
Gilbreath, Roy E., [redacted]
Giudice, Vivian B., [redacted]
Glaser, Donald K., [redacted]
Gnann, John W., [redacted]
Goff, Robert D., [redacted]
Gonzalez, Carlos, [redacted]
Goodrich, Robert J., [redacted]
Gordon, Daniel, [redacted]
Gordon, Mark F., [redacted]
Gouge, Steven F., [redacted]
Grabski, William J., [redacted]
Graham, Leroy M., [redacted]
Grana, Wilfredo, [redacted]
Greeley, Grant H., [redacted]
Greenberg, David G., [redacted]
Greenwell, Steven A., [redacted]
Gregorie, Erik M., [redacted]
Gress, Francis M., [redacted]
Grote, Walter R., [redacted]
Grover, Robert A., [redacted]
Hales, Charles F., [redacted]
Hall, Keith B., [redacted]
Hammes, Craig S., [redacted]
Hansen, Dana P., [redacted]
Hardaway, Thomas G., [redacted]
Harding, James S., [redacted]
Harrington, Thomas, [redacted]
Harris, Charles A., [redacted]
Hartman, Kip R., [redacted]
Hawkes, Clifton A., [redacted]
Hawkins, Bobbilynn, [redacted]
Hayes, Gary L., [redacted]
Heaton, Richard L., [redacted]
Heggen, Charles N., [redacted]
Henderson, Randal H., [redacted]
Hensley, Edward K., [redacted]
Herbers, Jerome E., [redacted]
Herrera, Alma M., [redacted]
Herrera, Jorge L., [redacted]
Herrin, Steve J., [redacted]
Highfill, William T., [redacted]
Hill, William S., [redacted]
Hinton, Ralph M., [redacted]
Hobbs, Brad R., [redacted]
Hoffman, Kenneth J., [redacted]
Holeman, Gwendolyn, [redacted]
Horn, Charles S., [redacted]
Hough, Douglas R., [redacted]
Housel, Glenda J., [redacted]
Houseworth, Stephen, [redacted]
Howard, Andrew D., [redacted]
Hudson, Thomas D., [redacted]
Humberd, Quentin A., [redacted]
Hunter, Robert H., [redacted]
Iguchi, Robert K., [redacted]
Inscore, Stephen C., [redacted]
Jacobs, Dean R., [redacted]
Jahng, Kenneth G., [redacted]
Jeffers, Duane J., [redacted]
Jeffreys, Charles A., [redacted]
Jeffries, Martin D., [redacted]
Joe, Paul N., [redacted]
John, Berchmans, [redacted]
Johns, James C., [redacted]
Johns, Joseph P., [redacted]
Johnson, Heather L., [redacted]
Johnson, James E., [redacted]
Jones, Lee A., [redacted]
Jones, Robert C., [redacted]
Jones, Samuel M., [redacted]
Jones, Stephen R., [redacted]
Joseph, Samuel G., [redacted]
Jourden, Martin G., [redacted]
Katz, Eric J., [redacted]
Kazenoff, Bob, [redacted]
Keate, Ray F., [redacted]
Keepers, Jerry M., [redacted]
Killen, Ronald H., [redacted]
Kineke, Stephen F., [redacted]
King, David O., [redacted]
Kirk, John M., [redacted]
Knapp, Margaret J., [redacted]
Krashin, Maurice, [redacted]
Kreusel Roy G., [redacted]
Kunkel, James M., [redacted]
Lackey, John K., [redacted]
Larson, Daniel K., [redacted]
Latham, Ricky D., [redacted]
Leavens, Deborah I., [redacted]
LeCroy, Thomas G., [redacted]
Lee, Kyung P., [redacted]
Leitner, Thomas C., [redacted]
Lenneville, Merle S., [redacted]
Liles, William J., [redacted]
Lilly, John F., [redacted]
Lindsey, Wayne C., [redacted]
Linsenmeyer, Todd A., [redacted]
Lipp, Alfred J., [redacted]
Locey, Martin, [redacted]
Lockard, Jerry W., [redacted]
Looney, David J., [redacted]
Louis, William G., [redacted]
Lounsbury, Dave E., [redacted]
Low, Norman D., [redacted]
Lower, Raymond F., [redacted]
Lunders, William G., [redacted]
Lynch, Christopher, [redacted]
Madlonkay, Diane J., [redacted]
Madlonkay, Richard, [redacted]
Magill, William S., [redacted]
Mahla, Michael E., [redacted]
Mallory, Phillip L., [redacted]
Mandel, Alan J., [redacted]
Marcum, James M., [redacted]
Marks, Fredric A., [redacted]
Marsh, Ellis E., [redacted]
Martinezarizala, Al, [redacted]
Mason, James C., [redacted]
Matarese, Stephen L., [redacted]
Mathe, Richard A., [redacted]
Matson, Michael D., [redacted]
Maury, David, [redacted]
McChristian, Jimmy, [redacted]
McCollough, Martha, [redacted]
McCubbin, John A., [redacted]
McCue, Raymond L., [redacted]
McEver, Virgle W., [redacted]
McFarland, David R., [redacted]
McGarrigle, Ronald, [redacted]
McGath, John H., [redacted]
McMurry, Ted A., [redacted]
McNamara, John M., [redacted]
Meadema, Samuel J., [redacted]
Medbery, Charles H., [redacted]
Melton, Gwenesta B., [redacted]
Michels, Thomas C., [redacted]
Miles, Frank S., [redacted]
Miller, Bradford R., [redacted]
Miller, Brian T., [redacted]
Miller, Robert M., [redacted]
Mitchell, Charles W., [redacted]
Mitchell, Glenn W., [redacted]
Montalvorodriguez, [redacted]
Montesinos, Walter, [redacted]
Montrey, Jill S., [redacted]
Mooney, Elizabeth A., [redacted]
Moore, Steven L., [redacted]
Morrison, Elizabeth, [redacted]
Morrow, Charles H., [redacted]
Mosby, George S., [redacted]
Moser, Roy J., [redacted]
Muelenaer, Andre A., [redacted]
Muelenaer, Penelope, [redacted]
Muggelberg, Marcia, [redacted]
Munoz, Ricardo, Jr., [redacted]
Nation, Martin C., [redacted]
Neller, Gary K., [redacted]
Nelson, Stephen N., [redacted]
Nelson, Trudy J., [redacted]
Northern, James R., [redacted]
O'Keefe, Kelly R., [redacted]
Olsen, Douglas O., [redacted]
O'Neal, Janet K., [redacted]
O'Rear, James E., [redacted]
Ozimek, Thaddeus P., [redacted]
Pang, Lorrin W., [redacted]
Parker, Steve H., [redacted]
Pascal, John W., [redacted]
Patow, Carl A., [redacted]
Pennington, Thomas, [redacted]
Pereira, Graham I., [redacted]
Peterson, Davis C., [redacted]
Petrilla, Matthew J., [redacted]
Pfautsch, Mark L., [redacted]
Phillip, Douglas F., [redacted]
Phinney, Richard B., [redacted]
Plewes, John M., [redacted]
Pluss, Jerry L., [redacted]
Polley, Dennis C., [redacted]
Poston, William K., [redacted]
Previte, William J., [redacted]
Price, Herbert H., [redacted]
Prior, Donald S., [redacted]
Pruitt, James L., [redacted]
Pupa, Lawrence E., [redacted]
Quahliero, Debra A., [redacted]
Quarnstrom, Thomas, [redacted]
Quinn, Michael J., [redacted]
Raines, Kristin B., [redacted]
Rainey, Rhett K., [redacted]
Ramsay, Alexander W., [redacted]
Rastrelli, Alan J., [redacted]
Raterink, Mark H., [redacted]
Rawlings, Peter C., [redacted]
Raybuck, Bryan D., [redacted]
Reade, Robert A., [redacted]
Rees, Brian M., [redacted]
Reynaud, Albert C., [redacted]
Reynolds, Katy L., [redacted]
Rhoads, Joanne L., [redacted]
Rice, James E., [redacted]
Robbins, Kenneth B., [redacted]
Robertson, Andrew W., [redacted]
Rock, Paul B., [redacted]
Rosadotoledo, Norbe, [redacted]
Ross, Meredith R., [redacted]
Rothkopf, Moshe M., [redacted]
Roundtree, William, [redacted]
Ruben, Samuel M., [redacted]
Ruck, David C., [redacted]

Russell, Melvin D., [redacted]
Salcedo, Victor M., [redacted]
Sanchez, Jose L., [redacted]
Sargent, David W., [redacted]
Sateri, Farhad, [redacted]
Saultz, John W., [redacted]
Saylesclark, Cathar, [redacted]
Schaefer, Paul S., [redacted]
Scheidemann, Wayne, [redacted]
Schirner, Wayne A., [redacted]
Schmidt, Steven I., [redacted]
Schreiber, Andrew O., [redacted]
Schwartz, Jeffrey C., [redacted]
Sciabbarrasi, Joseph, [redacted]
Scott, Garland D., [redacted]
Segal, Michael H., [redacted]
Sesody, Stephen T., [redacted]
Setzler, Frank D., [redacted]
Shaw, Anita F., [redacted]
Shaw, Thomas J., [redacted]
Sheridan, Robert L., [redacted]
Sherrill, Deborah J., [redacted]
Shishido, Nathan M., [redacted]
Shoemaker, Michael, [redacted]
Siddoway, Roger L., [redacted]
Simon, Keith J., [redacted]
Singer, Janet G., [redacted]
Sjoberg, Robert J., [redacted]
Smith, Anthony A., [redacted]
Smith, Rodney H., [redacted]
Smith, Steven R., [redacted]
Smith, William A., [redacted]
Smock, David E., [redacted]
Snyder, Richard H., [redacted]
Sollenberger, Micha, [redacted]
Sostre, Gilberto, [redacted]
Southpaul, Jeanette, [redacted]
Sowray, Paul C., [redacted]
Spangler, Michael W., [redacted]
Spencer, Homer A., [redacted]
Sperling, Leonard C., [redacted]
Spirou, Barbara, [redacted]
Stanford, Alfred N., [redacted]
Stanley, James B., [redacted]
Stanley, Wayne G., [redacted]
Stevens, Mark A., [redacted]
Stevens, Martha L., [redacted]
Stever, Samuel W., [redacted]
Stikes, Henry P., [redacted]
Stone, Bruce, [redacted]
Stone, Michael D., [redacted]
Strickland, Roger W., [redacted]
Stroud, Daniel G., [redacted]
Sullivan, Dennis M., [redacted]
Sullivan, Joan, [redacted]
Sullivan, Kevin L., [redacted]
Svec, Rita L., [redacted]
Talarico, Carmen L., [redacted]
Talbert, Charles J., [redacted]
Tarr, John R., [redacted]
Taylor, Gregg W., [redacted]
Thiel, Melissa J., [redacted]
Thomas, James W., [redacted]
Thompson, Lenardo D., [redacted]
Tobiasson, Margaret, [redacted]
Todhunter, William, [redacted]
Tomkins, Ray U., [redacted]
Torres, Wilson, [redacted]
Troxell, Marcus L., [redacted]
Trusewych, Zorian P., [redacted]
Tuggle, Joseph M., [redacted]
Tuggle, Roger D., [redacted]
Tuten, Harry L., [redacted]
Upshur, Marshall L., [redacted]
Urry, Larry E., [redacted]
Vanwinkle, Barbara, [redacted]
Vargas, Manuel I., [redacted]
Venbrux, Anthony C., [redacted]
Wade, Donald C., [redacted]
Wagoner, Stephen A., [redacted]
Walker, William O., [redacted]
Walton, Martha A., [redacted]
Ward, David L., [redacted]
Washington, Hilary, [redacted]
Weir, Gerald T., [redacted]
Wenner, Earl J., [redacted]
Westin, George W., [redacted]
Whitley, Herbert G., [redacted]
Williford, John K., [redacted]
Wolfe, Gordon K., [redacted]
Wolthuis, John S., [redacted]
Woods, Phillip H., [redacted]
Wortham, Barry G., [redacted]
Wymes, Michael R., [redacted]
Yakes, Wayne F., [redacted]
Yedinak, Michael A., [redacted]
Yevich, Steven J., [redacted]
Young, David K., [redacted]
Young, Richard L., [redacted]
Yuo, Hae S., [redacted]
Zedalis, Donald, [redacted]
Zeidman, Eric J., [redacted]
Zeigler, Daryl N., [redacted]
Zimmerman, Joseph D., [redacted]
Zinser, James R., [redacted]

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be major

Adams, James L., [redacted]
Adams, John M., [redacted]
Aiken, Anthony C., [redacted]
Allen, Joseph T., [redacted]
Anders, Michael T., [redacted]
Artz, Lyle R., [redacted]
Ashby, Douglas G., [redacted]
Astriab, Steven M., [redacted]
Beach, Raymond F., [redacted]
Beaty, Edward T., [redacted]
Beck, William G., [redacted]
Becker, John A., [redacted]
Bell, Clinton M., [redacted]
Berndt, Michael D., [redacted]
Berry, Donald L., [redacted]
Blakely, Frank E., [redacted]
Blatterman, Alan L., [redacted]
Boucher, Donald W., [redacted]
Bozeman, Gregory B., [redacted]
Braitman, David J., [redacted]
Bratt, Gary M., [redacted]
Brencher, Holger L., [redacted]
Brencick, Matthew E., [redacted]
Brooks, James H., [redacted]
Bukosky, Michael, [redacted]
Burns, Patrick H., [redacted]
Buryk, Ronald H., [redacted]
Byrne, Clyde D., [redacted]
Calderon, Oscar, [redacted]
Calvert, John W., [redacted]
Campbell, Larry E., [redacted]
Carroll, Mark S., [redacted]
Carroll, Terry D., [redacted]
Casso, Felipe, [redacted]
Clark, Gary G., [redacted]
Cohen, Stephen R., [redacted]
Colby, Michael L., [redacted]
Coleman, Michael E., [redacted]
Corey, Jon M., [redacted]
Cotton, Jerry, [redacted]
Cotton, Stephen D., [redacted]
Crago, Michael G., [redacted]
Crandell, Edward O., [redacted]
Critz, Walter J., [redacted]
Crosbie, Edward S., [redacted]
Czekala, Daniel S., [redacted]
Danley, David L., [redacted]
Davies, Jeffrey W., [redacted]
Davis, Charles H., [redacted]
Davis, Jon D., [redacted]
Davis, Terry M., [redacted]
Deffer, Melinda E., [redacted]
Diamond, John J., [redacted]
Drifmeyer, Jeffrey, [redacted]
Druss, Raymond A., [redacted]
Dunston, Samuel G., [redacted]
Eaton, Donald G., [redacted]
Edwards, Charles M., [redacted]
Endres, Michael A., [redacted]
Ferguson, Francis G., [redacted]
Fletcher, Thomas E., [redacted]
Ford, David M., [redacted]
Fournier, Donald L., [redacted]
Foxhall, Roger W., [redacted]
Fricke, Robert F., [redacted]
Galarza, Jose G., [redacted]
Garrett, Michael D., [redacted]
Gere, Jeffrey A., [redacted]
Giesige, Samuel M., [redacted]
Gilbreath, Michael, [redacted]
Gillette, Paul E., [redacted]
Glaudel, Robert J., [redacted]
Glazier, Calvin J., [redacted]
Goeders, Peter A., [redacted]
Gorski, David B., [redacted]
Grant, Raymond L., [redacted]
Harris, John T., [redacted]
Hartz, John C., [redacted]
Hately, William W., [redacted]
Hatten, John A., [redacted]
Hebert, David K., [redacted]
Henderson, Doris H., [redacted]
Hersey, Barry S., [redacted]
Hightower, John P., [redacted]
Hild, Fred S., [redacted]
Honl, James A., [redacted]
Isham, Terry L., [redacted]
Jimmerson, Vernon R., [redacted]
Jones, Richard O., [redacted]
Keagle, Richard L., [redacted]
Kennedy, Gordon T., [redacted]
Kissane, Jonathan M., [redacted]
Kitsopoulos, John G., [redacted]
Kochel, Michael P., [redacted]
Kohler, James C., [redacted]
Kottas, Michael J., [redacted]
Kupchinsky, Gary L., [redacted]
Kussman, Richard L., [redacted]
Langford, Roland E., [redacted]
Langlois, James M., [redacted]
Lantis, James R., [redacted]
Lattimore, Morris R., [redacted]
Levine, Richard R., [redacted]
Lightner, Lawrence, [redacted]
Lowe, Bryan T., [redacted]
Macdonald, Bruce W., [redacted]
Makarsky, Joseph G., [redacted]
Mangiardi, Anthony, [redacted]
McCreery, Michael J., [redacted]
McFadden, Steven R., [redacted]
McIntosh, Harold B., [redacted]
McKee, Morris C., [redacted]
McNabb, Ronald L., [redacted]
Menard, Dennis L., [redacted]
Mennito, Vincent J., [redacted]
Miller, David D., [redacted]
Montelongo, Dario, [redacted]
Morse, Stephen E., [redacted]
Mouritsen, Paul B., [redacted]
Mourtos, Constantin, [redacted]
Nathanson, Jon E., [redacted]
Nelsen, Lenn F., [redacted]
Neptune, John F., [redacted]
Owens, Terry L., [redacted]
Padilla, Angel L., [redacted]
Patrick, Dale E., [redacted]
Patterson, Virgil J., [redacted]
Pelton, Douglas A., [redacted]
Penetan, David M., [redacted]
Perez, Reynaldo M., [redacted]
Peters, Leslie J., [redacted]
Piziak, Myron V., [redacted]
Platoff, Gennady E., [redacted]
Ponatoski, Edward R., [redacted]
Powell, John B., [redacted]
Prentiss, James T., [redacted]
Principe, Richard D., [redacted]
Prunty, Loran G., [redacted]
Quebbeman, Harry J., [redacted]
Quick, Roy D., Jr., [redacted]
Quilan, Sherman L., [redacted]
Quinn, Mark A., [redacted]
Raslear, Thomas G., [redacted]
Rauch, Terry M., [redacted]
Rawls, Edward W., [redacted]

Remund, Daniel D., [redacted]
Richardson, Allie J., [redacted]
Rigby, William R., [redacted]
Roberson, Kelley C., [redacted]
Robertson, John T., [redacted]
Robertus, Paul D., [redacted]
Robinson, Robert C., [redacted]
Rogers, Alfred W., [redacted]
Roland, Robert R., [redacted]
Romano, James A., [redacted]
Salter, Charles A., [redacted]
Sanders, Jimmy, [redacted]
Scott, Leon C., [redacted]
Sellers, William S., [redacted]
Serio, Charles S., [redacted]
Settles, Carl E., [redacted]
Shanahan, Terry P., [redacted]
Sheliga, Vivian I., [redacted]
Sherman, Richard A., [redacted]
Silkwood, Cheryl L., [redacted]
Simmons, James C., [redacted]
Siverd, Samuel J., [redacted]
Soefer, Harvey G., [redacted]
Spinks, Martha K., [redacted]
Stansbury, Ethan J., [redacted]
Staus, Ronald G., [redacted]
Stieneker, Robert E., [redacted]
Sullivan, Rodney A., [redacted]
Supon, Patrick A., [redacted]
Sur, Stanford K., [redacted]
Sutton, David T., [redacted]
Terrill, Ray J., [redacted]
Thomas, Glynn O., [redacted]
Thomas, Robert W., [redacted]
Thompson, Alan K., [redacted]
Thresher, William H., [redacted]
Tolson, George S., [redacted]
Torstrick, Michael, [redacted]
Treiber, Randal L., [redacted]
Vaiani, Albert, III, [redacted]
Valadez, Alex W., [redacted]
Vannoy, Allen E., [redacted]
Vanzetta, William J., [redacted]
Verma, Pritam S., [redacted]
Vernon, Darleen M., [redacted]
Voorhees, James W., [redacted]
Walker, Michael E., [redacted]
Walsh, David J., [redacted]
Wanersdorfer, Joseph [redacted]
Ward, Dann C., [redacted]
Wesley, Olan L., [redacted]
Williams, David E., [redacted]
Wright, James E., [redacted]
Yoshihashi, Eric J., [redacted]
Young, John Y., [redacted]
Yount, Steven L., [redacted]
Zimmerman, Brian L., [redacted]

ARMY MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS

To be major

Amoroso, Ann P., [redacted]
Bahr, Robert J., [redacted]
Bryan, Jean M., [redacted]
Bush, Kenneth W., [redacted]
Coffin, Jane T., [redacted]
Collier, Edward N., [redacted]
Gutierrez, Rosendo, [redacted]
Harlan, Betty J., [redacted]
Nagel, Kathryn L., [redacted]
Rossi, Noreen M., [redacted]
Thornton, Mary I., [redacted]
Westphal, Kathleen, [redacted]
Wright, Rose A., [redacted]

VETERINARY CORPS

To be major

Anderson, Lynn J., [redacted]
Baker, William H., [redacted]
Brogdon, James D., [redacted]
Graham, Robert R., [redacted]
Hayre, Michael D., [redacted]
Inskeep, William, II, [redacted]
MacMillan, James G., [redacted]
Marlow, Denver D., [redacted]
Rubin, Irwin L., [redacted]
Tecec, Thomas G., [redacted]
Trahan, Creighton J., [redacted]
Wilhelmsen, Catheri, [redacted]
Zack, Philip M., [redacted]

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be major

Adams, Angela E., [redacted]
Aguilar, Grace O., [redacted]
Amato, Sandra A., [redacted]
Anderson, Craig E., [redacted]
Angeles, Florentina, [redacted]
Aubin, Brian A., [redacted]
Balliram, Niranjan, [redacted]
Berry, David G., [redacted]
Blankemeier, Willia, [redacted]
Bolender, Margaret, [redacted]
Bolesh, David T., [redacted]
Bonnie, Don W., [redacted]
Brent, Eileen A., [redacted]
Brockson, Margaret, [redacted]
Brownjudson, Sharon, [redacted]
Bush, Lillann H., [redacted]
Byers, Kerry A., [redacted]
Chartoff, Betty J., [redacted]
Clapper, Wayne E., [redacted]
Conder, Kathryn M., [redacted]
Connors, Erlinda D., [redacted]
Cook, Lottie M., [redacted]
Craun, Connie S., [redacted]
Daviau, Caroline A., [redacted]
Dingbaum, Angela M., [redacted]
Dunmire, Lisa L., [redacted]
Ephraim, Paula M., [redacted]
Farkas, Rene M., [redacted]
Fikesmaki, Barbara, [redacted]
Fisher, Beverly A., [redacted]
Flynn, Carol A., [redacted]
Fox, Paul L., [redacted]
Fryer, Gwendolyn, [redacted]
Galeas, Brenda L., [redacted]
Garcia, Verna R., [redacted]
Garver, Jenny B., [redacted]
Garvey, Kathleen A., [redacted]
Geibert, Judy M., [redacted]
George, Linda, [redacted]
George, Pam I., [redacted]
Gill, Patricia M., [redacted]
Goldberg, Cynthia A., [redacted]
Grant, Larry A., [redacted]
Gulden, Jacqueline, [redacted]
Hanna, Muriel K., [redacted]
Hartz, Debora, S., [redacted]
Hartz, Kenneth I., [redacted]
Hass, Jeanette S., [redacted]
Heffel, William D., [redacted]
Hernandez, Henry, [redacted]
Higgins, Catherine, [redacted]
Hill, Glenda, [redacted]
Hilliard, Marvin S., [redacted]
Hines, Joseph F., [redacted]
Hooper, Susan J., [redacted]
Housing, Therese M., [redacted]
Jackson, Barbara A., [redacted]
Jacobs, Mary E., [redacted]
Jergens, Daniel J., [redacted]
Johnson, Suzanne E., [redacted]
Jones, Vicki L., [redacted]
Kallio, John T., [redacted]
Kaplan, Susan A., [redacted]
Keller, Karen M., [redacted]
Kennedy, Ellen A., [redacted]
Kochansky, Christe, [redacted]
Koehler, William T., [redacted]
Krimbill, Christine, [redacted]
Kujala, Evelyn M., [redacted]
Kukla, Edwina M., [redacted]
Lai, Lonnie, [redacted]
Lambert, Clinton E., [redacted]
Larson, Kathryn J., [redacted]
Lawing, Joann P., [redacted]
Leander, Deborah J., [redacted]
Lincoln, John C., [redacted]
Long, Ray E., [redacted]
Lund, Monica M., [redacted]
Lunderg, Jennifer, [redacted]
Ma, Marlene B., [redacted]
Maks, Linda W., [redacted]
Maroun, Cynthia A., [redacted]
Marshall, Saralorra, [redacted]
Marshall, Stephanie, [redacted]
Martin, Deborah S., [redacted]
Mason, Teresa A., [redacted]
Maule, George E., [redacted]
McAnnany, Doyle J., [redacted]
McKinney, Linda W., [redacted]
McNaughton, Michael, [redacted]
Medlin, Linda R., [redacted]
Messing, Joel M., [redacted]
Miller, Christine A., [redacted]
Miller, Gary A., [redacted]
Mountcastle, Glenda, [redacted]
Nater, Nicole B., [redacted]
Nava, Ofelia I., [redacted]
Nhambure, Linda A., [redacted]
Nichols, Debra J., [redacted]
Nichols, Susan J., [redacted]
Nicholson, Bernie J., [redacted]
Nussbaum, George F., [redacted]
Nye, Linda L., [redacted]
Odegaard, Vicki R., [redacted]
O'Kay, John M., [redacted]
O'Rourke, Patricia L., [redacted]
Parrish, Linda L., [redacted]
Patterson, Donna L., [redacted]
Paul, Mary C., [redacted]
Pfander, Nancy A., [redacted]
Przyckucki, Jean M., [redacted]
Reynolds, Paula J., [redacted]
Reznik, Susan C., [redacted]
Roberts, Katherine, [redacted]
Roberts, Nancy E., [redacted]
Robertson, Darlene, [redacted]
Robinson, Gail E., [redacted]
Rose, Marie J., [redacted]
Roseen, Barbara S., [redacted]
Rossi, Cheryl A., [redacted]
Safranek, Nancy J., [redacted]
Salcido, Maryann M., [redacted]
Sandberg, Bryan S., [redacted]
Scherb, Barbara J., [redacted]
Scott, Constance L., [redacted]
Scott, Timothy J., [redacted]
Schack, Delores J., [redacted]
Sheakiaha, Maureen, [redacted]
Sheldon, Wesley E., [redacted]
Snow, Debra A., [redacted]
Sosebee, Esther L., [redacted]
Stash, Jean M., [redacted]
Stevenson, Reid M., [redacted]
Stockwell, Richard, [redacted]
Swan, Wendy S., [redacted]
Talentino, Carolyn, [redacted]
Taylor, Andrea C., [redacted]
Thompson, Loretta S., [redacted]
Toigo, Barbara A., [redacted]
Troester, Marthael, [redacted]
Trotti, Judith C., [redacted]
Turkovich, Andrew R., [redacted]
Turner, Byrdia L., [redacted]
Valdez, Jesse S., [redacted]
Velazquez, Yolanda, [redacted]
Wadford, Jerilyn A., [redacted]
Wagner, Francis M., [redacted]
Walker, Henry J., [redacted]
Wallis, Vicki M., [redacted]
Waltman, Josephine, [redacted]
Webster, Horace F., [redacted]
Weir, Patricia J., [redacted]
Werlinger, Daniel J., [redacted]
West, James R., [redacted]
Widener, Francis T., [redacted]
Wilber, Jennifer T., [redacted]
Williams, Dianne M., [redacted]
Williams, Mary L., [redacted]
Wilson, Eula M., [redacted]
Wilson, Larry E., [redacted]
Witt, Deborah E., [redacted]
Woldt, Vicki A., [redacted]
Yedo, Linda C., [redacted]

IN THE NAVY

The following-named lieutenant commanders of the reserve of the U.S. Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of commander in the line, in the competitive category as indicated, pursuant to the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5912:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

Adams, David Earl, Jr.
Agnew, William Mar
Aichele, Stephen Sadler
Alexander, Lee
Alford, William Van Meter, Jr.
Allen, Carlton C., III
Allen, Phillip Kenneth, Jr.
Alley, Robert Gene
Altmann, Raphael J., III
Anderson, Carl William
Anderson, Craig Griffith
Armstrong, Craig Steven
Auxier, Willie Landon, Jr.
Averill, Jeffrey Briggs
Bachman, William Chester, II
Bacon, William Redding
Badoud, Morris W.
Bain, Stephen Curtis
Baker, John Cooper
Ball, Lynn H.
Ballew, Robert Watson
Barnett, Arthur Dennis
Barraza, Louis Calvillo
Barrett, Gregory George
Barton, Clark John
Bateman, Douglas Allen
Bates, Wayne Leslie
Beard, Travis Newton
Beardslee, Jay William
Becker, Ronald Eugene
Beemer, John R.
Behne, John Moncrieff
Bennett, Kearney Douglas
Berg, Jeffrey Michael
Bethke, Gary Walter
Bisgrove, Michael Edward
Bisset, Andrew Everly
Black, Steven Richard
Balckwood, Thomas R.
Blakey, Mark Lynn
Blankenstein, Glen Alan
Blount, Wilburn Mac
Bodnar, John William
Boeck, Larry James
Bogert, Gary Michael
Bogert, James Arthur
Bomkamp, Gary William
Borer, Paul Joseph
Bouilly, Richard Earl
Bowland, Craig Charles
Bowlin, James Franklin, Jr.
Boyd, John Blake, Jr.
Bradford, Gerald, III
Brandt, Douglas Bruce
Brenner, Michael Mark
Brodisch, Laurence Winder
Brown, Clyde Franklin, Jr.
Brumage, Harold Richard
Brummett, Joseph Daniel, Jr.
Bruner, Judith Neuffer
Buck, Louis Eugene, Jr.
Bucker, Rodney David
Buckingham, William Howard
Burger, Gary Conrad
Buss, Phillip Terry
Butterfield, David Allan
Callendar, Gary Millard
Campbell, Lynette O.
Cannedy, Douglas Allen
Carney, Charles Draper
Carney, Gary
Carrol, Phillip P., III
Chambers, Kenneth William, Jr.
Chan, Kelly Leong
Chandler, Kathryn Bruton
Chapman, Steven Elliot
Cimenski, Joseph John
Clanton, Herschel Vincent
Coelho, Joseph Richard
Cohen, David Alan
Collins, Eddie Lee, Jr.
Colquhoun, Richar Bruce
Connolly, John Charles
Cooper, Mark Alan
Cordes, Donald Larry
Cota, Richard Ramos
Couey, Peter Oliver
Crace, Jesse Allen
Crisp, Marvin Howard
Crites, Harold Thomas
Crossland, Roger Lee
Culver, Victor Robert
Custance, Walter William, Jr.
Dailey, Eugene Terrence
Daily, James Leon, II
Daughtry, George Thomas
Davey, Douglas Harry
Davis, David Lee
Davis, Harry William
Davis, Richard Stoughton
Day, Thomas Russell
Deason, Harold Wayne
Demai, Nicholas Lee
Dematta, Elliott Kenneth
Denney, John Xavier, Jr.
Denton, Walter Raymond
Detz, Lewis Winston
Dewhirst, Timothy Paul
Donnelly, James Andrew
Doolittle, James Ansun
Downey, John Bernard
Dubois, William George
Eck, Harold Louis, Jr.
Eckert, John Morris
Edrington, Frank Roberts, II
Edwards, Thomas Halnes
Eisenman, Stephen John
Eisert, John Michael
Elston Robert G.
Emmons, Philip Clarence
Evans, Frederick Joseph, III
Evans, Michael Frank
Falkenstein, Robert Francis
Farmer, Franklin Harris
Farris, Marc
Faulkner, Thomas Green, III
Feichtinger, Mark Rudolph
Fenneman, Leigh Raymond
Fergione, John Anthony, Jr.
Ferguson, Jeffrey Edward
Ferry, John James, Jr.
Finan, Kevin Patrick
Fink, Lee
Fischer, Douglas Ross
Fisher, Earl Landus, Jr.
Fisher, Howard Ray
Fisher, Michael Dean
Fitzgerald, Charles A., III
Foley, George Henry, Jr.
Folgedalen, Robert Lee, II
Foote, Herbert Whittier
Forney, Kim Hansel
Foster, Michael E.
Frates, Steven Bedford
Freed, Rodney Wayne
Friesz, David Raymond
Fye, Robert Floyd
Gabriele, Alfred Quentin
Gainer, Terrance William
Galloway, James Nelson
Ganthner, Raymond William
Garcia, Joseph F., III
George, Daniel Alfred
Gibson, Thomas Eugene
Gilbertson, Dennis Laverne
Gillette, Franklin Leroy
Gillies, John Arthur
Gilliland, Greg A.
Gimbel, Charles R.
Glavas, Xenophon George
Going, Ronald Edward
Gorla, Thomas W.
Gorman, Paul Richard
Goshow, John Phillip
Gould, Rowan Wayne
Goushe, Abraham
Grabill, Charles E., Jr.
Graves, Lawrence Vanderveer
Gremmell, James King, Jr.
Gubser, Gary Lynn
Gunn, Stephen Marcus
Guppy, Gerald Franklin
Gurnon, Richard Gerard
Gwyn, James Wesley
Haass, John Robert
Habermeyer, Kent Leigh
Hackenburg, John Ray
Hall, David Parkin
Hall, William Latimer
Halschied, Edward Fraser
Hamilton, David Lee
Hamilton, Thomas Dunlap
Hamm, Marvin Joseph, Jr.
Hansen, James Jay
Hanson, Robert Thomas
Hardin, Tommie Dean
Harris, Dennis Joseph
Hauck, Russel Eric
Haverty, John Curtis
Havlik, Charles Earle
Hawkins, Wayne Randolph
Heal, Charles Walter, Jr.
Heathman, Mark Ashley
Heiberger, James Edward
Heiss, Jeffrey Lynn
Hellrung, Jeffrey Michael
Henley, Sally Sutton
Herr, George Reinicker, Jr.
Herring, Robert A., III
Hickman, Charles Ryan
Hightower, Alan Lee
Hill, John Norman
Hill, Lawrence Robert
Hilson, Ronald Noel
Hichliffe, Gregory Ward
Hodges, Dean Charles
Hoffman, Malcolm Patric A.
Hoffmann, Wayne Allen
Hogan, James William, Jr.
Hollenbach, Paul Douglas
Hollenbeck, Martin Robert
Holm, Dwight Patrick
Hook, John Theodore
Horn, Dion Edward
Howard, Earlyn Perry
Hoy, Thomas Lester
Hughes, William Joseph, Jr.
Hutcherson, George Irvin
Hyde, Robert Todd, Jr.
Izzo, Wallace James, Jr.
Jackson, Marshall Lorenza
Jackson, Norvell Ford, Jr.
Jackson, Richard Kenneth
Jackson, Steven Reagan
Jacobs, Roger Patrick
Jacobsen, John Arthur
Joca, Stephen P.
Johnson, Dale Clark, Jr.
Jolly, John Eddie
Jones, Fred Calvin
Jones, Leslie Fred
Jones, Robert Penfield, Jr.
Jones, Samuel Arthur
Jones, Steven Edward, Jr.
Jourgensen, Stanley Alfred
Kampfe, David Ferris
Kataoka, Yoshiaki Glenn
Kaufmann, Roger Charles, Jr.
Kawamura, Randall M.
Keefer, Thomas Brian
Keeney, Timothy Reid Ellwood
Keithly, John L.

Kelley, James Bryant
Kellogg, John Thomas
Kern, Charles Michael
Kestley, Daniel Ralph
Kidd, Charles Davis
Kidder, John Lyndon
Kilkenny, William Joseph, Jr.
King, Philip, III
Kinsella, James Joseph, Jr.
Kirby, James Edward
Kirley, Bradford Albert
Kirner, Thomas Charles
Klaben, Donald Edward
Klementik, David Charles
Klinker, John Wayne
Klotz, Steven Irving
Knieriem, Guy Robert
Kramer, Kevin James
Kraska, Kenneth Wayne
Krause, Larry Lee
Kuhar, Stephen Richard
Kuhn, Robert James
Kutys, John Vincent, Jr.
Laney, Jack Terry
Langell, James Floyd
Lankford, Ronny Dean
Latham, Rodney Guy, III
Lawson, Donald Onas
Leaman, Harold Landis, Jr.
Lecount, Robert James, Jr.
Lee, William Uzzle
Leverett, Phillip
Lewis, Michael Nelson
Lind, Robert Raymond
Lingan, James Nickey
Linne, Herbert William
Loehr, Lincoln Clare
Loy, David Parker
Lundin, Wiliam Martin, Jr.
Lundquist, Carl Anthony
Lupton, William Jones
Luscombe, Mark Alan
Luther, Joseph Anthony
Lyon, Robert Bentley, Jr.
Lyons, John Michael, Jr.
MacDonald, Joseph Michael
Machtley, Ronald Keith
Mackey, Robert Jemison
Mahan, Richard James
Manfredi, Philip Conrad
Mangan, John Livingston
Mangum, Wallace Shaw
Martin, Daniel Joseph
Martino, Michael F.
Mattingly, Richard Lee
Mattison, Dennis Lee
Mauney, Fleming
Mayer, Philip Edward
Maynard, Elden Clay
McBride, John Earl
McCarthy, Kevin Michael
McCauley, Alan Roger
McClave, Ross Rodes
McClelland, Charles Paul
McCorry, Robert Edward, Jr.
McCully, Ronald L.
McGinnis, Terence Andrew
McGoey, Richard John
McGrath, Brian Thomas
McGroarty, James E.
McHugh, Jon William
McKnight, Robert James, III
McLaughlin, Julian M., Jr.
McMahan, Michael Roy
McNeil, Douglas Crichton
McNeil, Richard Joseph, Jr.
Mellar, Samuel Ragan
Mengel, William Leon
Merritt, Thomas Brooke
Meyer, Robert Alan
Michelson, George Allen
Mickelson, Keith Hall
Mihalcik, Joseph Andrew
Milam, Roger Arling
Milano, Patrick Daniel
Miller, James John
Miller, John Standeford
Miller, Robert Peter, Jr.
Moore, John Anthony
Moran, Thomas Edward
Morgan, Robert Wayne
Morgan, William Randall
Morton, Anselm Herbert, III
Mottern, James Warren
Murphy, Timothy James
Murray, Ronald Jay
Myres, William David
Mylinski, Stephen Victor
Nardone, Donald Theodore
Neilsen, Michael Peter
Nesbitt, Charles Duncan
Newman, James Belton, Jr.
Nicholas, Kevin Lacey
Nicholson, Robert Joseph, Jr.
Nix, Jimmie Ray
Nord, Michael J.
Northrop, Thomas Wright, Jr.
Oberholtzer, David Beardsley
Odegard, Ronald Stanley
Odell, James Michael
O'Donnell, Joseph Thom, Jr.
Olive, Richard Ellis
Oliver, Michael Patrick
Olson, Russel Clar
Overstreet, Joanne Kacer
Page, Claude Edward
Paine, Stephen Robert
Panos, Patricia Jo
Panowicz, Robert John
Pansegrau, Robert John
Park, Patrick Joseph
Parkin, Ernest Richard
Parris, Jerry Tyrone
Pederson, Robert Howard
Peterson, Elden Eugene
Peterson, Robert Edwin, Jr.
Peterson, William Murray
Phebus, William Cary
Pierno, Ralph
Piggot, Bruce Morrow
Pinkard, Dennis Michael
Pray, Stephen Holden, Jr.
Preston, Noel Gary
Rahn, Roy A.
Ranftle, Michael Abraham
Ranney, Bruce William
Rather, James John
Rayder, Warren Thomas
Rector, Harry, III
Reed, Carl Arnold
Register, Stephen Thomas
Reichle, Philip S.
Reid, James Edward
Reinhardt, Charles Barnes, Jr.
Rhedin, David Victor
Rhodes, Ronald Mell
Richards, Douglas Keenan
Riebe, Donald Elmer
Ries, Robert Randall
Roberts, John S.
Robertson, Richard Douglas
Rock, Carlton Daniel
Roeder, Paul Raymond
Rogerson, Edward Spence
Root, Stephen Lloyd
Roscoe, John Francis
Rugg, Daniel Maltby, III
Rumble, Earl Earnest, Jr.
Salkeld, Stephen Collids
Santoro, Kenneth Henry
Scanlon, Louis James, Jr.
Scattolini, Joan Marie
Schalk, Thomas Edward
Schantz, John P., Jr.
Schear, Larry Robert
Schellhorn, Charles William
Schmidt, Margaret McCormick
Schmidt, William Brian
Scholl, Scott Paul
Schott, Jeffrey Michael
Schwartz, Harold Wayne
Scott, Donald Jerry
Scott, William Andrew
Selby, Samuel Barnes
Serwich, Thomas Gregory, II
Seski, John Edward
Shaw, Ned Osbon
Shiraki, Clyde Yoshio
Shock, John Ray
Show, James Todd
Sigel, Steven Carter
Sikes, Charles Henry, Jr.
Silverthorne, Craig William
Simeon, Raymond Peter
Simmons, Harold Blair
Simon, Theodore George
Simpson, James Russell
Sinclair, John Rodger
Singer, Nancy
Siu, Eugene Kun Leons
Slear, David Garver, III
Smith, Carl Chester, Jr.
Smith, Eric John
Smith, Gary Scott
Smith, Richard Michau, Jr.
Smith, Stanley Harold
Snowden, Ernest Maynard, II
Sonnenberg, Raymond William
Souder, Charles Eyerly
Southerland, James J., III
Spees, Gary Ernest
Speyer, Carlos Erik
Springfels, Carl Tore
Steddom, Roderick Compton, II
Steele, Roy Irwin
Stephens, Susan Helm
Stillings, David Gordon
Stone, Robert Arthur
Stonesifer, Frederic
Stratton, Peter Hunt
Street, Richard Bruce B.
Streeter, Bruce Allen
Strong, David George
Stubbs, Victor Dean, Jr.
Sturgeon, David Lawrence
Svoboda, John Michael
Swah, Samuel Ryan
Swanson, Stephen Russell
Szabo, Thomas Steve
Talunas, William Lawrence
Tate, William Henry
Taylor, Loren Lee
Tenney, John Vernon
Thompson, Richard Allen
Thomson, Glenn Dickson
Thornton, Bert Loren
Timmerman, Gary Lyle
Tortolini, Peter Enrico
Trovato, Vincent Gene
Troy, Christian Riley
Tucker, Thomas Richard, Jr.
Ulrich, Bernhard Charles
Ust, Paul John, Jr.
Utterback, Richard Lyn
Vanderbosch, Steven William
Vaughn, David Joseph
Vine, Gary Lee
Vining, Robert Wayne
Wahl, Frank Bernard, Jr.
Wahlborg, Karl Eric P.
Waits, Merrill Andrew
Walker, James M.
Wallace, Harold Boyette
Wallace, John M.
Walsh, Neil Stephen
Ward, John Martin
Wear, Terrance Joseph
Webb, Chauncey Frank
Webb, Solon Dale
Weed, Peter Bernhardt
Weller, Gary Eugene
Wersinger Richard J.

Westrich, Charles Leo
Whitaker, Dwight Vestal, III
White, David Anthoine
White, Larry Rudolph
Widener, Lynn Harbour
Wiley, Donald James
Williams, Bruce Luxton
Williams, Ronald Lee
Willoughby, Kenneth Raymond
Wilson, Charles Gregory
Wilson, Stephen Dayton
Winowicz, Stanley Joseph, Jr.
Wolf, Paige Richard
Wolff, Phillip Robert
Wood, Gregory Laurence
Wood, Robert Ainslie
Woodall, James Allen, IV
Worrell, Samuel Costanza
Wurst, Frank Leonard
Wylie, Eric George
Yaun, Thomas Alan
Yeates, Richard Morris
Yuchasz, Joseph William
Zeb, John Michael, Jr.
Zielinski, Thomas Gary
Zotter, Edward John

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS (TAR)

Bailey, Richard Alan
Boraten, Ronald Paul
Brasington, William Dale
Brown, Boyd Michael
Bush, Thomas Lee
Chirone, Robert Laurence
Cohn, Calvin
Fitzgibbons, Paul E.
Foster, Dave, E.
Frazier, Early H., Jr.
Garlington, Benny Victor
Gross, Micheal Edward
Hartsough, David L.
Hershberger, Van L.
Hinds, Kristin G.
Hollar, Bernhard Klaus
Kearney, James Phil
King, John Michael
Kinney, Kenneth Byron
Kisela, Andrew Joseph, Jr.
Kurth, Ronald Brent
Masslofsky, Anthony
Miles, Wilson Ashley, Jr.
Moore, Lawrence Eugene, III
Moulton, David W.
Nelson, Richard Arnold
Novak, Phillip John
Oleson, Gary Yngve
Plichta, Thomas E.
Rautenberg, Ronald Ernest
Recordon, Richard Louis
Robinett, Earl Fountain, Jr.
Shower, William Arn
Smith, Judson Marlin
Souchon, Harry V.
Thomas, Robert John, Jr.
Tinker, Clifford Jay
Vinson, Rebecca Gurley
Wagner, Charles W.
Wall, Thomas Arthur
Walsh, Michael J.
Webster, Donald Richard
Wright, Timothy Albert

ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS

Becker, Dennly Richard
Boynton, Robert West
Dahl, Thomas L.
Davis, Albert Kent
Elsasser, Thomas Charles
Hamlin, Kent Williams
Harrell, John Peter, Jr.
Hurley, William D.
McEwen, Randall, J.
Merring, Robert Louis
Nelson, Robert Hugo
Nicolai, Robert Lawrence
Offenberg, Jerome W.
Perch, Robert Leon
Post, Richard Allan
Search, Harry Thomas
Silinsky, Paul Stephen
Stock, David Alan
Streets, Barry Craig
Such, Carliss Robert
Thomas, Mark A.

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING)

Biship, Raymond Eugene
Burns, John Francis, Jr.
George, Thomas Wynne,
Hewett, Michael Edward
Hunt, Ralph Edgar
Milstead, Andrew Hammill

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (AVIATION MAINTENANCE)

Ayres, Hugh L., Jr.
Bennett, Charles Anthony, Jr.
Conti, Carmelo Joseph
Hazara, Mark Michael
Koenig, Karl Victor
Lovell, John William, Jr.
Morgan, Michael Douglas
Stoeger, Jon Hargrove
Wilson, Dennis Alan
Wonsala, Stanley Walter

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (CRYPTOLOGY)

Applewhite, John Marvin
Bell, Edison Lee
Cox, Robert Doyle
Grillo, Joseph John, Jr.
Heinrich, John William, Jr.
Johnson, Ben Eugene
Knauf, Daniel John
Lennon, Robert Dennis
Olszewski, Richard Walter
Plehal, James Burton
Poimiroc, John Robert
Root, Eastman Powell
Werneke, Charles Frederick
Young, Dan Robert

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICER (MERCHANT MARINE)

Rothmann, Robert Raymond

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (INTELLIGENCE)

Allen, Robert Vreeland
Amisand, John
Angell, Gordon Gilbert
Armour, Michael Carl
Auer, Bartlett Dexter
Augelli, Robert Anthony
Bahn, Theodore Inman
Benson, David R.
Brazell, Stanley Harold
Brown, John Edward
Burr, Richard Allen
Buzas, Michael Charles
Campbell, Charles Henry
Chapman, John Allen
Christiansen, Russell Joseph
Cibelli, Gennaro
Collier, Stephen Norton
Conklin, David Colin
Crites, Raymond Lyle
Cully, Herbert L.
Dawson, Jack Sterling
Dewitt, Paul, Jr.
Douglas, Howard Eugene, Jr.
Farley, Michael Hart
Fedor, John Stephen
Fielding, George Malcolm
Filep, Ernest James
Fish, David Allen Terryl
Freeman, John Allen
Gandrud Gairel Lynn
Garvin, David Elgin
Gibbs, John William
Grannan, William Joseph
Gray, Robert Eugene
Greenwood, Bruce Herbert
Hale, Douglas Russell
Hale, Jimmie Ronald
Haney, James Michael
Hanna, Alvin T., Jr.
Hansen, Keith Allan
Hanson, Larry Earl
Harnden, Paul Frederick
Hegman, Daniel Richard
Helsel, Robert D.
Hensley, John Clark, Jr.
Herspring, Dale Roy
Hills, Stuart Eldredge, Jr.
Hoffman, Lloyd Henry, Jr.
Hohenadl, Eike H.
Holt, Robert Nisbet, Jr.
House, James O., III
Hughes, Thomas Walter
Hussey, Anthony John, Jr.
Iverson, Gary W.
Johnson, Mathews Martin, Jr.
Jorczak, Paul Joseph
Kaminskas, Peter Thomas, Jr.
Knauer, William W., II
Knickerbocker, Thomas C.
Koper, Harry Frank
Kopstain, Clement Craig
Kues, Bernard Anthony
Laraway, George A.
Lebell, Leonard Curtis
Lefebvre, John Philip
Leon, Peter Fiske
Lichtenberg, Kurt
Logan, Edward William
Lowndes, Henry Horlbeck, Jr.
Mahoney, John Stanley
Mangimeli, James Willard
McCullen, Owen Bryce
McNary, William Michael
Mensch, John E.
Metz, Robert Scheffer
Mietus, Christopher M.
Miller, Richard Henry
Nann Lawrence Eugene
Nicholas, John C.
Noland, Charles R., Jr.
Pfahler, David Lee
Pietrangelo, Gray Philip
Price, George W.
Pulsinelli, John A.
Rausch, John Daniel
Ray, Ronald K.
Rea, Campbell Cary
Roan, Leo Clark
Ross, George A., Jr.
Schiada, James Joseph
Shapiro, John Tipton
Smith, Harry Lee
Stegmaier, Sigurd
Stone, Heber, Jr.
Stone, John Richard
Thomas, Michael Claude
Thomas, Terrance Alan
Tryner, Kenneth Frank
Uzubal, John J., Jr.
Walker, Edward Ernest
Walraven, Gray Dennis
Warren, Stephen Avery
Watkins, Robert G., Jr.
Weathers, Robert James
Wenschlag, Roger E.
Williams, James Calvin
Williams, James Sydney
Woolley, William Curliss, Jr.
Wright, John Christopher
Young, Joseph M.
Yriart, Douglas Felipe
Zimman, Robert

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (INTELLIGENCE) (TAR)

Crawford, John Glover, Jr.
Jones, Richard Douglas

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

Briggs, Olin Dewitt
Busse, Richard Arthur

Champagne, Edward Clifford
Connolly, John Francis
Darrow, Edward Eells, Jr.
Fisher, Dennis Dowe
Franzmann, Robert Louis
Furness, Milton John, Jr.
Kasun, Michael John
Klain, Richard Lee
Lemorande, William John, Jr.
Lopez, Adam
McMeel, John Patrick
Merki, Richard Lewis
Norton, Michael M.
Paul, Arthur A.
Pollard, Cecil E.
Potts, Dale Gregory
Roland, Kenneth Leeroy
Strub, Philip Meredith

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (GEOPHYSICS)

Diehl, George Francis, Jr.
McNulty, Richard Paul
Moyer, Duane E.
Smith, James Fielding

IN THE NAVY

The following-named lieutenants of the staff corps of the Navy for promotion to the permanent grade of lieutenant commander, pursuant to title 10, United States Code, section 624, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

MEDICAL CORPS (21XX)

Ada, Jesse Ramirez
Adams, Shelley Lou
Alarid, Richard Rupert
Ambrose, Michael R.
Applebaum, Jay
Bacak, Velma Anne
Backer, Thomas Scheele
Bagley, Peter Hartwell
Balderston, Scott M.
Bazemore, Webster C., Jr.
Beckham, James Ray
Bengs, Christopher John
Bevan, Herbert Everett
Bigham, William J.
Bird, Kenneth Dean
Bischoff, Craig Ernest
Bowden, Herbert H., Jr.
Boyer, William F.
Boyle, Denis Andrew, Jr.
Brady, John G.E.
Braem, Boyd Carl
Brantly, Patricia Noel
Breene, Dennis Patrick
Brewer, Stephen Leslie
Brown, John Galen
Brown, Mary Jane
Buchanan, Larry Dale
Bullock, Steven Reed
Bylund, David John
Cain, Carley Ellsworth
Call, Timothy George
Camosy, Pamela Ann
Cannon, Odest Frank, Jr.
Carlin, Hugh M.
Carlson, Clarence R., Jr.
Castle, Joseph Elmer
Chamberlin, Willard L.
Champaign, Judy Lynn
Chandler, Charles G.
Chiaramonte, Robert M.
Chulski, Thomas George
Cilbrith, David Bruce
Cobel, Scott Douglas
Cohen, Barry David
Cole, Michael Steven
Colon, Vilma
Conard, Dennis Wayne
Concepcion, Tomas Jorge
Cross, Dewitte Talmadge
Dalrymple, Ann Marie
Darrow, Charlene Denise
Davis, David James
Davis, Regina Denise
Dawson, Michael J., Jr.
Deen, Hugh Gordon, Jr.
Demasi, James Michael
Deming, Richard Lee
Derrig, Pearse
Despres, Bernard T.
Devantier, Wayne Roger
Dietrich, Marcia Carol
Doyle, Edward John
Ducatman, Barbara T.S.
Duggar, Robert G., Jr.
Duncan, Elbert Alan
Duntemann, Thomas J.
Duval, Georges S.
Edelstein, Marc Michael
Edwards, Russell Philip
Elliott, Kent C.
Ellis, Ronald Lindol
Ennis, Diane Elise
Erdman, John
Evans, Deborah Jeanne
Fairweather, Leslie
Farrell, Paul Edward, Jr.
Farrell, Timothy P.
Fennerty, Michael Brian
Ferguson, John V.
Ferguson, Robert Kevin
Filak, Michael Andrew
Finnern, James Fredrick
Fitzgerald, John F.
Fogarty, Michael Gerard
Forconi, Rion James
Foster, John Irving, III
Frame, Scott Barnhart
Freeman, Stephen Brent
Freitag, David S.
Frey, Stephen James
Friend, Kathleen Doris
Frisby, Shayla Anne
Fulton, Dwight Cator
Gardner, Alan Martin
Gebrowsky, Kristine M.
Geller, Thomas John
Giebner, Stephen Daniel
Gilbert, Richard M.
Glaser, Joseph E., Jr.
Glenn, William Brian
Goble, Richard E.
Golubski, Joseph Frank
Gore, Rufus Wade, IV
Grady, Michael John
Gratton, Matthew C.
Gray, Patrick Hampton
Green, Jimmy Wade
Green, Johnny B.
Griglak, Martin Joseph
Grimm, Samuel O., III
Grueter, Jean Ann
Hackman, Bela Bernat
Hansen, Donald Carter
Hansen, Kendell Grant
Hanson, Roger William
Haralson, Harold H.
Harker, Lee Clesson
Harkleroad, Alfred L., II
Harper, Reginald Howard
Hatmaker, David Larry
Healy, Kevin John
Heffernan, Edwin James
Herbick, William Thomas
Hieb, Lee Deakins
Hill, Erick John
Hodge, John Westly
Holmes, Denise Ophelia
Hon, Charles Brett
Hughes, John Stewart
Hui, Anthony Nai Kit
Hunter, Christine S.
Husty, Todd Maynard
Hyatt, Thomas Alan
Jacomo, John Raymond
Jeffries, Rudolph, Jr.
Kaminer, Sharon Jean
Kang, Dongkyoo Richard
Kapanka, Heidi
Kelleher, Arthur Joseph
Keykhah, Shahnaz Sadri
Kincaid, Robert L.
Kirkpatrick, Michael C.
Knafelo, Marie E.
Kniss, Gregory Paul
Knowlan, Michael Norman
Konchak, Peter Stephen
Kozel, Margaret Keavey
Kozel, Randy Bruce
Kuehne, Richard F.
Lamas, Fernando Enrique
Lanza, Roque Alexander
Laskowski, Chester G.
Laverson, Perri Lynne
Lavin, Bruce Scott
Lawrence, David Paul
Lawson, John M.
Leonard, Kenneth E.
Lessard, Louis W.
Licina, Michael George
Lohstreter, Thomas A.
Loup, Davonne Sheryl
Louwsma, David Lee
Lowery, Clarence Edward
Lozier, Jeffery Raymond
Luter, Larry Joseph
Mackey, John Kevin
Malone, Joseph Lawrence
Manson, Alan Lee
Marchaj, Konrad Tadeusz
Marcus, Ronald Alan
Marfing, Thomas Edward
Marino, Gregory Gerrit
Marsh, Michael Steven
Marthynoonan, Anne K.
Martin, Howard Clyde
Martinez, Humberto D.
Martland, William Henry
Marx, Douglas William
Mathis, Eddie Gene
May, Sheila Dawn
Mays, Luther M.
McAuliffe, Michael John
McBride, Dennis Eugene
McCaffrey, Francis M.
McDaniel, William W.
McHale, James Francis
McHugh, Gregory J.
McMillan, Marion R.
McPoland Patric R.
McQuaide, Joseph M.
Mellis Peter Thomas
Menendez, Robert M.
Merrillnach, Suzanne M.
Meyers, Stephen Allen
Miegel, Carol Ann
Millard, Frederick E.
Miller, Steven Hal
Mischer, Carolyn Field
Moore, Michael Enright
Morelock, Michael D.
Morris, Dana James
Morton, Anthony Lewis
Muller, Donna Sue
Myers, James Olivier
Napora, Casimir
Newman, Brian Francis
Niccolai, Thomas Albert
Nicke, Robert John
Nile, Lynn Marie
Noonan, James Matthew
Nyquist, Brian Orth
Odell, Bruce Lavon
Oleary, Michael Joseph
Oseorne, Steven Francis
Pagel, Kirk Dean
Palmer, George F.
Parsley, Lawrence J., Jr.
Posolyar, Dale Wilton
Peacock, Mark Douglas
Peterson, Brian Lee

Phillips, Eric H.
Phillips, Melissa Jane
Piorkowski, Joseph D.
Poston, Harold C.
Puligandla, Balaram
Rae, Harry Gunter
Reynders, William M.
Ridgway, Kirby Gail
Ripple, Stephen Randall
Roberts, Debra Kay
Robinson, Ted Jay
Rodriguez, Manuel I.
Rolfes, Donald Bernard
Rosequist, Robert Bruce
Rudock, Albert Stephen
Rumore, Gregory Joseph
Salazar, Guillermo J.
Saylor, Michael, Joseph
Schappacher, Susan L.
Schindler, William R.
Schlager, Norman
Schmidt, Gilbert F., Jr.
Schubert, Armin
Schvehla, Thomas Joseph
Schweich, Daniel Paul
Scott, Brett Andrew
Selby, Stephen James
Sellers, Randall Van
Seremet, Martin Chester
Shannon, Frederick B.
Sharpe, Melanie Brooks
Sharpe, Robert Wayne
Shearer, Douglas Romney
Shen, Vincent Shih Wen
Short, James Edward
Shuey, Thomas F., Jr.
Sidaway, Larry Steven
Simmons, Richard Joseph
Slesinski, Michael John
Slightam, John David
Smith, Joseph Rene
Smith, Michael L.
Sogn, Richard R.
Squires, John Michael
Stanley, Mark Danton
Stark, Eric Wygant
Stevens, Mark K.
Stewart, William R.C., III
Stull, John Davis
Talleywillis, Sandra K.
Taylor, Derrick D.
Tek Deniz Server
Terwilleger, John E.
Tiedt, Douglas Lawrence
Torrey, Stephen A., Jr.
Tremblay, Laurier J., Jr.
Tueller, John Edward
Turner, N. Fletcher, III
Upton, Jeffrey Dwight
Urdaneta, Ramon Antonic
Vafier, James Alexander
Valdesdapena, Andres A.
Vanbuecken, Kent
Vanhoudt, Gerard
Vargas, Matthias, J.
Villaflor, Antonio G.
Wadatz, Dale Emil
Warren, Richard Clinton
Wear, Deborah Jane
Weisser, Rick Steven
Weldon, Dean Angela
Wentzell, Joseph M.
Wesson, Stanton King
Wetherley, Graham Kevin
Whistler, Stephen Paul
Wickersham, James K.
Wight, Stephen E.
Wilkey, David Lee
Willis, Howard Clarence
Wilson, James Curtis
Wilson, Marion E., Jr.
Winingham, Donna Elaine
Wiprud, Robert Menzies
Wolff, Peter
Yoo, Mario Santos
Yeager, Josef Klein
Yerkes, Sandra Arleen
Young, David Spencer
Zasada, Andrew Peter
Zudowski, Christopher W.
Zurbach, James Michael

SUPPLY CORPS (31XX)

Agresti, Michael C., III
Alcerman, Robert B.
Baca, David James, III
Backus, John Robert
Balzano, Albert Ned
Barber, Mark Harold
Barrett, James Lawrence
Beacham, Joseph J.
Beard, Robert Lee, III
Bedard Stephen Allen
Belt, Dennis Victor
Billington, Lonnie Max
Bloom, Charles C
Bonk, Matthew S., Jr.
Bright, Carl Thomas
Brown, Robert O.
Brown, Sarah Ellicott
Burge, Charlie Elzner
Caricato Edward Michael, Sr.
Chesley, Wayne Gordon
Chillcott Sidney Evan
Clark, Roger Nelson
Cockrill, Philip Curtis
Cofe, Shaw Hann
Cole, Harold Clark, Jr
Collard, Robert Arthur
Curry, Michael Steven
Decker, Craig M.
Dedes, Robert Paul
Dewey, James Clark
Dolan, William Douglas
Dowling, Richard D.
Doyle, David Neal
Elmore, Douglas Louis
Evans, Peter Mark
Fajer, David James
Fenzan, William J.
Fulton, Richard Lee
Funk, Stuart Douglas
Gamo, Gary Whitney
Gildea, John Francis, Jr.
Gilmore, Lance Darrow
Given, Gary George
Grassi, John Lawrence, Jr.
Hampton, Christopher Henry
Hughlett, Eric Christopher
Icenbice, Kenneth L., Jr.
Johnson, Harry Wayne
Jones, John Leslie
Jones, Michael Allen
Jordan, Joyce Bolton
Josef, Michael David
Kalmar, Louis G.
Kanuck, Mark John
Kearney, Robert Kevin
Kibler, Christopher T.
Kierner, Frederick A., III,
Kirchoff, Phillip Merlyn
Kitchin, Dennis Dale
Lalonde, Bruce G.
Lauro Frank John
Lee, Robert Eugene
Lott, Daryl Ray
Louie, Kwok Ying
Mather, Richard Increase, Jr.
Matthews, Danny Gerald
McConahy, Marc
McCorkendale, Don Berton
McGrath, Christopher M.
McKinzie, Steven William
Merritt, Brooks Palmer, Jr.
Milner, John Eric
Mitchell, Aubrey F., III
Mitchell, James Linneen
Mundell, Robert James
Murphy, Kevin J.
Myers, Raymond Eugene
Narimatsu, Dean Tatsumi
Neff, Christopher Kem
Nicol, William J.
Nolan, Michael John
Noonan, Robert McCaffery
Nowlan, Michael James
Nutting, Scott Albion
Ornelas, Harry, Jr.
Parshall, Earl George
Pfeil, Philip Mark
Poe, James P.
Porter, David Lee
Potochney, Peter John
Proctor, John Stephen
Prpich, Jack Nmn
Raymond, Peter Ray
Riley, Michael Eugene
Roerig, Gary Wayne
Roesner, Michael Sylvester
Rosapepe, Jay F.
Runyan, John Charles
Scherini, Ralph Otto
Schindel, Lynn Elaine
Shanahan, David George
Sisk, Charles Edward, Jr.
Smith, David Van
Smith, Stephen Everett
Spencer, Michael Henry
Steele, Christopher Peter
Stewart, Richard Leon
Struebing, Danny Carl
Telecsan, Gary K.
Thornton, Patrick Allan
Town, James Stephen
Traaen, Timothy Steven
Turk, Rodney William
Vayda, Thomas George
Vickers, Charles Thomas
Walter, Kenneth F.
Ward, Terry Lee
Ward, Theodore William
Watson, Walter Frederick
Weber, Charles Joseph, Jr.
Witwer, Richard Lee
Workman, Paul David

CHAPLAIN CORPS (41XX)

Adair, Robert Harold
Addington, Forest Ellsworth
Atkins, Thomas Ross
Auerback, Norman Leslie
Baird, Thomas Dalton
Barrera, Rodolfo
Betts, Thomas Edward
Blackburn, Gerald Jackson
Buchmiller, Ronald Joseph
Byrne, John Edward
Carpenter, Anthony Hermit
Coyle, Patrick Pearce
Crenshaw, Hazell Milton
Darling, Rex Gaylon
Doss, James Lee
Durham, James Berry, III
Durham, Ronald Wayne
Dwyer, James Daniel
Epperson, Ralph Stephen
Fessler, George Donald
Garment, L. Susan
Gibson, Arlo Ralph, Jr.
Gomulka, Eugene Thomas
Harwood, James G.
Ignacio, Simon Peter Gianan
Katsarelis, John Paul
Keiran, Alan N.
Labaro, Alfredo Sonolya
Ladmirault, Ralph Anthony
Magness, James Beattie
Martin, Bruce Alan
McClain, Marvin George, Jr.
McIvor, Walter Roberts
Metzger, David Lawrence
Nacauili, John Naldoza
Newhouse, Edward Arthur

Olauson, Douglas James
Otey, Flem Brown, III
Ottaviano, Daniel H.
Pollitt, Gary Rex
Pope, John
Precup, Johnna Lee
Rich, Joseph C.
Robison, Lee Charles
Russell, Curtis Allen
Scfranz, Mitchell
Simonelli, Dominick
Slomovitz, Albert Issac
Spangler, Dennis Eugene
Tumbleson, William C.
Tunnell, Ruben Wesley
Umbaugh, Ray Duane
Wiggins, Carolyn Celestine
Williams, Dale Edward

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS (51XX)

Band, Jean Alan
Benson, Eric John
Biddick, Dennis NMN
Brady, Patrick Aloysils
Branigan, Daniel Shelling
Cowan, Robert James
Dekin, Walter Donald
Donaldson, Mark Edward
Donnelly, Michael Duncalf
Dossantos, William A.
Dreyer, Thomas F.
Etheridge, John T.
Fewell, Dennis Alan
Freemyers, Michael Carl
Gorum, Charles Clifford
Grigby, Daniel Lee
Gustafson, James Lee
Hathaway, David Joe
Hollrith, James W.
Jones, David Alan
Marchette, Louis V.
Mauk, Michael Leroy
McCollum, James Forbes
McMurray, Thomas David
Minck, Gary R.
Owens, James E.
Rayback, Terrence Lee
Roman, Kenneth M.
Rowland, Henry John, Jr.
Rutkowski, Gerard Stephen
Savage, Robert W.
Schiffner, Michael David
Shrewsbury, John M.
Smith, Robert Milton
Sundberg, Michael Roy
Surash, John E.
Sweet, David Melvin
Traves, James Gregory Lovell
Tubello, Jeffrey
Turbanic, Charles R.
Walters, Vernon J.
Woods, Edward Alan

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS (25XX)

Baker, Terry Glenwood
Compton, Charles Carson
Cooper, Carol Jean
Cotton, Steven Sibley
Coyle, Stephen J.
Glass, Grey C.
Grimord, David L.
Hall, Mary Theresa
Harrington, James F., III
Irvin, Eugene Esker
Lord, Michael William
Myers, David H.
Pecklewellyn, Marie El
Rife, Cheryl Kay
Rosen, Mark E.
Russo, Francis V., Jr.
Santoro, Thomas C.
Serafini, Jan Rosen
Shepherd, David Sunderl
Stevens, Richard Allen
Thompson, Helen Barbara
Torrence, Edward R.
Utecht, Mark Stephen
Vanhoozer, Thomas H., Jr.
Vanwinkle, Joseph G.
Williams, Richard Gene

DENTAL CORPS (22XX)

Blandy, Bruce N.
Brayer, William K.
Collier, Christopher M.
Curran, Nancy Elizabeth
Dendinger, Joan E.
Denio, Dale
Donzell, Diedra Barnes
Ehrlich, Alex D.
Etheridge, Robert E.
Fleischer, Howard C.
Forbes, Phillip Ronald
Grochmal, David L.
Hahn, Richard C.
Hayden, Curtis L.
Hill, Michael P.
Huggins, Donna Rahn
Johanboeke, Milton F., Jr.
Johnson, Jay W.
Karaman, Jonathan D.
Kohler, Gene Michael
Lytle, Robert B., Jr.
McDonald, Lloyd P.
Minke, Pamela N.
Neihart, Tom R.
Nolfi, Eugene V., Jr.
Olinzock, David R.
Pugh, Roy E.
Roddy, William C.
Scruggs, Daniel G.
Simpkins, Sarah Ellen
Varboncoeur, Anthony P.
West, Lionel W.
Wright, Kenneth Ronald

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS (230X)

Armstrong, Curtis Glenn
Earnhart, Francis J.
Barone, Barbara Ann
Blanchette, Richard Arthur
Brannman, Brian George
Cain, Russell Lamar
Calabro, Michael A.
Callaghanchaffee, Martha
Chapman, Jack Dowman, II
Chumley, Paul Andrew
Cline, Clarence Ray
Craig, William Henry, Jr.
Cribb, Danny Wayne
Crosby, Thomas Neill
Daniels, Brian L.
Driscoll, Millard James
Ellis, Ronald Joseph
Ely, Melvin Joseph, Jr.
Fish, Stanley Lane
Fowler, John Charles
Gale, Thomas Wayne
George, Charles Lee
Gollogly, James Francis
Goodnough, Ronald Daryll
Harrison, Jeffrey Paul
Hetsko, John Allen
Hodges, Napoleon
Johanson, David Carl
Jones, Austin Freeman, II
Kaja, Stephen William
Keil, Charles Leslie
Kidder, Herman C.
Krauel, Robert J.
Kroutil, Michael Lewis
Lilienthal, Michael Gabe
Little, William Lynn
Long, Albert Benjamin, II
Maiorano, William Stephen
Mallea, Richard Lynn
Marthouse, Robert Clark
Maskulak, George Michael
Massey, George Cort
McCoy, Thomas Richard
McDonald, Michael Lee
Mercer, Larry Tilmon
Musashe, Vincent Wayne
Nachreiner, Dale Micheal
Nielsen, Richard Page
Ockermann, Kenneth Russell
Paulson, Larry George
Post, Lawrence Edward
Pulcrano, Anthony Ronald
Purk, Constance Anne
Purk, Kenneth D., Jr.
Quesenberry, Emmett Wayne
Quinn, Paul Vincent, Jr.
Reed, Keven Charles
Silva, William Albert
Simpkins, Harvey Larand
Smith, Albert Joseph
Sorgen, Steven Philip
Still, David Lee
Swafford, James Jay, Jr.
Tamburello, Michael Tro
Taylor, John Philip
Teague, Michael Everon
Thibodeau, Ronald Edwin
Tracy, John Edward
Travis, William Dean
Walz, Marcia A
White, Fred Richard
Wocher, John Carl
Woodward, Charles Roy J
Wooster, Mark Tracy
Wyatt, Edward Patterson

NURSE CORPS (29XX)

Abelein, Christine Lee
Abercrombie, Stephen Ho
Acree, James Ralph
Anderson, Muriel Bernad
Arguello, Manuel Dennis
Eaca Adan, Francisco, Jr.
Bainton, Patricia Ann
Baker, Kathleen A
Bicknell, Camilla Ann
Bledsoe, Peggy Louise
Bossick, Robert Francis
Brackett, Sheila Suppes
Buck, Ellen Gorman
Butler, Joan Marie
Cahill, Alice Marie
Calvert, Mollie
Cato, Eugenia Nmn
Chambers, Pamela Sue
Charters, Kathleen Grac
Chong, Clarence Kin Kec
Clement, Paul Thomas
Cornwell, Douglas Edwar
Degroot, Sandra Lee
Dlugose, Deborah S
Dunlap, John Robert
Fellin, Patricia Anne
Flowe, Debra G
Fuller, Janet Shea
Galdun, Michael Joseph
Gallagher, Roger
Galvan, Juan
Glenn, Judy Carole
Gormley, Lynn Patricia
Goselin, Thomas Lee
Greathouse, Nancy Colem
Hanzel, Anne Terese
Heim, Pamela Ann
Ferrlich, Sylvia D
Hicks, Larry Lee
Hill, Karen Sandra
Hinkel, David Charles
Holcombe, Elizabeth
Hudson, Marilyn Louise
Johnson, Greta Louise
Johnson, Linda Sue
Jones, Darlene Shirley
Judd, Betty J
Kacmarsky, Richard Jose
Kelley, Patricia Mucha
Kofl, Jean Emily

Kuhlmeyer, Alison Denis
Landry, Karen Elizabeth
Leshnover, Bennett Cerf
Lewis, Rodney Paul
Longway, Cynthia Pominv
Maloney, Mary Jane
McNeil, Thomas Joseph
Meyers, Paul William
Mixbryan, Althea Mary
Morris, Rose Marie
Noss, Gerald Edward
Ofallon, Patricia Iagga
Pickard, Mary Claire
Pierce, Kathryn Joan
Pitzer, Michael Ellswcr
Foyner, Russell Scott
Quilesquincnes, Hector
Rilling, Donald Carey
Rush, Kenneth
Schneider, Patricia Dav
Schryer, Vernon Lee
Sinclair, Kim Alece,
Smith, Charles Stanley
Sosa, Cristobal Reyna
Speece, Daniel Jonathan
Standfield, Louis Greene
Swanson, Kristin Ann
Tesar, Frank Joseph
Thibodeaux, Barry Lynn
Thobe, John Frank Victo
Trace, Elizabeth Dooley
Trevino, Carol Ann
Turner, Penny Brady
Upchurch, Susan Lou Sut
Watson, Marsue Ruthie
Whitacre, Patricia Sue
Wilson, Margaret Good

LIMITED DUTY OFFICER (SUPPLY) (651X)

Haskins, James Harold
Kempa, Aloysius Francis
Mallard, Frederick Leonard
Pettaway, Henry Edward
Thompson, Robert Vernon
Toledo, Crispin A.

LIMITED DUTY OFFICER (CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS) (653X)

Donado, Paul

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Monday, July 23, 1984*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. WRIGHT].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 5, 1984.

I hereby designate the Honorable JIM WRIGHT to act as Speaker pro tempore on Monday, July 23, 1984.

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

The Lord will give strength unto His people; the Lord will bless His people with peace.—Psalm 29:11.

We recognize, O God, our inadequacy in facing the trials of our world or the pressures of daily life. With the Psalmist of old we implore Your blessing and seek Your gifts of grace. May Your strength give us strength and may Your healing give us healing to do those things that make for peace and harmony in our lives and in the lives of people everywhere. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions on Thursday, July 5, 1984:

H.R. 29. An act to recognize the organization known as the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U.S.A.;

H.R. 3075. An act to amend the Small Business Act to establish a small business computer security and education program, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3169. An act to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to facilitate commerce by the domestic renewable energy industry and related service industries;

H.R. 3825. An act to establish a boundary for the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3922. An act to establish a one-year limitation on the filing of claims for unpaid accounts formerly maintained in the postal savings system;

H.R. 3927. An act for the relief of Kenneth L. Perrin.

H.R. 4170. An act to provide for tax reform and for deficit reduction;

H.R. 4308. An act granting the consent of the Congress to an interstate compact for the preparation of a feasibility study for the development of a system of high-speed intercity rail passenger service;

H.R. 4616. An act to amend the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 to require States to use at least 8 per centum of their highway safety apportionments for developing and implementing comprehensive programs concerning the use of child restraint systems in motor vehicles, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4997. An act to authorize appropriations to carry out the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, for fiscal years 1985 through 1988, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5154. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control and data communications, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5155. An act to establish a system to promote the use of land remote-sensing satellite data, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5174. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code regarding jurisdiction of bankruptcy proceedings, to establish new Federal judicial positions, to amend title 11 of the United States Code, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5404. An act allowing William R. Gianelli to continue to serve as a Member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission after his retirement as an officer of the Department of Defense;

H.R. 5653. An act making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5713. An act making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5740. An act entitled, the "Barrow Gas Field Transfer Act of 1984";

H.R. 5753. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5950. An act to increase the Federal contribution for the quadrennial political party Presidential national nominating conventions;

H.R. 5953. An act to increase the statutory limit on the public debt;

H.J. Res. 544. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning September 2, 1984, as "National School-Age Child Care Awareness Week";

H.J. Res. 555. Joint resolution to designate July 20, 1984, as "Space Exploration Day";

H.J. Res. 566. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning on October 7, 1984, as "National Neighborhood Housing Services Week";

H.J. Res. 567. Joint resolution to designate 1984 as the "Year of the St. Lawrence Seaway" and June 27, 1984, as St. Lawrence Seaway Day";

H.J. Res. 604. Joint resolution to designate July 9, 1984, as "African Refugees Relief Day";

S. 2729. An act for the relief of Jean Willhelm Willrich;

S. 746. An act to establish the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; and

S.J. Res. 306. Joint resolution to proclaim July 10, 1984, as "Food for Peace Day."

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 23, 1984.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5, Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit sealed envelopes received from The White House as follows:

(1) At 3:00 p.m. on Wednesday, July 11, 1984 and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the 14th annual report of the Council on Environmental Quality;

(2) At 11:30 a.m. on Thursday, July 12, 1984 and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the 20th annual report on the Status of the National Wilderness Preservation System;

(3) At 2:20 p.m. on Friday, July 13, 1984 and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the ninth annual report of the Nuclear Regulatory Commisson;

(4) At 2:20 p.m. on Friday, July 13, 1984 and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits a governing international fishery agreement between the U.S. and Denmark and the Faroe Islands; and

(5) At 11:20 a.m. on Friday, July 20, 1984 and said to contain a message from the President wherein he transmits the 12th Special Message under the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 for fiscal year 1984.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. GONZALEZ]. Before referring any messages, the Chair will entertain requests for 1-minute addresses, and the Chair recognizes the distinguished Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico [Mr. CORRADA].

□ 1210

PUBLIC LAW 98-369—DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT OF 1984

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

Mr. CORRADA. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, July 18, President Reagan signed the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-369). Enactment of that law has been described as a necessary first step in our Nation's efforts to cut the huge budget deficit which threatens our economic stability. I am in agreement that urgent action is needed if we are not to continue to mortgage our children's future and to regain a degree of control over the budget.

However, I believe that in our efforts to conclude debate over the Deficit Reduction Act, a grave injustice was done to the U.S. citizens living in Puerto Rico. In seeking to end the program of redistillation of distilled spirits, the Congress went beyond that to place restriction on a fundamental provision in the Puerto Rico Federal Relations Act, the law that regulates relations between the United States and Puerto Rico. That provision, which dates to the early part of this century, provides that all taxes collected under the internal revenue laws of the United States on articles produced in Puerto Rico and transported to the United States shall be covered over to the Treasury of Puerto Rico. The purpose of that provision was to enable the Government of Puerto Rico to provide better services to the people of Puerto Rico in areas such as health, education and housing, among others, since as a territory, Puerto Rico does not participate fully in all Federal programs.

At present, there are only two products—rum and tobacco—on which excise tax is collected by the Federal Government and rebated to Puerto Rico. We, in Puerto Rico, are very proud of the quality of our rum which has been called the best in the world. At present, the revenues derived from the rebate represent 10 percent of the operating budget of the Government of Puerto Rico. Under the provisions of Public Law 98-369, the excise tax on alcohol was increased by $2 per proof gallon to a total of $12.50, effective on October 1, 1985. However, the amount that may be covered over to the Treasury of Puerto Rico is capped at the current level of $10.50 per proof gallon. This action was taken unexpectedly by the Senate Finance Committee without any hearing on the effect of that restriction on the underlying provision in the Puerto Rican Federal Relations Act. If the Congress had determined that a review of that provision in the law was necessary, it should have studied the issue and heard testimony of the need for it to make an informed judgment. Not only has Congress acted unilaterally in amending the Puerto Rican Federal Relations Act (48 USCA section 734) without the consent of the Government of Puerto Rico, it acted without even consulting or listening to Puerto Rican officials before placing a cap on the rebate of excise taxes on rum.

Today, I am introducing legislation to remedy that injustice and to allow Puerto Rico to receive the full amount of the excise tax on rum that is produced in Puerto Rico and shipped to the U.S. mainland.

In the debate over the Deficit Reduction Act, the Congress also eliminated the Cane Neutral Spirits Program which was clearly within the scope of the excise tax cover over provision. Cane neutral spirits is a product of the distillation of cane, after rum has been produced. Thus, it is produced from cane and molasses the same as rum and the excise tax collected on its production should be rebated to Puerto Rico. However, this program was also eliminated during conference. My legislation will reverse that decision and allow the program to continue.

Mr. Speaker, as I stated on the floor when the conference report was brought up for consideration, this is a matter of grave importance to the people of Puerto Rico. I am hopeful that my bill will be the subject of hearings and serious consideration by the Ways and Means Committee. At this time, I would also like to extend my deep appreciation to my good friends and colleagues PETE STARK and CHARLIE RANGEL for their support and help during the debate on the Deficit Reduction Act. Their support was deep and unwavering and I am looking forward to working with them to rectify the injustice that was perpetrated on the people of Puerto Rico.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Monday, July 23, 1984.)

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT ON STATUS OF NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Monday, July 23, 1984.)

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Monday, July 23, 1984.)

GOVERNING INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND DENMARK AND THE FAROE ISLANDS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 98-238)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Monday, July 23, 1984.)

TWELFTH SPECIAL MESSAGE UNDER THE IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL ACT OF 1984—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 98—239)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Commit-

tee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Monday, July 23, 1984.)

WHAT IS JUSTICE?

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

● Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the goal of civil rights legislation is justice for individuals. But very often we forget this simple truth. Robert A. Destro, a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, has addressed the question of justice in the 1980's and I want to bring to the attention of our colleagues his incisive and informed views on the subject.

At this time I wish to insert in the RECORD a speech given by Commissioner Robert A. Destro at the First Annual Human Rights Conference of the Illinois Department of Human Rights in Chicago, on May 18, 1984.

REMARKS OF COMMISSIONER ROBERT A. DESTRO, FIRST ANNUAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE, ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CHICAGO—MAY 18, 1984

Good morning. It is a great honor to have the opportunity to address the First Annual Human Rights Conference this morning, and to be in Chicago. I would like to express my thanks on behalf of the entire Commission to the department and to Ms. Tucker and Mr. Barbosa for inviting a representative of the Commission to give a federal perspective on the theme of the Conference: "Towards a Just Society: The Civil Rights Struggle, Where Are We and Where Are We Going?" Unfortunately you will be hearing me, rather than Ms. Chavez, even though it may be somewhat of a disappointment to those passing out leaflets out front. I am looking forward with great interest to hearing the presentations of both Ms. Wyatt and Mr. McKnight, and to meeting personally with some of you before I return to Washington this afternoon.

I stand before you this morning as one Commissioner, and the views you will hear are my own. As I thought about what to say this morning, I found myself immersed in all kinds of issues. Should I tie the agenda of the Commission—and the recent controversy over its membership—into the broader, overall picture of the civil rights struggles we face today, or speak about broad, traditional policy issues like affirmative action, quotas or fair housing? What about "emerging" civil rights issues such as the impact of laws and regulations on the integrity and structure of poor, minority families who must comply or lose their lifeline, or the increasing isolation of an underclass largely made up of minorities and women with children? All are important issues, and any one would have made a find backdrop against which to present the view from the federal level.

But I decided to take a slightly different approach, and to address the question of "where we are going?" in civil rights from a more philosophical perspective. The reason for my choice of topic is fairly simple: it is difficult to explain where one is going or how one plans to get there as a Commissioner without some explanation of where one is coming from.

As a recently appointed Commissioner I am painfully aware that some of the Commission's actions since January have been controversial. This was expected, for the new appointments were opposed by some—and supported by others—on grounds directly related to our views on specific civil rights issues. But the controversy goes far deeper than differences on discrete issues. It is a symptom of a far more important development in the life of the Commission and the struggle for civil rights generally.

We have come a long way since that day 30 years ago yesterday when Supreme Court finally brought the pernicious doctrine of government-sanctioned separation by race to a well-deserved end. The fact that there is a Commission on Civil Rights, and that there are agencies such as the Human Relations Commission and the department of Human Rights attest to the strength of the commitment of the vast majority of Americans to equal justice under law. This was a commitment which did not exist 30 years ago.

Because we have come so far, and because awareness and sensitivity concerning civil rights issues motivates a desire for even greater strides in the future toward the goal of equality of right and opportunity, the focus of discussion inevitably turns toward the question of the means by which we were to attain our common goals. In 1957, the only answer to pleas for civil rights legislation the Congress could give was to appoint a Commission. The goals were the same as today, but legal means were not made available at the federal level for seven more years.

Today there is, by and large, agreement on the basic goals we wish to attain in the name of civil rights. Likewise, there is no doubt that discrimination and lack of opportunity exists, and the only real questions are how to eliminate them once they are found. Today's struggle then, must be seen as one which focuses on the means to end and remedy discrimination. As a result, the principle question for all concerned is: How do we get to the just society from here?

It is from this perspective that I will speak this morning; for controversy at the federal level is primarily over the types of remedies we will use to solve current problems. The debate over the most controversial of these means to remedy past discrimination—whether the issue is quotas, reparations, program-specific or general federal fund cut-offs, or mandatory school busing—will inevitably lead the debaters into an argument over the justice of the chosen remedy, and its impact on the lives of the innocent individuals who will be affected by its use. So before I launch into a description of the "view" from the federal level, permit me to reflect for the next few minutes on the concepts of "justice" and the "just society."

Those of us who deal with law and human rights issues hear much about "justice": We speak of equal justice, distributive justice, justice in the sense of "fairness", just results, just procedures, and courts of justice. We even refer to the judges of our Supreme Court as "Justices", partly out of respect for their function, and partly to remind them that it is their duty to "do justice" under the law as it is written.

But what is "justice"? If we set aside the special, limiting senses in which we use the term: for example, courts of justice or justice-as-fairness, we are left with a core idea—and an ideal—which energizes all of us who are committed to the cause of human rights. It is this personal sense of justice which is outraged by overt racial or ethnic bigotry, and which is frustrated by its more subtle forms and stratagems. It is this inner sense of justice which angers us when we fear that hard-fought gains in civil rights are threatened by those who do not share our individual sense of justice. And it is the same sense of justice which should sicken us when we hear of persons who should know better attempting to justify the marking of mentally or physically disabled infants for death in the nursery because their disability, together with their race or economic status, might have an allegedly "adverse" effect on the "quality of one's life."

More importantly for the future, however, it is this sense of justice which keeps us looking forward. Forward, towards a just society where the rights of each individual rights are respected, and equality of opportunity without regard to race, sex, creed or origin is a concept as internalized by the body politic as today's commitment to free markets and freedom of speech.

Given this individual sense of justice, what do we mean by it? I suspect that were I to ask each of you to write an essay on "justice", there would be more definitions than there were people in this room. The cause for such a multiplicity of definitions, of course, is that we use the term "justice" to serve many functions in the cause of civil rights. But we rarely take the time to consider what each of us means by it, and to determine whether that personal definition is consistent with the principles of justice enshrined in our Constitution.

So, you say, what is the point? Quite simply, it is that in order to join forces in working toward the common goal of a just society, we must share at least a fundamental understanding of what we mean when we speak of "justice." Why? Because our concept of justice defines not only what we want the just society to look like, but also how it will act, and what methods we will use to get there from here.

In my view, the key element of the just society is the treatment of the individual as we pursue the common good. In fact, the very concept of the "common good" should be synonymous with the good of individuals. Only individuals have both a unique identity and character, as well as the power and potential to develop them fully. A collective such as "society" can absorb the individual and prosper, but it cannot bring about either the all-round flourishing of the individual, or the development of the uniqueness we call "human dignity" when it subordinates individual needs to group desires. It is for this reason that both justice and the common good must be seen as the end results of policies which respect the human potential and dignity of each individual. Both ends and means must be judged by this standard. When it is ignored—even temporarily—for individual or collective reasons, injustices and affronts to individual human dignity take place. Each of you in this room has seen vivid examples of the degree to which human dignity can be affronted by bigotry, discrimination, servitude, violence, hate, and helplessness in the face of events beyond individual control. Far too often these affronts are so widespread in the collective enterprise we know as society that each member of entire races or classes of individuals may feel the pain and frustration that results. But it is important to recall that only an individual can feel pain, and that only an individual is the

subject of rights. Classes or collectives do not.

Viewed from this perspective then, Justice becomes a shorthand term for describing an attitude and mode of behavior which should govern our relationship with all other persons, regardless of race, sex, creed, disability or age. It defines not only the rights of others, but also the duty we owe to each of them regardless of their status. From this duty imposed by justice is derived one of its most critical components: equality. Not a blind equality that ignores human needs and differences, but one which draws from the Aristotelian concept of balance and proportion. An equality of duty to respect the rights and needs of each individual which is imposed on each of us as a condition for claiming equality of rights for ourselves.

How then, does all this relate to the civil rights struggle of the 1980's? And what is this one Commissioner's view from the federal level? It begins with the observation that we are agreed on basic civil rights goals such as equality of opportunity and elimination of both present discrimination and the pervasive present effects of past discrimination. But agreement breaks down beyond this point. If you examine both the record and the rhetoric surrounding present-day civil rights issues—including, I might add, the rhetoric about the appointment of the new Civil Rights Commission itself—you will see a growing debate over the legitimacy of the means we will use to achieve our goals. The outcome of the debate will rest largely on a decision to accept or reject the view taken by the Constitution, Declaration of Independence and laws of this nation that the individual is the repository of human dignity and may not suffer discrimination at the hand of government or private individual on the basis of characteristics he or she cannot control such as race, sex, national origin, age or disability; or on the basis of a characteristic no one has the right to ask you to change: your religion.

It is in this framework that the view from the federal level begins to take shape. We see Congress moving ahead with great speed to amend the major cross-cutting civil rights legislation Title IV, Title IX, Section 504 and the Age Discrimination Act. But there is controversy over the content of the proposed amendments. We see record levels of minority voting and registration, as well as greater numbers of minority and women at all levels of government. But there is controversy over the means to be used to increase those levels. The Commission's agenda is replete with examples of the pressing civil rights issues of the 1980's: comparable worth as a means of acheiving pay equity for women; the growing racism aimed at the Asian-American community; religious discrimination and intolerance; affirmative action in higher education, and voluntary and involuntary methods of school desegregation, to name only a few. Here too, there is controversy over the justice of proposed remedies and the priorities we have set for our studies.

There is much activity at the federal level, and I believe that much of it is moving in a positive direction. We have come far too long a distance legally and morally to change our basic directions in civil rights now, and it is with this in mind that I return to the central concern of this speech: the dignity and value of the individual. For if I have one great concern at the federal level it is with remedies which fail to account for the rights of the individual.

When Linda Brown won her case before the Supreme Court 30 years ago, it was, and still is, rightly seen as a landmark change in social policy. But it was also a victory for individual children—millions of them born and unborn—who will have the opportunity to grow and develop their characters and intellects free of stigma of inferiority which was the legacy of *Dredd Scott* and *Plessy v. Furgesson.* When, shortly after *Brown,* the Supreme Court conceded that "all deliberate speed" was fast enough to eliminate dual systems, we know what happened to the children: many remained in segregated schools. It took over ten years until the order came to eliminate segregation "root and branch". Why? Because group needs took precedence over individual rights.

So too with the debate over school busing. How long will it take us before we look to the educational interests of individual children who are treated like pawns in a chess match over social policy. Is this justice? For whom? A school bus is nothing more than a machine, a tool in an arsenal to improve the quality of education for children. If using buses will improve education do it, and quickly! If not, how can we say we are being just to any child who needs an education to escape a crushing cycle of poverty and substandard academic performance. Let us replace busing as the symbol of civil rights in education and install in its place the original, intended legatee of *Brown* v. *Board of Education:* the child in need of education. First, do justice. Give the individual the tools to change his or her own life and society will change accordingly.

I do not feel that this suggestion is "unjust", but I suspect that there will be some who see an anti-civil rights motive in it. Expressed doubts about the Civil Rights Commission's new majority have reflected a fear that its basic mission to identify problems, and to suggest just and workable solutions has been perverted because its sense of justice is based on individual rather than social needs. This simply is not true. I believe that each member of the new Commission is concerned about discrimination, and this concern is strong and rooted deeply in each individual member's belief that justice as he or she understands it must be done. Definitions may differ over what justice will permit, but the concern and the commitment are the same.

There may well be disagreements over the means to be used to accomplish ultimate justice, and some of those disagreements rest in differences of opinion over the treatment of innocent individuals in the face of long-standing and compelling group demands for race-conscious remedies for those who cannot prove individual grievances. But can we really question the good faith of those who argue that the law cannot tolerate racial or other preferences based on immutable characteristics without doing violence to both the letter and the spirit of justice? Human dignity does not flourish—it suffers—when each person is not treated as a unique, valuable human being. To focus on a group rather than the individual reduces the dignity of both.

So what do we do? How do we solve these pressing problems without doing harm? The problem of present effects of past discrimination that quota plans seek to solve is real, we all know it, and we would have to be blind not to see these effects. But the justice of the means chosen to remedy them can validly be questioned, as the Supreme Court did in *Bakke* When it rejected race-based quotas. Does this mean we give up? No. It means that we must constantly ask ourselves where and how we go from here. We must ask ourselves the hard questions like "what is the difference between a number 1 and a number 7 on a promotion list assuming all are 'qualified' "? We look at the causes of poverty in minority communities, and ask ourselves if some of our pet government education welfare or social programs or licensing schemes might not be a part of the problem rather than part of the cure. We must be willing to face the fact that justice does not permit discrimination as a means to a just end.

If follows then, that with a concerted effort armed at empowering individuals to find and follow their own destiny, the civil rights struggles of the 1980's can be won. But it will not be easy. The "hard" questions must be asked and answered and all answers must take into account the "justice" of proposed remedies as they affect individuals.

The Civil Rights Commission can and must play an important role in this process by focusing its studies on the multiplicity of difficult issues which lurk within seemingly simple issues of "social justice". The justice of the means used is but one of them. In order to play this role and to fulfill our statutory function of advising Congress and the President, we need your help and forthright constructive criticism. If you do not share the same ideal of justice as we, then tell us, and admit your starting point. The issues are far to important to allow discussion to remain at the semantic level.

Certainly these meager suggestions raise more questions than they were ever intended to answer, but that is one of my functions as a Commissioner. The viewpoint of this Commissioner on the theme of the Conference, however, is clear: If we are to reach our goal of the just society, we must empower each individual to reach out for his or her own destiny. We must assure that individual human dignity does not ever take a back seat to social needs. We must be frank about our reasons for any subordination of the individual person, whether the individual is a black women, a hispanic child, a Jewish immigrant, or a Polish grandmother. Even the ubiquitous white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant male has the right to equal treatment under the law. It's all a question of balancing our need and our desire for justice against the fundamental principle that all of us, men and women, are created equal and stand before God and our fellow humans with an equal claim for mutual respect and cooperation in the tasks of life. When all of us internalize that truth, so eloquently stated as an ideal by the Declaration of Independence and as a rule of conduct by the Constitution, we will be far along the road toward attaining a just society.

Thank you.●

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

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

Mr. GINGRICH. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take some time today, and a little time later on this week to talk about the period between the two conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties and to talk about some of the lessons of the Democratic Convention and

some of the challenges, I think, to the Republican Convention.

The Democrats had a very enthusiastic and a very effective convention last week, and I think every Member of this House has to feel some sense of pride that a fellow Member, the gentlewoman from New York [Ms. FERRARO], has been chosen to be the Vice Presidential nominee of the Democrats.

There were some superb speeches made last week; most notably by Governor Cuomo in the keynote address; later by Reverend Jackson, by Senator HART, and the acceptance speeches by Mr. Mondale and Ms. FERRARO. In addition, the Democrats adopted a platform.

What fascinated me in watching the performance is one of the central problems in American Government. That is, how do we have a campaign in which we can talk about certain key ideas and we can talk about certain basic problems and opportunites facing America in a way that the American people have an increased sense of understanding, and an increased ability to govern themselves.

I was struck as I listened to a great deal of the emotion, very powerful, very effective emotion, which came out of San Francisco: That there are two branches of populism; two great traditions of populism in America. There is a tradition characterized by William Jennings Bryan in the 1890's of a populism of demagoguery, a populism which exaggerates, distorts, and even, on occasion, deceives. Which makes up its facts, which picks very selectively its version of reality.

I should go on and say that that kind of populism gave populism a bad name. That the word populist has all too often come to mean an ignorant player on emotions. That, in a sense, to be a populist has been a negative in modern government.

However, there is an earlier and deeper tradition of populism. The populism of James Madison, of Thomas Jefferson, of Benjamin Franklin. That populism was best characterized by James Madison in a statement which is on the Madison Building of the Library of Congress, in which he said:

> Knowledge shall forever govern ignorance. And a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which only knowledge gives.

□ 1220

I would like to repeat that quote because I think it is so central to how we should wage the campaign this fall, and it is a quote I intend to use often and I fear some of my colleagues may grow tired of it:

> Knowledge shall forever govern ignorance and a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which only knowledge gives.

The tradition of Madison and Jefferson and Franklin led, in its most eloquent example, to the Federalist Papers, possibly the most stunning intellectual document ever written by practicing politicians to explain a current political problem. The Federalist Papers are legitimately and honorably classics.

So, in the tradition of that more informed and more information-oriented populism, I would like to talk about where the two parties are and where America is and what some of our problems are as we face this fall. We are at, I think, a great turning point, a turning point which some of us have characterized as a choice between a liberal welfare state and a conservative opportunity society. The turning point, I think, made a serious step in the correct direction of choice last week when the National Democratic Party picked a liberal welfare state candidate for President, a liberal welfare state candidate for Vice President, adopted a liberal welfare state platform, and heard a series of eloquent speeches, all of them basically by liberal welfare state advocates.

When the Republicans go to Dallas, it is my hope that in our convention we will offer as clear a choice, as firm a set of opportunities to look to the future.

But what troubled me coming out of San Francisco, and what I think will make it extremely difficult to have a fair and legitimate and serious effort at self-government this fall was the quality of language, the strong demagogic statements, the incendiary rhetoric. It was fascinating. In his superb keynote address, Governor Cuomo said, and I quote:

> We must answer our opponents' polished and appealing rhetoric with a more telling reasonableness and rationality. We must win this case on the merits. We must get the American people to look past the glitter, beyond the showmanship, to the reality of the hard substance of things and we will do it not so much with speeches that sound good as with speeches that are good and sound, not so much with speeches that will bring people to their feet as with speeches that bring people to their senses.

I think that phrase, that pledge, that appeal to rationality is exactly right. At its best, campaigns in America should be between two toughly reasoned, well argued, passionately believed versions of the future, but they should be based on a sound, rational, logical argument.

I had in that sense three concerns with the Democrats in San Francisco. First, that again and again their facts were simply wrong; second, that their analogies tended to be misleading; and third, that in some instances I do not understand where on this planet they get their information, or what world they think they are dealing with.

Let me begin first with their facts, and my focus today on Governor Cuomo's keynote address and on the platform.

Governor Cuomo said, and I quote, "There are more poor than ever."

That is simply not true, period. That statement is absolutely false. If it were true, Ronald Reagan should be impeached, not just defeated. But it is not true, and there is no reasonable argument or defense for the statement by Governor Cuomo, "There are more poor than ever." It is simply not true.

He went on to say:

> There are ghettos where thousands of young people without a job or an education give their lives away to drug dealers every day.

That is true, and we on the Republican side in this House have been fighting for over a year to bring the President's crime bill to the floor to be able to stop precisely what Governor Cuomo was complaining about. If he has a complaint about the fact that, as he correctly said, there are thousands of young people giving their lives away to drug dealers every day, he should have taken that complaint up on the floor of the convention with the Democratic leadership of the House because it is the liberal Democratic leadership of the House, one of whose Members is now the Vice Presidential nominee, who have in fact stopped the President's efforts to pass a crime bill that would make it harder for drug dealers to corrupt and addict our children.

Governor Cuomo went on to make an excellent analogy of the wagon train and to make some fairly harsh statements about Republicans. But I found his analogy about a wagon train interesting because I have recently been reading Bernard DeVoto's great study of 1848. Bernard DeVoto was one of the great historians of the American West, so I happened to have been reading about wagon trains.

It occurred to me, the question I would ask of any liberal Democrat who would talk about wagon trains is: Show me a wagon train that had food stamps. Show me a wagon train that had able-bodied adults who were not working. Show me a wagon train that dealt with its criminals while allowing them to wander around committing new crimes. Show me a wagon train that taxed the productive in order to subsidize people who did not want to do a day's work.

I think that the case for welfare reform is precisely made by his example of a wagon train. Further, I would say to him the overwhelming majority of wagon trains prayed, yet the Democratic leadership of this House will not let us bring up a voluntary prayer-in-school amendment. On the liberal Democratic wagon train presumably they would outlaw prayer unless it was private and covert.

So I would say also, wagon trains that survived tended to be tough minded, disciplined, hard working, and well armed. They resembled Ronald Reagan's defense budget far more than Walter Mondale's. They understood the world they were moving into as dangerous.

Finally, pioneers who were successful, who survived, always thought about the future and always invested in a better future. They did not tax away the present in order to subsidize fun and games but, instead, they worked very, very diligently to improve their lot.

In that setting, I would suggest to Governor Cuomo, choosing the wagon train is the worst possible analogy for a liberal Democrat. Wagon trains involve too much hard work, too much individual initiative, too much risk taking, too many entrepreneurs and, in fact, involve precisely the kind of things that supply side advocates have been talking about.

He went on to talk about Franklin Roosevelt, and I think, frankly, that Franklin Roosevelt deserves to be talked about. He was a great President. He did many things for this country. But then Governor Cuomo, in a moment of excess says, speaking of the American people:

> For nearly 50 years we have carried them all to new levels of comfort and security and dignity, even affluence.

I think the verb there is very, very important.

□ 1230

I have two complaints about this sentence, and I will repeat it: "For nearly 50 years we carried them all to new levels of comfort and security and dignity, even affluence." I have two objections. The first is that nothing can teach you more about liberal Democrats than the verb he uses. What arrogance for the Democrat leadership to say, "We carried them."

My impression, growing up in a working family, growing up in a family that included steelworkers, union members, blue-collar workers, is that the American people worked their way to new levels of comfort and security and dignity, even affluence. My impression is that an awful lot of Americans worked all day and went to school at night to get ahead. My impression is that an awful lot of Americans gave up a six-pack of beer or gave up a vacation or gave up a new suit in order to save the money to get ahead. My impression is that it was not the liberal Democratic Party leadership that "carried them." If anything, it is just the opposite. It is the American people who have carried the Government, not the Government which has carried the American people.

So in that sense this one sentence, it seems to me, gives us as clear a distinction between the two parties as you could ask for, and it is no wonder that 3 nights later Walter Mondale promised to raise taxes. If liberal Democrats honestly believe that it is the Government and the Democratic Party that has carried the American people, no wonder they think they have the right to raise taxes; they are just taking back what they carried the American people to get.

On the other hand, if you believe, as I do and as most Republicans do, and particularly as populist Republicans do, that the American people work very hard for what they have and that they deserve the right to protect their take-home pay, then there are very good reasons why the American people should question whether Government deserves their money more than their families do. I think in that setting that Governor Cuomo's keynote speech gave us a far deeper insight into what is basically wrong with the liberal Democratic Party and the liberal welfare state when he points out to us that they "carried us to new levels."

But, second, it is simply not true to say that 1980, under Carter-Mondale, was a peak of affluence in the American Nation. The American people reached their peak of personal affluence under John F. Kennedy and in the early years of Lyndon Johnson when they were practicing precisely the Reaganomics approach of cutting taxes and increasing the productivity of the economy. From 1965 to 1980 the real take-home pay of working Americans dropped. Taxes went up, inflation went up as prices rose, and people were pushed into higher tax brackets, and one of the reasons the Carter-Mondale ticket was defeated in 1980 was that Governor Cuomo is wrong. The average working American had a deep sense in 1980 that they had less money, they had less of a future, they had less of an opportunity, and they had less take-home pay, and that in fact the good ideas of Franklin Roosevelt and the very important concepts of the New Deal had become obsolete, worn out, wrong-headed, and terribly expensive big Government bureaucracy and high taxation by the time of the Carter-Mondale administration. And there is not a single mention, either in the keynote speech or in the other speeches I will talk about or in the platform, of the level of economic decay and pain the Carter-Mondale administration brought us to. In fact, it shows up next when Governor Cuomo discovers the deficit.

It is fascinating to me, as a conservative and someone who has been active for 24 years now since I was a high school student saying that deficits are bad, to suddenly in the last 2 years finding liberal Democrats discovering deficits. It is a little bit like a large whiskey company discovering alcoholism. Suddenly liberal Democrats who believe in big Government, who love big Government, who pass every big Government program, who vote for every big Government bill, who believe deeply in spending, suddenly get up and say, "My goodness, there is a deficit." And fascinatingly, enough, the deficit is always Ronald Reagan's.

Now, there are two things totally wrong with arguing that the deficit is Reagan's. The first is that it is unconstitutional. There can be no spending in America, in the Government, that does not pass the House of Representatives. Yet the liberal Democrats have the speakership, the liberal Democrats have control of the House, the liberal Democrats have control of the committees, and the liberal Democrats control the calendar, and yet they say or they suggest that it is the President's deficit. Let me quote from Governor Cuomo: "the President's deficit." That is just constitutionally not true; it is not possible. We would have to be a dictatorship for it to be the President's deficit.

But there is a second reason, and, frankly, it is one that personally irritates me. I was 11 years old when the Democratic Party took over the House of Representatives. They have controlled it every single year since I was 11. I recognize that, with my gray hair and everything, that is a long time ago. I am now 41. So for 30 years the Democratic Party has owned the House of Representatives. They have controlled every committee, they have controlled the calendar, and for every single day for 30 years they have had somebody sitting up here in the Speaker's chair, every day for 30 years, and then they turn to those of us who are younger populist Republicans and say to us that the deficit is our fault. They built the welfare state, they created the spending machine, they passed the regulations, and they passed the appropriations, and then to turn to us and say, "Oh, by the way, all of this mess is yours" is a little bit like a guy who starts an avalanche and then blames the guy at the bottom of the hill for the snowfall.

No; it is not the President's deficit. While the President might have done more to stop it, the fact is that for a conservative President dealing with a Democratic House of Representatives, he has shown more courage than anyone in the news media would have thought 4 years ago. The fact is that it is precisely the liberal Democrats who celebrated in San Francisco who have only one answer to the deficit.

Just remember, any time you hear a liberal Democrat say, "deficit," they mean "tax increase," and at least Walter Mondale is totally honest. His answer to big Government spending is big Government taxes. He wants to rush us right back to the Carter-Mondale tradition of biting into your take-home pay so that you and I do not

have enough money to spend for ourselves and so that we can then be turning to Government, which will now be huge, to get back from the Government the money they took from us in our take-home pay.

Now, I find when I go around to folks, when I go around even to high school kids, kids who are now working and who have had money taken out of their paycheck, and I say to them, "How many of you want me to raise your taxes so we can buy more welfare state, so we can buy more Washington bureaucracy, so we can have more red tape?" I do not get very many hands raised, because the average American says, "Wait a second. Washington is a city of bureaucracy. Washington is filled with waste."

We just had a General Accounting Office report that said that $2 billion out of the $12 billion spent on food stamps is fraud. And the average American says, "Well, now, wait a second. Why don't you save the $2 billion instead of continuing to run a very wasteful welfare state and raise my taxes?"

Most Americans feel that if money is going to be wasted, maybe they ought to waste it themselves instead of giving it to the Government to waste for them.

And I would say also that that applies to the Pentagon. When people read about a $400 hammer their attitude is that maybe we ought to reform procurement to buy $9 hammers instead of raising an extra $381 from the American people.

When Walter Mondale does not pay any attention to cutting waste and fraud, does not pay any attention to reorganizing the Government, ridicules the President's efforts to hold down spending, promises $45 to $50 billion in new spending for special interest groups while he wins the nomination, and then turns around, with that record of big spending, big Government spending, and big promises, and says, "Oh, by the way, I am going to be honest with you. I am going to raise your taxes," I think at least he is letting the American people choose.

If you want a liberal welfare state that has massive tax increases taken from your take-home pay, if you want less take-home pay, you have a candidate for President, and his name is Walter Mondale.

Now, Governor Cuomo goes on—and I have to say that I have the greatest admiration for the chutzpah which seems to be built into professional Democratic politicians—and having given a brilliant, emotional, impassioned, classic attack speech, he blames Ronald Reagan for "incendiary rhetoric." I could not quite believe it when I went back and reread the text of Governor Cuomo's speech. After beating up on Republicans and after beating up on President Reagan, saying wild, almost hysterical things, he then attacks Reagan for "incendiary rhetoric."

Just let me read part of his quote here. He says that the world is more dangerous—and he is blaming Reagan now—and that Reagan has done this "by escalating into a frenzy the nuclear arms race."

Now, it takes a liberal Democratic world view to blame Ronald Reagan for the nuclear arms race. The Soviet Union has been putting three SS-20 missiles a week into Eastern Europe. Those are theater-level nuclear missiles. The Soviet Union has been building up its forces inside the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is apparently planning to test its third new model of intercontinental ballistic missile in violation of some agreements we have.

□ 1240

All President Reagan has done is fulfill promises made by Jimmy Carter. It was President Carter who proposed building the MX. It was President Carter who proposed putting the Pershing II in Western Europe at the request of our allies.

In great elections held in Germany, in France, in Britain, the parties which favor the United States and NATO putting missiles into Europe to protect Europe have won, and yet in this setting it is Ronald Reagan, according to Governor Cuomo, who escalates to a frenzy the nuclear arms race.

There seems to be a habit among liberal Democrats, as Senator GOLDWATER recalls, to blame America first. Whatever happens in the world, blame America first.

I was in a call-in show last night and a man called in and said, "The Reagan administration rigged the shooting down of the Korean airliner by the Soviets in order to pass a defense budget in the Congress."

And I am serious, my colleague from Pennsylvania is laughing, but he said, "I don't know how they managed the timing, but it was brilliant that they were able to manipulate the Soviets into shooting down a Korean airliner just the weekend before the Congress voted on the defense budget."

Now, aside from the savagery of suggesting that an American President would kill almost 300 innocent civilians flying in an airliner to pass a bill, the insanity of believing that the peaceful, harmless, Soviet Union was tricked by the militaristic aggressive Americans into shooting down a Korean airliner, you know, is almost outside the bounds of reason.

How do you talk to people like that? I mean, their version of the world would have blamed Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill for World War II because they scared Adolf Hitler.

How do you deal with people who have that kind of a world view, and yet elected Democratic politicians foster that belief? It was a liberal Democrat in this House who said in effect last year that the Soviets had to shoot down the Korean airliner because after all we threatened the Soviet Union so they were afraid and they had no other choice, and it was a New York Democrat who said that.

Consider this statement from Governor Cuomo:

> We give money to Latin American governments that murder nuns and then lie about it.

Now, I want to repeat that sentence because it is so totally untrue, that if politicians were subject to libel suits, Governor Cuomo could be sued: "We give money to Latin American governments that murder nuns and then lie about it."

I presume he is referring to the tragic killing of four nuns in El Salvador, who were not killed by the Government of El Salvador, whose murderers under considerable pressure from this Congress and from the Reagan administration were ultimately brought to justice, were tried and convicted.

Is there any mention in here about the fact that it was a free democratic Government of El Salvador that forced those men to go to trial? No.

Is there any indication in here that it was a free democratic Government of El Salvador that worked with the United States to try to clean up the police force of El Salvador? No.

Is there any sign in here that there are far fewer deaths in El Salvador under Ronald Reagan than there were under Jimmy Carter? No.

Instead, what you have is an absolutely false, vicious statement, that Governor Cuomo should have been ashamed for putting in a keynote address.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GINGRICH. I would be glad to yield.

Mr. WALKER. I think it is also important to note that while he was using that as an indictment of Ronald Reagan, the nuns were killed during the Carter administration and not during the Reagan administration and in fact it was the Carter administration that decided to put military aid into El Salvador following the murder of the nuns in that country, so that even the indictment of Ronald Reagan, let alone as the gentleman points out the indictment of the Government of El Salvador, even the indictment of Ronald Reagan is just wrong on all counts.

Mr. GINGRICH. Let me understand this. It was under Carter-Mondale that the nuns were killed and it was a Carter-Mondale administration deci-

sion to go ahead and continue and in fact to increase the financing of the El Salvadoran Government in an effort to stop the Communist efforts that were coming in from Nicaragua?

Mr. WALKER. The gentleman is absolutely correct. That is the real historic pattern and the Reagan administration has simply followed on in El Salvador the policies that were begun under Carter-Mondale. The 55 advisers that are in there are advisers that were originally committed under the Carter-Mondale administration and it was also the Carter-Mondale administration that decided to put military aid into El Salvador in the first place, another policy which this administration has continued.

So Governor Cuomo in trying to indict Ronald Reagan is in fact doing a devastating indictment of the man who ultimately became the nominee of the party.

Mr. GINGRICH. Well, it is interesting that there was apparently no indication in the Mondale camp to correct this speech. Presumably they saw the speech in advance.

Mr. WALKER. In fact, I saw one television reporter try to raise the question with somebody from the Mondale camp and it was shrugged off as being just kind of nonsense, that we do not even want to discuss that kind of thing.

Mr. GINGRICH. Well, I think the gentleman is raising exactly the point I wanted to start today and continue with during this 3-week break between the conventions.

It is a very hard thing to say and I know many of our colleagues will be very upset with me for saying it, but the fact is the Democrats have gotten into a habit recently of making up whatever statement will help them at that moment, without any reference to facts, without any reference to historical reality, without any reference to the world they live in.

This San Francisco convention was a classic example. Let me continue.

Again, this is in a speech which he argues should be calm and rational.

He goes onto say:

> Our policy, our foreign policy drifts with no real direction other than in hysterical commitment to an arms race that leads nowhere if we are lucky and if we are not, it could lead us to bankruptcy or war.

Now, I would suggest that this summarizes the central weakness of the liberal Democratic foreign policy. Arms races do not lead to war. In fact, there is a recent study out that looked at arms races over the centuries. Arms races are started by countries that are afraid of each other, sometimes for good reason.

Was it the British arms buildup in 1938 and 1939 that led to World War II and therefore were they responsible for Adolf Hitler having started World War II?

Was it the American naval buildup that led to World War II in the Pacific?

Can you really make a strong case that with the Russians invading Afghanistan, with the Iranians becoming more and more powerful, with the North Vietnamese launching offensives in Southeast Asia, with the Cubans in Nicaragua establishing a Communist base and efforts by the Communists to establish satellites or colonies in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, that it is an hysterical American commitment to an arms race that is the problem?

In other words, it is not the Russians. There are no real dangers in the world, except that Ronald Reagan likes weapons; but then the gall of the next statement:

> Of course, we must have a strong defense. Of course, Democrats are for a strong defense.

Let me just say, as somebody who serves in this House of Representatives, that is baloney, There is no "of course" to it. There are a large number of Democrats who do not believe in a strong defense and if you do not believe that, you can look at the voting record right here on the House floor. There are some Democrats who have never in their entire career voted for a defense bill. There are other Democrats who systematically voted for every weakening amendment. There are some Democrats, conservatives and moderates, who are for a strong defense. There are other Democrats, moderate liberals, who are for the strongest defense they have to have, but there are a heck of a lot of liberal Democrats who are for a very weak defense indeed.

He goes on to say:

> Now we have no real commitment to our friends or to our ideals, not to human rights, not to the refuseniks, not to Sakharov.

That has got to be one of the most incredible sentences about foreign policy I have ever read. Remember, Governor Cuomo's party is in the process of nominating a Vice-Presidential nominee who had voted for the Studds amendment which would in effect have required pulling out of Central America.

The liberal Democratic leadership in the House is against any kind of pressure covertly on Nicaragua, has been willing to weaken our position in Central America, and to suggest that it is Reagan who has no real commitment to our friends after the 3½ years of fighting with the liberal Democrats in the Congress to be able to help the European allies, to be able to help people in the Middle East, to be able to help our friends in Central America, to suggest that we have no commitment to the refusniks and to Sakharov, when it is the Reagan administration which has been putting active pressure on the Soviets or the liberal Democrats passed paper resolutions, it takes a pretty good bit of gall to write and deliver that sentence.

□ 1250

Let me go deeper.

Mr. WALKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GINGRICH. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALKER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Is it not true that much of the incendiary rhetoric that was referred to in the course of the Democratic Convention by a number of speakers is, in fact, the very language that the President has used in order to point out the kind of things that are happening in the Soviet Union, the human rights violations, the problems that led to a Sakharov being put in virtual isolation and prison, that it is precisely because Ronald Reagan says those kinds of things that the Democrats call that an attempt to raise fears and undercut our ability to deal with the Soviets. Yet, then they want to turn around and blame him for the fact that Sakharov has not been freed.

It seems to me that once again they have a double standard that is completely irrelevant in the real world.

Mr. GINGRICH. I think you are exactly right, and I think that it is again part of the process of I think almost total irresponsibility in managing to focus only on the United States as though we were the primary problem in the world.

He goes on again, talking about what Democrats believe, and he says:

> We proclaim as loudly as we can the utter insanity of nuclear proliferation and the need for a nuclear freeze, if only to affirm the simple truth that peace is better than war because life is better than death.

Obviously there is an enormous threat to nuclear proliferation. Obviously it is frightening to all of us to imagine a Khomeini in Iran or a Qadhafi in Libya with nuclear weapons.

The question is in the real world how do you get there? How do you negotiate? How do you talk it out? How do you have real things happen?

Under the Carter-Mondale foreign policy, a policy of weakness and appeasement, the Soviets so misunderstood what the United States stood for that they invaded Afghanistan thinking we did not matter. The Iranians so misunderstood what the United States stood for that they took over an American Embassy and held it for over a year becasue they thought we did not matter. The Communists extended their grip in Nicaragua and refused to hold the free elections that they had promised and began a guerrilla war in El Salvador.

The North Vietnamese Communists extended their fighting throughout Cambodia.

Under the Carter-Mondale administration American weakness led to more death, not more life. It led to more slavery, not more freedom. It led to the horrors we are now seeing in Afghanistan where literally thousands and thousands of people have been killed.

So I would suggest that the issue is not whether you are for life or death. In a speech that was ostensibly rational, that is an incredibly emotional option. The question is how do you achieve life. Do you achieve life through weakness, through appeasement, through avoiding any kind of confrontation under any circumstances, or do you achieve life through strength, through purposefulness and by clearly communicating what you stand for to your competitors?

Finally, two last points. A brief one, Governor Cuomo referred to "the last 4 years of stagnation."

Again, that simply is not true. We are in the middle of a recovery which is the strongest job recovery in post-World War II America. We have created by now I believe the figure is in excess of 7 million new jobs. We are at a point where unemployment has dropped lower than it was when the Carter-Mondale administration left office and we have done it without rekindling the fires of inflation.

You can read all of Governor Cuomo's speech, all of the speeches at the Democratic National Convention and it is as though there was never a Carter-Mondale administration. You will never hear a single Democrat get up and talk proudly of the 21-percent interest rates under Carter-Mondale. You will never hear a single Democrat get up and talk proudly about the 13-percent inflation that was destroying the American economy under Carter-Mondale. You will never hear a single Democrat get up and talk proudly about the collapse of the American Midwest under Carter-Mondale.

It was under Carter-Mondale that the auto industry collapsed. It was under Carter-Mondale that the steel industry collapsed. Michigan, Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Buffalo, New York, all of those areas decayed under Carter-Mondale.

Now the recovery is finally starting and Governor Cuomo has the gall to suggest, to say flatly that it is the last 4 years that have been stagnation. Oh, no, that is simply not true.

We took over an absolute disaster in the beginning of 1981. The Carter-Mondale legacy of high taxation, high interest rates, high inflation had crushed the American economy. In the last 3 years we have gotten our house in order well enough that we now have a strong, solid recovery and some people are even beginning to suggest that that recovery might go on into 1985 and 1986 and beyond.

And if we have sound fiscal policies and we do not raise taxes massively like Mondale is promising, I think that recovery may go on.

Mr. WALKER. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. GINGRICH. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. WALKER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I think it is well to point out that as we are speaking on the floor this afternoon, this is a day when we had an announcement that the economy's growth during the 2d quarter was at a level far higher than anybody had predicted, that the economy grew at a 7.5-percent annualized level during the 2d quarter.

Once again, all of the so-called experts and pundits were totally shocked by the growth of the economy.

The gentleman is absolutely correct in stating that many people now believe that the economy is going to continue to be robust throughout the rest of this year and into the next year, that both business and consumer spending are at a remarkably high level, which means that more and more people are going to be put to work. So the Democrats are not going to want to talk about 7.5 percent unemployment under the Carter-Mondale administration either. The point is that throughout the Democratic Convention we heard a lot of talk about the fact that this was only a temporary recovery. That was the way in which they characterized the present state of affairs to get the problem of good economic news off their back.

They said, well, it may look good right now but we all know that it is going to look awfully bad in a matter of just a few weeks or a few months.

The fact is that the figures out just today show that to be a falsehood as well. We have a recovery which is proceeding very, very robustly and can be expected to carry forth for a number of months ahead.

I thank the gentleman for yielding again.

Mr. GINGRICH. I think the gentleman's point is correct. Maybe one of the reasons they kept talking about the temporary recovery was because they knew Mondale was going to promise a massive tax increase. And maybe their entire strategy is if they win they will prove Reagan was not succeeding by taxing the American public so heavily that we resume the Carter-Mondale tradition of economic collapse. And they may know something that you and I do not know.

Mr. WALKER. If the gentleman would yield further, if Mondale is not elected we can assume that the House of Representatives will try to impose those taxes anyhow to try to stem off the recovery. They are not about to lose an election and then allow this recovery to go on. They have been trying to get those taxes increased around here ever since you and I have been here.

I do not find Walter Mondale's statement at all out of line with what we have heard constantly on this floor. All we ever hear from the Democrats on the floor is to cut the deficit by raising taxes, and that is entirely consistent with the party policies that we have seen around here.

Mr. GINGRICH. It is fascinating to read all of their talk about the deficit. They say in their platform "We oppose the artificial and rigid constitutional restraint of a balanced budget amendment."

In other words, the one thing the American people have rallied to, which is clearly the liberal Democrats in the House are not going to balance the budget, and therefore we should pass a constitutional amendment, the one thing that we could vote on this year that would genuinely constrain us, they are not going to be for. The one thing that the American people do not want, which is the massive tax increases they are for.

Mr. WALKER. Is the gentleman saying that in the party platform which supposedly expresses traditional American values that the Democratic Party came out against a balanced budget?

Mr. GINGRICH. The Democratic Party specifically is opposed to a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget.

Mr. WALKER. Which you and I know is absolutely essential if we are ever going to effect the discipline which will allow this House and even our brethren in the other body to get to the point that we will approve a balanced budget and have a balanced budget as a part of the operational mechanism of the Government.

Mr. GINGRICH. It is absolutely fascinating if you look at the combined deficit figures and the Federal Government on the one hand and the State and local governments on the other, living in the same country with the same economy that at the present time State and local governments, most of which have a limit on how much they can spend, are running a massive surplus, something like $70 billion or $80 billion in surplus while the Federal Government, which has no limit on what it can spend, is running a deficit.

□ 1300

Now the lesson I would learn from that is that a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget would force precisely the changes which the liberal Democrats claim they favor but, in fact, are absolutely

opposed to in terms of constitutional reform.

Mr. WALKER. I think if the gentleman will yield further, it is important to recognize that many of those States now running massive surpluses were running massive deficits under the Carter-Mondale administration.

It was not really deficit, they say they simply did not have surpluses and were having to raise taxes in order to keep those budgets balanced because with the economic downturn they found themselves in dire economic straits.

They have been beneficiaries of the growth taking place in the economy; it has produced surpluses in their treasuries because they have the restraint of a balanced budget.

If we would proceed to have the kind of growth within the country that would then get reflected in the Federal budget with us disciplining ourselves through a balanced budget, we too could have surpluses just like they are seeing across the country but it will not be seen so long as the Democrats in this House continue to prepare appropriation bills that spend every dime that we take in, plus some, plus all of the money that we get extra that is achievable because of the growth.

Mr. GINGRICH. I think the gentleman is exactly right. I want to in that sense draw a distinction here between words which are cheap and the passionate oratory which came out of San Francisco about deficits and the fact about this House floor.

Liberal Democrats on the House floor vote again and again for more spending. They are consistently ranked by the National Taxpayers Union as big spenders, they have a habit and the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee certainly fits this pattern; the record is clear that for all their talk about deficits what they mean when they say deficit is they are going to raise our taxes.

They do not mean they are going to control spending; they do not mean they are going to reform waste; they mean they are going to raise taxes.

Mr. WALKER. By far the best example of that was the other day when we had a very unusual event, when our colleague from California, Mr. LUNGREN, came to the floor and said there was a $20 million item down in a bill to build a Federal building out in his district that was not needed.

He said we do not need the building. He offered an amendment to take it out, saying, "Let's get rid of this building and save at least $20 million." The liberal Democrats lined up and voted in favor of a building that the Congressman from the district said was not needed and he did not want.

Mr. GINGRICH. You are right. It is probably a classic case in American government in that here you had a gentleman who actually got up and said, "The Government wants to build a building in my district. Far from wanting the pork barrel I have looked at it, I do not think we need it, I am willing to give it up. I will go home and take the heat, we can save $20,000,000."

At which point the liberal Democrats said, "Oh, my goodness, don't do that; build it even if you don't need it, build it now." I thought it a classic case. If someone studies the voting record on that particular amendment, they will discover that virtually every liberal Democrat who runs around worrying about the deficit, voted in favor of spending that extra $20 million even over the opposition of the man whose district the building would be put in.

Let me finally turn to, I thought, a beautiful section Governor Cuomo had about the family. He said, "The idea of family, mutuality, the sharing of benefits and burdens for the good of all." He went on to say, "We believe we must be the family of America."

Now, I want to make a clear case and we hope in the near future to spend more time on this and Congresswoman BOBBY FIEDLER of Los Angeles has done some tremendous work in this area as has Bruce Chapman down at the White House, former Director of the Budget.

Let me make this case, because just as I think in his earlier assertion that it was Democrats in Government who had carried Americans to new levels of affluence, Governor Cuomo stated more than he meant to.

Liberal Democrats genuinely believe in the Government as the replacement for the family, that in fact the Government can step in and do for the family what the family cannot do for itself; that in fact the Government in the end is better than the family, that when in doubt it is the Government bureaucracy and not the family which should make the decisions.

The result is stronger and stronger Government and weaker and weaker families.

It is a frightening thing to realize that for example last year for one group of Americans only 45 percent of their children were born into homes that had fathers living there, only 45 percent.

It is a frightening thing to realize that the welfare state has lured more and more young girls into pregnancy while teenagers, has given them free housing, free food stamps, free medical care, but left them trapped. It is a frightening thing to look at the statistics on the impact of the welfare state on the whole concept of the family.

And it is no accident that Walter Mondale, when he was a Senator in the early 1970's, did a great deal to pass the kind of Government liberal welfare state bureaucracy which cripples and ultimately erodes and indeed destroys the family.

The challenge I would raise is simple: While those of us who want to build a conservative opportunity society believe in the family, the liberal welfare state advocates, liberal Democrats believe in the Government as family, believe in the Government as nurturer, believe in the Government as the agency to take over and ultimately to preside over things which historically the family did.

And in the near future I hope to have the time to bring to the House's attention the pioneering work done by Congresswoman FIEDLER and by Mr. Chapman and the recent writing by a number of scholars which proves conclusively that one of the byproducts of the liberal welfare state is to separate males from their responsibility; to encourage male irresponsibility, and as a result to encourage female deprivation, because again and again it is the male who walks off and it is the female who is left behind with the children.

And the hard lesson we are learning, which I fear Governor Cuomo had not yet learned, is that the Government and the State are not a substitute for a real family; that no matter how many bureaucrats you hire, no matter how many agencies you set up, no matter how many free goods and services you create, they do not replace the family; that there are spiritual, mental, moral things, goods, attitudes, behaviors which would come only from a family environment and the destruction of the family in that setting by the welfare state and the encouragement of more and more young people to end up in situations where they are trapped, where the children will grow up without their fathers, where the fathers are taught to be irresponsible and where the mothers are being trapped into proverty; is a direct consequence of liberal welfare state ideas which in the end did not work.

I have personally recently had two different public housing authorities from two different towns in my district tell me of young girls who walked in and said, "We want to live in your housing authority." And they were told, "Well, you have no children, you have no family; you would be very far down on the waiting list." And both housing authority directors told me in separate stories the girls promptly laughed and said, "We know how to go to the top of the waiting list." And they said, "What do you mean?" And the girls said, "It is simple, if we get pregnant and we have no father you have to give us housing."

Those stories sound incredible. I have permission and will bring to the floor later letters from the housing directors citing the date, not using the name of the young ladies but saying,

"What can we do when the liberal welfare state of Carter-Mondale, of Governor Cuomo, creates an environment in which 14-, 15-, and 16-year-old girls are learning through the grapevine that if you want to move out of your house and away from your mom and your dad, if you want to go out and be on your own and be an important person, if you want to get away from all those nasty teachers in the high school, all you got to do is get pregnant and the Government will take care of you."

Lest you think I exaggerate, as I said a few minutes ago, the level of male irresponsibility has gone up dramatically. It has tripled for some American groups in the last 20 years.

That is really what we are talking about. We are not talking about the child, we are not talking about the mother. We are saying that the welfare state now encourages the father to leave his children behind and wander off.

And to do so as often as he can find somebody interested. And the rest of us take care of them. But it does not work. It does not work because money and food stamps and public housing and free health care are not the same as a real family and in the end, it traps the woman. She grows up with three or four children without a high school degree, without a job, without any work experience and suddenly at 25 we have a single head-of-household female, a mom with no helper and she is not employable and we have a whole new set of opportunities for the welfare state to begin to try to correct the problem the welfare state created.

□ 1310

And so when Governor Cuomo says that the Democrats see the family in this sense we believe we must be the family of America, he is precisely wrong because Government cannot be the family of America. The most Government can do is create conditions that help families and that may explain in closing why, for example, Bradley-Gephardt, which is the liberal Democratic tax reform proposal, in effect, punishes children. It gives twice as big a tax deduction for adults as it does for children, at a time when the deduction for children has declined dramatically because of inflation from what it was under Harry Truman. When the Kemp-Kasten bill would double the deduction for children, the liberal Democratic version would leave it at far too low a number. And, in effect, would discriminate against young people and children.

So I think as you look at the lessons of San Francisco it is very clear that it was an emotional meeting, it was an exciting meeting, the speeches were emotionally brilliant, there were times when they were just plain wrong factually, there were times when they were out of context. There was a remarkable lack of going back to the Carter-Mondale ticket. It is amazing how often they got all the way back to Franklin Roosevelt, but they managed to miss the Carter-Mondale administration. There was not a single reference to the record of 1980, to the unemployment, to the inflation, to the pain, to the fear. It is as though Mondale was not the second half of the Carter-Mondale ticket, as though there had been no Democratic Party in charge of the House for the last 30 years. There was not a single reference to the role of Democrats in Congress in creating the deficit. At least I challenge my good friends on the left to find me—because I did not watch the whole convention—but I have not yet found—and I would be delighted if they would bring one—any reference to the possibility that when they have controlled the House for 30 years they had some responsibility.

There was an absurd emphasis on Washington's role in world tensions and a dramatic understatement of the role of the Soviet Union, of Khomeini in Iran, of Qadhafi in Libya and of the threats we face around the world from terrorism and from communism.

In that sense I think this is a convention well worth looking at in some detail and in the next few days I hope to take several more opportunities to look at specific speeches and to look at the platform and to place them in historic setting.

CHECKOFF FUND

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

● Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I hope our colleagues going to the Dallas nominating convention will get the same lift to their spirits as I did from the convention just held in San Francisco. We are demonstrating to the world the glories of political freedom in these United States of America. How powerful and precious are our voting rights and our secret balloting system.

One of our last actions before we recessed for the Fourth of July celebrations and the Democratic Convention, was to pass H.R. 5950 which increased the Federal contribution to our quadrennial political party Presidential nominating conventions. Our primary purpose in passing that bill was increased security for those conventions. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. I voted for it.

The dollars needed for that security came from the Presidential election campaign fund. That fund gets its moneys from the 25 to 28 percent of the taxpayers who, annually and voluntarily, choose to check the appropriate place on their income tax form which says they allocate $1—or $2 if the return is for man and wife—for the Presidential election campaign fund. The tax funds so allocated are then taken from the general revenues and can be used only for the Federal political process.

Mr. Speaker, we are now authorizing the operating costs of the Federal Election Commission directly from general revenues. The Commission's primary purpose is to protect our Federal political process from taint or corruption. Just as we can allocate a sum from the income tax checkoff fund for security at national political conventions, we can allocate a sum from that fund to pay the operating costs of the Commission.

The Federal Election Commission estimates that the balance remaining in the check-off fund after the 1984 campaign will be approximately $100 million. They also estimate that an additional $35 to $40 million annually will be added to the fund through 1988. The fund is taking in approximately twice what it is spending. There are more than ample funds to pay the approximately $13 million needed annually for operation of the Commission.

Mr. Speaker, if we pay for the operating costs of the Commission from the income tax check-off fund, those sums will no longer have to be taken from the general revenues. Our Federal deficit will be that much less than it is.

To that end, Mr. Speaker, to reduce the Federal deficit, and the debt which mortgages our children's future, I introduced H.R. 3639 which provides for funding of the Federal Election Commission from amounts designated for the Presidential election campaign fund.

Reducing our deficit and debt provides us greater economic security. Taxpayers will appreciate that security as much as we appreciate the security provided our national party conventions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the same speed and effective dispatch for H.R. 3639 as we gave H.R. 5950. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose from its early enactment.●

HIGH INTEREST RATES

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the session, before we adjourned for the Fourth of July and Democratic National Convention, I placed into the RECORD, for the first time without actually delivering on the House floor because of the lateness of the hour, reference to the sub-

ject matter that has monopolized the time that I have felt it necessary, almost compulsory, to address the House and my colleagues with respect to what I consider to be the most critical and crucial issue facing the American people and for which they have suffered and will continue to suffer and endangering the entire economic structure and well being of the traditional American standard of living that has so much eroded comparatively with other nations internationally and comparatively internally, domestically.

The prime and the most immediate cause of course are the exactions through what we call interest rates, usurious, absolutely unjust, uncalled for, and detrimental to the well being of every single economic component of our country.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs, I have repeatedly called the attention of my colleagues to the fact that there is such an intimate relationship between the soft underbelly of our economy and such things as the home construction and such things as business ventures. And the highest rate of business closings, bankruptcies, have been recorded in just the last year, outpeaking the highest rate of the Depression, the rate of bankruptcies.

True, when we make comparisons, they tend to be odious because our country, during the Depression period, was a lot smaller. So, therefore, we can reasonably assume and sort of extrapolate these figures to prove one thing or another.

The fact that is inescapable is that these usurious exactions by way of interest rates cannot continue much longer without irreparable, irreversible damage to the economy and to the standard of living of America.

At no time in the history of mankind has any society been able to survive in a viable way economically, socially, and otherwise with usury and with what I call absolutely unconscionable rates of interest.

In the type of society and economy that we have structured, particularly since World War II, high interest rates are not only corrosive, they are destructive because on the premise, what I call the two-legged stool that was the American economy, mass production based on mass consumption, we had immediately after World War II the greatest development known to man in mass credit. But mass credit predicated on very low and reasonable interest rates.

Interest rates is a mechanism by which the wealth of a society is transferred. There is no other way of describing it, even though to hear the apologists for high interest rates you would think otherwise. But the truth is that interest rates is the mechanism by which the wealth in a society is transferred from individuals and collectivities to collectivities and individuals. At no time in known established human history, no matter what form of government, no matter what form of society and going all the way back to extant human history, the days of the kingdom of Hammurabi to the days even of Jesus Christ, as Jesus Christ lived, there were strong laws against usury, absolute vital strong laws, sometimes punishable by death.

I have had citizen after citizen ask me, citizens ranging all the way from those I met in the adjoining State of Virginia, in my home town, my home State of Texas, in the 17 States that I have taken the subcommittee or myself in behalf of the subcommittee, within the last 3 years, the latest being the State of Alabama, which the subcommittee went to Birmingham in order to hold hearings on the relationship between our housing and urban development programs such as devised and erected by the Congress in the last 30 years and which have been intended for closure and eradication by this administration. And only the will of the Congress has prevented that, even though we have won a marginal victory inasmuch as what we have is a survival of the programs, not a really congressionally intended carrying out of the program.

Interest rates. How come we take for granted now over 17½ percent on long-term, fixed, 30-year mortgage interest rates?

□ 1320

There is no way the average American family can afford to purchase a home this way. We have had hearings recently by the subcommittee on what is known as the adjustable rate mortgages [ARM's], or the ones that were concocted right before the adjustable rates known as graduated payment mortgages. In fact, they were so antagonistic to really providing the means for the average American to buy a home with that down in the grassroots countries they called the graduated payment mortgages gypums, because that is exactly what they were. And all they have done is to postpone the day of atonement, the day that they will have to pay, that little family temporarily being able to get a mortgage, pay that high interest rate which the first year or so has been toned down, reversible rates. But the day of reckoning is here now. So we are again entering an extremely high rate of mortgage foreclosures, exceeding the highest point of the Depression years. So that more than 1 year and 4 months ago, this House passed, after our insistence on the subcommittee, what we called the Home Mortgage Assistance Act, emergency act, if you please. We managed to pass it out in May of last year, 1983, overwhelmingly, by more than a 115-vote margin, despite strong, solid opposition by the administration and the minority party of this House decided to vote, with very few exceptions, along party lines.

What is that? It is languishing in the Senate, where the Senate leadership, controlled by the administration, is letting it die on the vine. In the meanwhile, just a little bit of a lifeline that this represents—it was not even what I think we would and should have done, because it provides for repayment at a higher interest rate that I think is conscionable. Yet something is better than nothing. And the very same opponents were saying that this kind of program should not be provided an average American family, whose only identification with its country is a little lot and home that it could call its own, that it was wrong, was spendthrift. But those same voted for $8 billion for the International Monetary Fund so that it could provide 50-year loans at below 3-percent interest rates to some foreign country that cannot even pay the interest on its loans to our own bankers that are now threatening the whole system, our whole banking system.

Now, there are those who say, "Do not be an alarmist, because this will trigger something horrible." But what is going to happen when we have a rerun, except multiplied by a couple of times, what has happened already with the Continental Illinois Bank? What is going to happen? Nobody wants to ask because everybody is scared stiff that they do not know what to do.

Some of us have been talking on this matter for more than 17 years, anticipating this very thing. What nobody talks about at this point is the concomitant high interest rates over which we have no power to control because it is an international force over which we have absolutely no power. And that is what some people call our balance of trade deficit. One depends on the other, the reason we have reached not only the most monstrous deficit rate—forget about that—but the highest and the most gigantic international trade deficit. Now, this we cannot piddle around with. And yet you do not hear anybody in or out of the Congress, in or out of the White House, even discussing it, other than to say, "It will turn around."

But why? Because the high interest rates have reached such a flagrant state of injustice that even the European industrialized nations have protested in vain to our leaders to do something about it. In the meanwhile, the idea is rampant and had been for years that there is nothing you can do about interest rates, that interest rates are like an act of God.

I have had three Federal Reserve Board Chairmen come in and talk that

way to the committee I belong to, which is the Banking Committee that I have had the honor to belong to since I have been here, 22½ years. So I think I know I have heard all of the economists of any note, I have heard three Federal Reserve Board Chairmen. But what are they? Are they amenable to the American people? Absolutely not. The Federal Reserve Board is not a Federal entity, it is not a Federal agency, it is a private ongoing concern now thoroughly in the hands of seven of the largest banks in our country that have been so injudicious that they have gone out and loaned more than their total assets, their capitalization structure, to countries that cannot even pay the interest on those loans. So who is bailing them out now? The taxpayer of this country. At what rates? At rates that in the meanwhile are strangling enterprise.

There is no businessman that I know—and I know many—who can afford to go out at more than 18 percent and borrow even $3,000 to sort of improve their inventory for their little business. I do not know of any that can do that for long, much less over a period of a year or two. And yet this is exactly what is flagellating our country. And do you mean to tell me that nothing can be done about it? Prior Congresses have. Prior Presidents have. But one thing that they did not have was to let these forces take over the economic, the fiscal, the monetary destiny of a country. This has always been the issue since the beginning of our Nation when we had the First Continental Congress, the First and the Second. That was the issue, the creation of the North American Bank and the chartering of it and what the interest would be allowable that those bankers could charge.

Thomas Jefferson fulminated in language that today is considered a lot stronger than any that is being used in the modern world against those interests. He knew that those interests through time immemorial and up to today have only one single loyalty, and that is certainly not to the greatest interest of the greatest number of the country. Yet that is what is in control today. For the first time we have allowed those interests to take over the economic, the fiscal and the monetary destinies of this country, without being accountable to the American people, because the Federal Reserve Board in turn is not accountable the way it is operating now and the way the Congresses have let it. The Congress created the Federal Reserve Board, yet, in speaking to the majority of my colleagues and to the chairmen who have come over and talked to us from the Federal Reserve Board, you would think that the Federal Reserve Board was an entity that was independent and must have been created in some heavenly action not amenable to control by the President, not accountable to the Congress. But the Congress has the means. It created the Federal Reserve Board. It certainly can control its own creation if it once divests itself of the myth of so-called independence of the Federal Reserve Board that it has got to be so independent that it is unaccountable.

You have had things that have been downright wrong and criminal happen in the deliberations and actions of the Federal Reserve Board that have damaged—they have damaged—the economy and, moneywise, the taxpayer. Yet there is no Inspector General over there, they do not allow any audit by the Congress because the Congress has been pusillanimous and has refused us the bills we have introduced to bring about strict accountability and auditing. There is no country in the world, even in the oldest established institutions in Europe, that conduct their money business this way. The American people have been sold down the river, and the fact that you have usurious, unconscionable exactions by way of interest rates should not be a surprise to anybody.

I have had these businessmen, whether they were the small businessmen I met in Virginia, or in my home State, or in the 17 other States that say, "Hey, Congressman, we always thought there was a law against usury." Well, of course, there used to be; there is not any more. Those who say that a law cannot help, well, let me say, the law does educate. That is why we have laws against murder. That is why we have laws against other crimes. I am sure that when those laws were first drafted, there were those who said that you cannot prohibit such things as murder by law; you cannot pass a law that is going to prohibit murder.

It is the same thing that is being said about high interest rates; usurious interest rates. Not high interest rates; usurious interest rates, that by any prior definition would be considered illegal, and therefore culpable under the criminal statutes.

I say that all of the Federal money, all of the subsidies given business, and there are many; billions of dollars. All of the tax giveaways, especially the one in 1981, the direct, immediate cause of this monstrous fiscal deficit. All of those I can give them back if you will just give me a strong, anti-usury law at 6 percent.

We have advocated, as well as have spoken out against this at times where there was absolutely nobody predicting such interest rates as would exceed 10 percent even. It was unthought of just 15 years ago. In fact, just 12 years ago. Some of us were speaking out because it was obvious, you do not have to be an expert. You do not have to be a banker; you do not have to be a big financial expert or economist of high regard to know that if, if, the most priceless ingredient of all, that is, the element by which the wealth of a nation is transferred is not controlled in the public interest by somebody, and our Constitution says that should be us: The Representatives of the very same people that have been stripped naked of all protection.

There is no question in my mind that business cannot flourish, no matter what delusions of the moment are propagated. That individuals cannot prosper and flourish with usury. No country has, and no country ever will. We have advocated some specific acts that the Congress could take. We hope that somehow before crisis, remember times of crisis do not bring forth temperate, judicious legislation. There is time, maybe, maybe not. I fear that right now it is a rat race between this house of cards, internationally speaking, collapses, before November 6, or maybe it will hold out until a little after November 6.

It is a force that we now can no longer control. What will happen in these other countries will inescapably impact us, and we will have very little power now. We have sold out our last leverage that we had a few years ago, that some of us were actually on this House floor and on the record advocating our then leadership take to prevent the very processes that have set in now.

As I say and repeat, there never has been a time when I have spoken critically without some recommendation as to what can be done. Some constructive, some creative action that is feasible, that is constitutional, that can and should be taken. I say to my colleagues, those particularly that will be reading these remarks in the RECORD, that I would intend to follow through on this with more specific details as I did in the last RECORD of the last day we were in session before we adjourned, which the end of June past.

There I did not utter for the first time those words on the floor; they were prepared. I had an opportunity to prepare them, unify them, and present them in writing for the RECORD. So they are what I call "bullet-marked." To those of my colleagues that have contacted me in the past with respect to this issue, I suggest please read those remarks, and then if you are interested, let us get together.

I think that no political party, whether it is the in's or the out's are showing any kind of visible signs of addressing this issue. The Congress has the responsibility; it is inescapably ours. The Congress has not risen to the occasion. So, therefore, if the peoples' Representatives do not rise to the occasion, who else?

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 Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MICHEL, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. GINGRICH, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. GINGRICH, for 60 minutes, July 24.

Mr. GINGRICH, for 60 minutes, July 25.

Mr. GINGRICH, for 60 minutes, July 26.

Mr. GINGRICH, for 60 minutes, July 27.

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. PEASE, for 60 minutes, August 8.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. HAMILTON in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee in 10 instances.

Mr. BONER of Tennessee in five instances.

Mrs. LLOYD in five instances.

Mr. MOAKLEY.

Mr. SKELTON.

Mr. OBERSTAR.

Mr. DYSON.

Mr. STARK.

Mr. CONYERS.

Mr. GARCIA in two instances.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. HAWKINS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 29. An act to recognize the organization known as the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U.S.A.;

H.R. 3075. An act to amend the Small Business Act to establish a small business computer security and education program, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3169. An act to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to facilitate commerce by the domestic renewable energy industry and related service industries;

H.R. 3825. An act to establish a boundary for the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3922. An act to establish a one-year limitation on the filing of claims for unpaid accounts formerly maintained in the Postal Savings System;

H.R. 3927. An act for the relief of Kenneth L. Perrin;

H.R. 4170. An act to provide for tax reform, and for deficit reduction;

H.R. 4308. An act granting the consent of the Congress to an interstate compact for the preparation of a feasibility study for the development of a system of high-speed intercity rail passenger service;

H.R. 4616. An act to amend the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 to require States to use at least 8 per centum of their highway safety apportionments for developing and implementing comprehensive programs concerning the use of child restraint systems in motor vehicles, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4997. An act to authorize appropriations to carry out the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, for fiscal years 1985 through 1988, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5154. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, pace flight, control and data communications, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5155. An act to establish a system to promote the use of land remote-sensing satellite data, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5174. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code regarding jurisdiction of bankruptcy proceedings, to establish new Federal judicial positions, to amend title 11 of the United States Code, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5404. An act allowing William R. Gianelli to continue to serve as a member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission after his retirement as an officer of the Department of Defense;

H.R. 5653. An act making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5713. An act making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5740. An act entitled, the "Barrow Gas Field Transfer Act of 1984";

H.R. 5753. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5950. An act to increase the Federal contribution for the Quadrennial Political Party Presidential National Nominating Conventions;

H.R. 5953. An act to increase the statutory limit on the public debt;

H.J. Res. 544. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning September 2, 1984, as "National School-Age Child Care Awareness Week";

H.J. Res. 555. Joint resolution to designate July 20, 1984, as "Space Exploration Day";

H.J. Res. 566. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning on October 7, 1984, as "National Neighborhood Housing Services Week";

H.J. Res. 567. Joint resolution to designate 1984 as the "Year of the St. Lawrence Seaway" and June 27, 1984, as "St. Lawrence Seaway Day"; and

H.J. Res. 604. Joint resolution to designate July 9, 1984, as "African Refugees Relief Day."

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. 746. An act to establish the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes;

S. 2729. An act for the relief of Jean Willhelm Willrich; and

S.J. Res. 306. Joint resolution to proclaim July 10, 1984, as "Food for Peace Day."

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HAWKINS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On July 6, 1984:

H.R. 3075. An act to amend the Small Business Act to establish a small business computer security and education program, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3169. An act to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to facilitate commerce by the domestic renewable energy industry and related service industries;

H.R. 3825. An act to establish a boundary for the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3922. An act to establish a 1-year limitation on the filing of claims for unpaid accounts formerly maintained in the Postal Savings System;

H.R. 3927. An act for the relief of Kenneth L. Perrin;

H.R. 4170. An act to provide for tax reform, and for deficit reduction;

H.R. 4308. An act granting the consent of the Congress to an interstate compact for the preparation of a feasibility study for the development of a system of high-speed intercity rail passenger service;

H.R. 4616. An act to amend the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1983 to require States to use at least 8 per centum of their highway safety apportionments for developing and implementing comprehensive programs concerning the use of child restraint systems in motor vehicles, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5174. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code regarding jurisdiction of bankruptcy proceedings, to establish new Federal judicial positions, to amend title 11 of the United States Code, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5154. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control and data communications, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5155. An act to establish a system to promote the use of land remote-sensing satellite data, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5404. An act allowing William R. Gianelli to continue to serve as a member of the Panama Canal Commission after his retirement as an officer of the Department of Defense;

H.R. 5653. An act making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5713. An act making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5740. An act entitled the "Barrow Gas Field Transfer Act of 1984";

H.R. 5753. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5950. An act to increase the Federal contribution for the Quadrennial Political Party Presidential National Nominating Convention;

H.R. 5953. An act to increase the statutory limit on the public debt;

H.R. 4997. An act to authorize appropriations to carry out the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, for fiscal year 1985 through 1988, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 544. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning September 2, 1984, as "National School-Age Child Care Awareness Week";

H.J. Res. 548. Joint resolution authorizing the President's Commission on Organized Crime to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of information, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 555. Joint resolution to designate July 20, 1984, as "Space Exploration Day";

H.J. Res. 566. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning on October 7, 1984, as "National Neighborhood Housing Services Week";

H.J. Res. 567. Joint resolution to designate 1984 as the "Year of the St. Lawrence Seaway" and June 27, 1984, as "St. Lawrence Seaway Day"; and

H.J. Res. 604. Joint resolution to designate July 9, 1984, as "African Refugees Relief Day."

On July 13, 1984:

H.R. 29. An act to recognize the organization known as the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U.S.A.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until Tuesday, July 24, 1984, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

3672. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report on the Nation's agricultural research, extension, and teaching activities for 1983, pursuant to Public Law 96-113, section 1410 (95 Stat. 1302); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3673. A letter from the Director, Office of Rural Development Policy, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a copy of the printed version of the 1984 rural development strategy report (EC 3158), pursuant to Public Law 92-419, section 607(c) (94 Stat. 1171); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3674. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting notification that during the month of June the Commodity Credit Corporation made payments to the U.S. creditors on credits guaranteed by the CCC for which payments had not been received from the Polish People's Republic, pursuant to Public Law 97-257, section 306; Public Law 98-151, section 101(d); to the Committee on Appropriations.

3675. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority, pursuant to Public Law 93-344, section 1014(e) (H. Doc. No. 98-240); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3676. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on his review of the proposed three new deferrals of budget authority and revisions to five previously reported deferrals contained in the Message from the President dated June 20, 1984 (H. Doc. 98-234), pursuant to Public Law 93-344, section 1014 (b) and (c) (H. Doc. No. 98-242); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3677. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting his determination that the Government of El Salvador has demonstrated progress toward land reform, free elections, freedom of association, the establishment of the rule of law and an effective judicial system, and the termination of the activities of the so-called death squads, pursuant to Public Law 98-332; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3678. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting additional information on the situation of El Salvador, pursuant to Public Law 98-332; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3679. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 836(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3680. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics), Department of Defense, transmitting notice of the discovery and emergency disposal of a suspected chemical agent munition at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, pursuant to Public Law 91-121, section 409(b)(4); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3681. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed letter of offer to Egypt for defense articles estimated to cost in excess of $50 million (Transmittal No. 84-56), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 133b (96 Stat. 1288); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3682. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed letter of offer to Korea for defense articles estimated to cost in excess of $50 million (Transmittal No. 84-57), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 133b (96 Stat. 1288); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3683. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed letter of offer to Jordan for defense articles estimated to cost in excess of $50 million (Transmittal No. 84-55), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 133b (96 Stat. 1288); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3684. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed letter of offer to Thailand for defense articles estimated to cost in excess of $50 million (Transmittal No. 84-59), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 133b (96 Stat. 1288); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3685. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics), transmitting notification of the Navy's proposed decision to convert to contractor performance the motor vehicle operations and maintenance function at the Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, MD, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt (Public Law 96-342, section 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3686. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting notification of the Department of the Navy's intention to omit from a contract the clause authorizing review by the Comptroller General of pertinent books and records of the contractor, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2313(c); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3687. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller-Administration), transmitting listings of DOD contracts negotiated under section 2304(a)11 and 2304(a)16 of title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3688. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on loan, guarantee, and insurance transactions supported by Eximbank during May 1984 to Communist countries, pursuant to the act of July 31, 1945, chapter 341, section 2(b)(2) (88 Stat. 2334); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

3689. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration Board, transmitting the annual report on the economic viability of depository institutions for the period ending March 31, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 96-221, section 206; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

3690. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 5-148, "Alcoholic Beverage Anti-Discrimination Act of 1984", and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3691. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 5-149, "Foster Care Goals Act Amendment Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3692. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 5-150, "Dedication of Land in Squares 3344, 3345, and 3346 for Public Street Purposes Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3693. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-164, "Revenue Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3694. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-172, "Closing of a Public Alley in Square 5730 Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c);

to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3695. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-171, "Alcoholic Beverage Control Amendment Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3696. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-169, "D.C. Real Estate Licensure Act of 1982 Amendments Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3697. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-168, "D.C. Election-Year Consolidation Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3698. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-166, "General Obligation Bond Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3699. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-162, "Commission Baseball Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3700. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-159, "Frank D. Reeves Center of Municipal Affairs Designation Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3701. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-165, "Ottenberg's Baker, Inc. Project Revenue Bond Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3702. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-170, "Deferred Compensation Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3703. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-174, "Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority Compact Amendment Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3704. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-173, "D.C. Uniform Controlled Substances Penalty Amendment Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3705. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-161, "Advisory Neighborhood Commission Act Amendments Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3706. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-160, "Commission on Housing Production Establishment Act of 1984," and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, section 602(c); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3707. A letter from the Executive Director, D.C. Retirement Board, transmitting the personal financial disclosure statement of Orlando W. Darden, pursuant to Public Law 96-122, sections 162 and 164(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3708. A letter from the Executive Director, Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Council's 1984 biennial report, pursuant to Public Law 96-88, section 213(b)(1)(D); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3709. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of the final regulations for the Endowment Grant Program and amendments to the Institutional Aid Program scheduled for publication in the Federal Register, pursuant to GEPA, section 431(d)(1) (88 Stat. 567; 90 Stat. 2231; 95 Stat. 453); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3710. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of the final regulations for the Services for Deaf-Blind Children and Youth Program scheduled for publication in the Federal Register, pursuant to GEPA, section 431(d)(1) (88 Stat. 567; 90 Stat. 2231; 95 Stat. 453); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3711. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting proposed final regulations for 'Education of the Handicapped Auxiliary Activities, and final annual funding priorities for Innovative Programs for Severely Handicapped Children, pursuant to GEPA, section 431(d)(1) (88 Stat. 567; 90 Stat. 2231; 95 Stat. 453); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3712. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of the final regulations for the Handicapped Children's Early Education Program scheduled to be published in the Federal Register, pursuant to GEPA, section 431(d)(1) (88 Stat. 567; 90 Stat. 2231; 95 Stat. 453); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3713. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of the Final Funding Priorities for Rehabilitation Long-Term Training scheduled for publication in the Federal Register, pursuant to GEPA, section 431(d)(1) (88 Stat. 567; 90 Stat. 2231; 95 Stat. 453); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3714. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of the final regulations for Training Personnel for the Education of the Handicapped scheduled for publication in the Federal Register, pursuant to GEPA, section 431(d)(1) (88 Stat. 567; 90 Stat. 2231; 95 Stat. 453); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3715. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of the Final Funding Priority for the Experimental and Innovative Training Program scheduled for publication in the Federal Register, pursuant to GEPA, section 431(d)(1) (88 Stat. 567; 90 Stat. 2231; 95 Stat. 453); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3716. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of the Final Priority for Special Services for Disadvantaged Students Program scheduled for publication in the Federal Register, pursuant to GEPA, section 431(d)(1) (88 Stat. 567; 90 Stat. 2231; 95 Stat. 453); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3717. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of final regulations for the Secondary and Transitional Services for Handicapped Youth scheduled for publication in the Federal Register, pursuant to GEPA, section 431(d)(1) (88 Stat. 567; 90 Stat. 2231; 95 Stat. 453); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3718. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title XI of the Education Amendments of 1978 relating to Indian education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3719. A letter from the Executive Director, Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education, Department of Education, transmitting a special report on the Council's recent meetings in Arizona about the proposed Center for Excellence in Education at Northern Arizona University; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3720. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual Horse Protection Enforcement Report, 1983, pursuant to Public Law 91-540, section 11 (90 Stat. 920); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3721. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a report on natural gas prices, supply, and demand, and competitive conditions and market forces in the natural gas industry, pursuant to Public Law 95-621, section 123; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3722. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the annual report on the State Energy Conservation Program for Calendar Year 1983, pursuant to EPCA, section 365(c); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3723. A letter from the Vice President, Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting a performance evaluation report for the first half of fiscal year 1984, pursuant to Public Law 91-518, section 305(l) (93 Stat. 541; 95 Stat. 693); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3724. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the National Statistical Assessment of Rural Drinking Water Conditions and Report, pursuant to Public Law 93-523, section 3(b); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3725. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting a report on "The Effects on Consumers of the Amendments to the Safety Standard for Walk-Behind Power Mowers;" to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3726. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract in the amount of $50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. MC-25-84), pursuant to AECA, section 36(c) (90 Stat. 743; 94 Stat. 3136; 95 Stat. 1520); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3727. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract in the amount of $50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. 26-84), pursuant to AECA, section 36(c) (90 Stat. 743; 94 Stat. 3136; 95 Stat. 1520), to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3728. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed Letter of Offer to Korea for defense articles and services estimated to cost $58 million (Transmittal No. 84-57), pursuant to AECA, section 36(b) (90 Stat. 741; 93 Stat. 708, 709, 710; 94 Stat. 3134; 95

Stat. 1520); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3729. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed Letter of Offer to Egypt for defense articles and services estimated to cost $63 million (Transmittal No. 84-56), pursuant to AECA, section 36(b) (90 Stat. 741; 93 Stat. 708, 709, 710; 94 Stat. 3134; 95 Stat. 1520); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3730. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed Letter of Offer to Jordan for defense articles and services estimated to cost $70 million (Transmittal No. 84-55), pursuant to AECA, section 36(b) (90 Stat. 741; 93 Stat. 708, 709, 710; 94 Stat. 3134; 95 Stat. 1520); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3731. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter of Offer to Kuwait for defense articles and services estimated to cost $78 million (Transmittal No. 84-54), pursuant to AECA, section 36(b) (90 Stat. 741; 93 Stat. 708, 709, 710; 94 Stat. 3134; 95 Stat. 1520); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3732. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter of Offer to Thailand for defense articles and services estimated to cost $207 million (Transmittal No. 84-59), pursuant to AECA, section 36(b) (90 Stat. 741; 93 Stat. 708, 709, 710; 94 Stat. 3134; 95 Stat. 1520). to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3733. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem, pursuant to FAA, section 620C(c) (92 Stat. 739) (H. Doc. No. 98-237); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

3734. A letter from the Acting Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a) (92 Stat. 993); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3735. A letter from the Acting Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a) (92 Stat. 993); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3736. A letter from the Acting Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a) (92 Stat. 993); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3737. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting a report on U.S. contributions to the international organizations during fiscal year 1983, pursuant to the act of September 21, 1950, chapter 976, section 2; FAA section 306(a) (94 Stat. 3157); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3738. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a) (92 Stat. 993); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3739. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting a copy of the original report of political contributions for Alan Wood Lukens, Ambassador-designate to the People's Republic of the Congo, pursuant to Public Law 96-465, section 304(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3740. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the third annual report on the reduction of Federal paperwork, pursuant to Public Law 93-556, section 3(d); Public Law 95-557, section 905(c) (93 Stat. 1121); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3741. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a list of reports issued or released by GAO in June 1984, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3742. A letter from the firm of Kaufmann & Goble Associates, transmitting the 1983 annual pension report for the Sacramento Farm Credit Employee's Retirement plan, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3743. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a summary of excess property disposal reports, fiscal year 1983, pursuant to the act of June 30, 1949, chapter 288, section 202(e) (90 Stat. 2455); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3744. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of Social Security, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting notification of a proposed computer matching program, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3745. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting a report on the Commission's compliance with the laws relating to open meetings of agencies of the Government (Government in the Sunshine Act) during 1983, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3746. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting a report on the Commission's compliance with the law relating to open meetings of agencies of the Government (Government in the Sunshine Act), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3747. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Operations and Director, Office of Management, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the financial condition of the PHS Commissioned Corps Retirement System for the plan year ending September 30, 1983, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3748. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting notification of a proposed computer matching program, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3749. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration, Comptroller), transmitting notification of a proposed altered record system submitted by the Department of the Navy, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3750. A letter from the General Counsel, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting notification of the Commission's proposal to alter a system of records, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3751. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the status and operation of the State and Local Government Fiscal Assistance Trust Fund during the 1983 Federal fiscal year, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 6724(a); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3752. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a report on the Department's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during 1983, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3753. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, transmitting a proposed plan for the use and distribution of the funds of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, derived from accounting claims awards in the Docket 363 series before the U.S. Claims Court, pursuant to Public Law 93-134, sections 2(a) and 4; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

3754. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, transmitting a proposed plan for the use and distribution of the funds of the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe in Docket 87-D before the U.S. Claims Court, pursuant to Public Law 93-134, sections 2(a) and 4; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

3755. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting notification of his approval of Amity Mutual Irrigation Co's. application for a loan under the Small Reclamation Projects Act, pursuant to the act of August 6, 1956, chapter 972, section 4(c) (71 Stat. 48); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

3756. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management Operations, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report on proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to the act of August 7, 1953, chapter 345, section 10(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

3757. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management Operations, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report on proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to the act of August 7, 1953, chapter 345, section 10(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

3758. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management Operations, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to the act of August 7, 1953, chapter 345, section 10(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

3759. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Claims Court, transmitting a certified copy of the court's judgment order, *Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community* v. *The United States*, No. 228; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

3760. A letter from the Chairman, National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, transmitting the committee's 13th annual report on its activities, pursuant to Public Law 95-63, section 4; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

3761. A letter from the Chairman, National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, transmitting a special report entitled, "Nuclear Waste Management and the Use of the Sea"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

3762. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting a report from the Chief of Engi-

neers, Department of the Army, on Housatonic River, MA and CT, together with other pertinent reports, which is in response to resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Public Works; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

3763. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting information on the phase I design memorandum stage of advanced engineering and design of the project for Greenville Harbor, MS; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

3764. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting the Commission's yearly report on customer pickup of food and grocery products, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 10732(b) (94 Stat. 798); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

3765. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated April 9, 1982, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on Crown Bay Channel-St. Thomas Harbor, VI. The report is in partial response to a resolution adopted October 2, 1962, by the Committee on Public Works of the U.S. House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 98-241); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and ordered to be printed.

3766. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual report on the activities of the National Climate Program for fiscal year 1983, pursuant to Public Law 95-367, section 7; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

3767. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the annual revision to the comprehensive ocean thermal technology application and market development plan, pursuant to Public Law 96-310, section 3(d); to the Committee on Science and Technology.

3768. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on defense procurement from small and other business firms for October 1983 through February 1984, pursuant to SBA, section 10(d); to the Committee on Small Business.

3769. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on DOD procurement from small and other business firms for October 1983 through March 1984, pursuant to SBA, section 10(d); to the Committee on Small Business.

3770. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on DOD procurement from small and other business firms for October 1983 through April 1984, pursuant to SBA, section 10(d); to the Committee on Small Business.

3771. A letter from the Chairwoman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's 38th quarterly report on East-West trade statistics, pursuant to Public Law 93-618, section 410; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3772. A letter from the Under Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the fourth quarterly commodity and country allocation table showing current programming plans for food assistance for fiscal year 1984, pursuant to the act of July 10, 1954, chapter 469, section 408(b) (91 Stat. 552; 94 Sta. 2246; E.O 11963); jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Foreign Affairs.

3773. A letter from the Secretaries of the Army and Agriculture, transmitting notification of the intention of the Departments of the Army and Agriculture to interchange jurisdiction of civil works and Forest Service acquired lands at Cave Run Lake in Kentucky, pursuant to the act of July 26, 1956, chapter 736, section 1; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Public Works and Transportation.

3774. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting its comments on the Office of Technology Assessment's report, "Environmental Protection in the Federal Coal Leasing Program"; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations and Interior and Insular Affairs.

3775. A letter from the Chairman of the Board, U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation, transmitting notification that the Board of Directors of the Corporation is unable to adopt and submit its proposed comprehensive strategy by June 30, 1984, pursuant to Public Law 96-294, section 126(d)(1); jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Energy and Commerce.

3776. A letter from the Public Representative and Chairman, Railroad Unemployment Compensation Committee, transmitting a copy of the Committee's final report on its review of the unemployment and sickness insurance systems provided by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 362 nt (Public Law 98-76, section 504(d)); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

3777. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report entitled "Statutory Requirements for Examining International Banking Institutions Need Attention," (GAO/GGD-84-39, July 11, 1984); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

3778. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the recruitment and training of Indians for positions subject to Indian preference, pursuant to Public Law 96-135, section 2(d); jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Post Office and Civil Service.

3779. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report on the progress in establishing stable reference areas where deep seabed mining is prohibited, pursuant to Public Law 96-283, section 109(f)(3); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

3780. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report entitled "Central American Refugees: Regional Conditions and Prospects and Potential Impact on the United States"; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Foreign Affairs, and the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Submitted July 23, 1984]

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 3953. A bill to amend the Panama Canal Act of 1979 to allow outside-the-locks claims for vessel damage to be resolved in the same manner as inside-the-locks claims, and for other purposes. (Supplemental Rept. No. 98-800, Pt. II). Ordered to be printed.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on June 29, 1984, the following report was filed on July 6, 1984]

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 3194. A bill to provide for the protection of any historic shipwreck or historic structure located on the seabed or in the subsoil of the lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of the United States; with amendments (Rept. No. 98-887, Pt. I). Ordered to be printed.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on June 29, 1984, the following report was filed on July 10, 1984]

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 5833. A bill to improve certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation and the Department of Commerce; with an amendment (Rept. No. 98-888). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on June 28, 1984, the following report was filed on July 12, 1984]

Mr. ST GERMAIN: Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. H.R. 5916. A bill to impose limitations on the activities of depository institutions; with an amendment (Rept. No. 98-889). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on June 29, 1984, the following report was filed on July 16, 1984]

Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5640. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; with an amendment (Rept. No. 98-890, Pt. I). Ordered to be printed.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on June 28, 1984, the following report was filed on July 19, 1984]

Mr. STOKES: Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. Report in the matter of Representative George V. Hansen (Rept. No. 98-891 Vol. I and II). Referred to the House Calendar.

[Submitted July 23, 1984]

Mr. DE LA GARZA: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 5358. A bill to enable honey producers and handlers to finance a nationally coordinated research, promotion, and consumer information program designed to expand their markets for honey; with an amendment (Rept. No. 98-892). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. HALL of Indiana: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H.R. 5890. A bill to establish a commission to assist in the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr. (Rept. No. 98-893). Referred to the House Calendar.

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. ANNUNZIO (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 6005. A bill to affirm the authority of the Congress to approve the design of currency; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CORRADA (for himself and Mr. DE LUGO):

H.R. 6006. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that distilled spirits originally distilled from cane in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands shall be exempt from restrictions imposed with respect to the cover over of excise tax revenues and to allow the full excise tax on distilled spirits to be covered over to the possessions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

430. By the Speaker: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to retired military personnel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

431. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to the Legislature's ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for representation of the District of Columbia in Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

432. Also, memorial of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the protection of the Plum Island Portion of the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge in Essex County, MA, to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

433. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the New Melones Reservoir; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

434. Also, memorial of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the construction of a Veterans Hospital in Worcester County; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

435. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

436. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, relative to Social Security disability legislation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

437. Also, memorial of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to expanding the benefits of the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 1797: Mr. DOWDY of Mississippi.

H.R. 2099: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 3616: Mr. ALBOSTA, Mr. FOGLIETTA, and Mr. EVANS of Illinois.

H.R. 4459: Mr. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 5452: Mr. MCNULTY.

H.R. 5511: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. ANNUNZIO.

H.R. 5640: Mr. NOWAK, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. RATCHFORD, Ms. FERRARO, Mr. ZSCHAU, and Mr. WEAVER.

H.R. 5754: Mr. BOLAND, Mr. HALL of Ohio, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Ohio.

H.R. 5913: Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut.

H.R. 5929: Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. DERRICK, and Mr. CAMPBELL.

H.J. Res. 389: Mr. OWENS.

H.J. Res. 491: Mr. BETHUNE, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. EVANS of Illinois, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. HARTNETT, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. RATCHFORD, Mr. ROSE, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. YOUNG of Missouri.

H.J. Res. 589: Mr. PATMAN, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. PRICE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. NEAL, Mr. MCKERNAN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. LOWRY of Washington, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BROOMFIELD, and Mr. HAYES.

H.J. Res. 623: Mr. MCHUGH and Mr. HORTON.

H. Con. Res. 322: Mr. JACOBS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. SIMON, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. FISH, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. BONKER, Mr. LUNGREN, Mrs. KENNELLY, and Mr. MURPHY.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

396. The Speaker presented a petition of Jim Nolan, San Diego, CA, relative to Federal housing; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 5541

By Mr. OXLEY:

—Page 2, beginning on line 10, strike out "$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1985, $53,000,000 for fiscal year 1986, and $56,000,000 for fiscal year 1987," and insert in lieu thereof "$14,000,000 for fiscal year 1985, $16,000,000 for fiscal year 1986, and $18,000,000 for fiscal year 1987,".

—Page 2, beginning on line 21, strike out "$238,000,000 for fiscal year 1987, $253,000,000 for fiscal year 1988, and $270,000,000 for fiscal year 1989" and insert in lieu thereof "$186,000,000 for fiscal year 1987, $214,000,000 for fiscal year 1988, and $246,000,000 for fiscal year 1989".

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS BY SHERIFF LARRY WHITTEN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1984

● Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, this past Memorial Day, Sheriff Larry Whitten of Camden County, MO, gave a speech at the National Cemetary in Jefferson City. I was very impressed with Sheriff Whitten's thoughts on patriotism and our fight to keep our freedom. I urge my colleagues here in the House to take the time to read this fine speech:

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE, JEFFERSON CITY, MO, MAY 28, 1984

On November 19, 1863 President Lincoln said, "It is for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that the Government of people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

When President Lincoln said these words at the Gettysburg Address, it was his challenge to the American people to dedicate and to consecrate themselves towards fulfilling this great task that had only begun, "Lest these die in vain."

Looking back at the supreme sacrifices that had been made then, and the thousands that have been made since then to preserve this freedom and this way of life, that challenge given so many years ago, is just as real and just as imperative today as it was in 1863, when Lincoln gave that Address.

We only need to look at the number of neighboring countries that have fallen into the grips of Communism in the last decade to realize that challenge is still very real to us today as the American people.

We only have to listen quietly to the voices from Pearl Harbor, the Sands of Iwo Jima, the Shores of Normandy, the Oceans of the South Pacific, Korea, the Jungles of Viet Nam, Grenada and Beirut. The voices would be saying, "Tell them about us, Whitten, lest we die in vain; lest we die in vain."

Tell who, lest these die in vain? I, as many others, have a hard time trying to explain to the youth, why we fought in Viet Nam. I try to use the analogy that Communism is like a fire. My neighbor up at the end of the block calls and says, "Whitten, my house is on fire, I need help." "I know your house is dirty, corrupt and besides it is nothing to me anyway." The fire spreads to the next house and they call me for help and I say, "I am too busy, besides it is none of my business." In a short time the fire has spread over the entire block, including my house. We must understand no man is an island, what we do or fail to affects all others.

That is why we fought in Viet Nam. From time to time we may have fought the wrong way, but at least we fought and we tried for the cause that we so strongly believed in.

Tell who, lest these die in vain? What is our most valuable, natural resource? Our youth is our best resource, but it is like clay or raw material, it must be molded and fashioned into our heritage. Just as our forefathers molded us into the principles of truth and freedom.

We have to understand that sacrifice is the common thread that weaves us all together. As General Douglas MacArthur said, "First must come duty, honor and country," and I believe this sacrifice must be woven into those three; lest these die in vain.

We are fast becoming a country of "me only attitude." John F. Kennedy said, "Ask not what your Country can do for you, but what you can do for your Country."

Whoever told us that Freedom was free? We only have to listen to the distant voices to know that freedom has been bought and paid for with the supreme sacrifices. If we look at history, we know that this freedom that we enjoy is again going to have to be paid for.

It seems that we are not passing onto our youth, that with Rights and Freedom also comes responsibility. Freedom does not and cannot endure without maintenance, no more than your car or your lawn mower does.

St. Paul of Old said to the Corinthians, "We are bought with a price." As Americans we too have been bought with a great price. The liberties we enjoy, the freedoms and the prosperity have been bought and paid for by the courage, daring and faith of the men and women who in every generation have answered their country's call.

Not only the call to arms, but the call to build and to create—the call to develop character and moral ideas, and practice them in their everyday walk of life.

Each time I hear the Star Spangled Banner, I get cold chills up my spine, and as I watch the raising of the Stars and Stripes the tears come into my eyes. Yet many times I see men that don't even remove their hats. I see children that don't even understand the sign of what it means. Along that line, I am reminded of the words of Sir Francis Butler, when he said, "The Nation that will insist on drawing a broad line of demarcation between the fighting man and the thinking man is liable to find it's fighting done by fools and it's thinking done by cowards. We have to think and act in the American Tradition."

Our youth is our Resource. We must teach them as our forefathers taught us, if we are to continue to enjoy the freedoms that have so long been our heritage. We cannot leave it up to others to do it or it will never get done. We must realize that each time a youth from our community, from our country, goes wrong he/she is our kid, our youth and we too are partially to blame. We must believe and act on the principle that if our youth today are not taught the responsibilities of our heritage, then we are to blame, either for what we did do or what we failed to do. I understand that President Truman had a sign on his desk that said, "The Buck stops here."

The pursuit of freedom and justice has taken our flag to the far corners of the world and back. It flew beside buildings at Ellis Island as millions of immigrants came to our shores to escape poverty and political oppressions, seeking freedom and opportunity in the land that became the "Last, best hope of mankind."

This is the heritage which you and I have received. It is the heritage which we must transmit to our children and our youth. It is not just facts, figures and dates, it is a deeply rooted sense of loyalty to all that have gone before—the challenges, the trials, the stoutheartedness, the victories, the dedication of the past.

Lincoln also said at that Address, "The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but can never forget what they did." Was Lincoln wrong; have we as a people forgotten those deeds that so many have done on the battlefields both near and far and the sacrifices made at home? Will the glory, honor and heroism of one age always become dim memories to a later generation?

It will unless we carry on the tradition, and we take it to the next step to teach our youth this honor, this tradition and this heritage.

Tell who: tell our youth, teach our youth; lest these die in vain; lest these die in vain.

LARRY WHITTEN.●

ALICE FAIRFAX WINS 4-H ALUMNI AWARD

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1984

● Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today to recognize an outstanding community leader in Missouri's Fourth District. Alice Fairfax, winner of Missouri's State 4-H Alumni Award for 1983, has been an energetic leader and participant in her local community for more than 25 years. I believe she exemplifies the dedication and service to her neighbors which continues to keep this Nation strong.

Mrs. Fairfax's adult 4-H career began as a 4-H club leader, assistant leader and project leader. She has also been chairman of the Pettis County 4-H Achievement Day judging contests for several years. In 1982-83, she became chairman of the Pettis County 4-H 500 program.

Further, Mrs. Fairfax's interests have not been limited to 4-H work. Her service has touched all areas of the community. In addition to her duties as a wife and mother of three, Mrs. Fairfax has given her time to

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

State leadership by participating as a Democrat Committee Woman, vice-chairman of the University of Missouri's State Advisory Council, and as a delegate to the National Convention from Missouri in 1976. As evidenced by her impressive list of activities, Alice Fairfax continues to be a responsible and beneficial educational, political, and civic leader in Missouri.

It is with great admiration that I commend Mrs. Fairfax for her unending hard work. Her actions have always been for the benefit of those around her and I am proud to bring her praiseworthy service to light. Every city needs people with Mrs. Fairfax's expert services and her sense of devotion to the community. I join with my fellow citizens of the Fourth District to applaud and congratulate Alice Fairfax.●

U.S. POLICY ON TORTURE—HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 605

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1984

● Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, 45 colleagues joined me in cosponsoring House Joint Resolution 605, regarding the implementation of the policy of the U.S. Government in opposition to the practice of torture by any foreign government. Senator PERCY has introduced an identical resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 320, in the Senate.

The resolution reaffirms the U.S. position opposing torture and sets forth guidelines to implement U.S. policy to combat that abusive practice. Torture, the most abhorrent of human rights violations, is regularly practiced in over 60 countries.

House Joint Resolution 605 is an initial step toward addressing the problem. The resolution delineates specific guidelines to help shape our policy toward combatting the practice of torture around the world. The prescriptives set forth in the resolution should help sensitize governments and officials, both here and abroad, to the reprehensible use of torture. Further, the resolution underscores our commitment to the elimination of torture.

In view of Amnesty International's efforts to highlight awareness of this widespread and systematic abuse, and the hearings on torture conducted by the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations, it is appropriate that we now enunciate U.S. policy on this serious issue. I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the text of the resolution, which follows, and encourage all Members of the House to join me in cosponsoring this measure.

H.J. RES. 605

Joint resolution regarding the implementation of the policy of the United States Government in opposition to the practice of torture by any foreign government

Whereas internationally recognized nongovernmental human rights organizations and international human rights organizations have investigated and reported in detail on the systematic use of torture in more than sixty countries;

Whereas the Department of State has also reported in its annual country reports on human rights practices that this gross violation of internationally recognized human rights is occurring;

Whereas torture knows no ideological boundaries and is practiced in countries in every region of the world;

Whereas torture is absolutely prohibited by international legal standards;

Whereas in those countries where torture is practiced systematically, it is possible to identify laws, institutions, and other forms of political organization that contribute to the practice and allow its continuation;

Whereas legal, medical, religious, and other groups seeking to combat torture emphasize that access to detainees, the civil and criminal prosecution of torturers, and the rehabilitation of victims of torture are critical steps in reducing the practice and effects of torture;

Whereas the United States Government has supported the work of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in developing the draft Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment which is intended to reduce the practice of torture and lead to its eventual abolition, and the United States Government is supportive of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture; and

Whereas the good will of the peoples of the world toward the United States can be increased when the United States distances itself from the practice of torture by governments friendly to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress reaffirms that it is the continuing policy of the United States Government to oppose the practice of torture by foreign governments through public and private diplomacy and, when necessary and appropriate, through the enactment and vigorous implementation of laws intended to reinforce United States policies with respect to torture. The United States Government opposes acts of torture wherever they occur, without regard to ideological or regional considerations, and will make every effort to work cooperatively with other governments and with nongovernmental organizations to combat the practice of torture worldwide.

SEC. 2. (a) The President is requested—

(1) to instruct the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations to continue to raise the issue of torture practiced by governments; and

(2) to continue to involve the United States Government in the formulation of international standards and effective implementing mechanisms, particularly the draft Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

(b) In order to implement the policy expressed in the first section of this resolution, the Secretary of State is requested to issue formal instructions to each United States chief of mission regarding United States policy with respect to torture, including—

(1) instructions—

(A) to examine allegations of the practice of torture, particularly allegations concerning the existence of secret detention, extended incommunicado detention, and restrictions on access by family members, lawyers, and independent medical personnel to detainees; and

(B) to forward such information as may be gathered, including information regarding any efforts made by the host government to reduce and eliminate the practice of torture, to the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs for analysis in preparing the Department's annual country reports on human rights practices;

(2) in the case of a chief of mission assigned to a country where torture is regularly practiced, instructions to report on a periodic basis as circumstances require to the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs regarding efforts made by the respective United States diplomatic mission to implement United States policy with respect to combating torture;

(3) instructions to meet with indigenous human rights monitoring groups knowledgeable about the practice of torture for the purpose of gathering information about such practice; and

(4) instructions to express concern in individual cases of torture brought to the attention of a United States diplomatic mission including, whenever feasible, sending United States observers to trials when there is reason to believe that torture has been used against the accused.

(c) The Secretary of Commerce should continue to enforce vigorously the current restrictions on the export of crime control equipment pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979.

(d) The heads of the appropriate departments of the United States Government that furnish military and law enforcement training to foreign personnel, particularly personnel from countries where the practice of torture has been a documented concern, shall include in such training, when relevant, instruction regarding international human rights standards and the policy of the United States with respect to torture.●

A TRIBUTE TO ROGER BODMAN

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1984

● Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure and great pride that I wish to recognize the professional achievements of a former member of my staff and good personal friend Roger Bodman of New Jersey. This special recognition comes at a time when Roger is just completing his term as commissioner of New Jersey's Department of Labor. Roger leaves this post with praise from all sides for his efforts.

During his tenure, Roger succeeded in strengthening the department's capabilities and financial efficiency. Also

under his stewardship, New Jersey enacted an unemployment insurance reform, completed the computerization and automation of unemployment claims processing, and implemented the new Federal Job Training Partnership Act. His has been a highly noteworthy record and one he should be most proud of as the youngest member of the Governor's cabinet. Roger's efforts have established a standard of excellence rarely seen at the labor department.

It is particularly significant to note that Roger's resume of achievements began long before his appointment to the Kean administration.

Roger began his public career straight out of college as an assistant to my colleague, former Congresswoman Millicent Fenwick. In 1977 he served my friend former Senator Ray Bateman in his statewide bid. In 1978, when I sought a congressional seat, it was Roger Bodman's keen political sense and tactical expertise that guided my campaign to success. He then came to Washington with me and served as my top aide for which I will always be grateful.

As we know, Roger's love for the management of political campaigns brought him back to New Jersey for his toughest fight—Tom Kean's successful gubernatorial race. Based on his past record, I have occasionally referred to Roger as the best political strategist in the State. While I am obviously biased in my assessment of his abilities, Roger's record speaks for itself. It is evidence I think of an extremely talented individual.

On a personal note, Roger has been a trusted friend, confidant, and supporter. He has my total faith and most of all my respect. Of course, I am delighted he has chosen to assume his new position, which, I'm sure, will be added to the list of his many fine achievements in November.

In short, I offer my congratulations to him for his fine service as labor commissioner.●

FAIR TRADE IN STEEL ACT, H.R. 5081

HON. STAN LUNDINE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1984

● Mr. LUNDINE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am joining 207 of my colleagues in the House to cosponsor H.R. 5081, the Fair Trade in Steel Act. This has not been an easy decision for me, and this bill is not a panacea for what ails the U.S. steel industry. It does, however, address the serious crisis which exists today in the U.S. steel industry and indeed throughout industrial America with strong and meaningful actions.

As recent as the 1960's the United States dominated world steel production. Today, foreign steel producers control over 20 percent of our own domestic market. In the last 4 years, over 200,000 American steel workers have lost their jobs with little hope of returning to them. The steel industry is in desperate need of long-term capital for modernization. At least $60 billion will be needed to return and keep much of our steel capacity competitive over the next 10 years.

The foreign competition in steel is no longer just coming from Europe or from Japan. Significant penetration is coming from Korea, Brazil, Mexico, and Taiwan. These nations all recognize the fundamental importance of steel to their domestic industrial base and to their country's future prosperity. They are going to continue to aggressively pursue expanded markets in this critical sector.

The U.S. steel industry is a key linkage industry in our economy. Over half of our industrial production is dependent on steel in some form or another. In addition, without a viable steel industry, an adequate national defense is not possible.

We simply cannot allow our steel industry to disappear. I believe that the preferred approach to the problems of the steel industry rests in Government, labor, management, and the public interest working together within the framework of a broad industrial strategy to identify the trade actions, regulatory adjustments, financing, and other actions needed to revitalize the steel sector.

I believe that one of the ramifications of the failure of this country to work toward the development and implementation of a coordinated industrial strategy will be pressure on the Congress for more and more trade-protectionist measures. This is true because U.S. industries will have no other recourse as long as the United States continues to ignore the fact that foreign governments are working hand and glove with their industries to establish a competitive edge for their industries.

While interim trade relief will be an important component to a solid future for certain U.S. industries, it is not in our Nation's economic interest to make trade relief the centerpiece of industrial revitalization efforts. Trade policy must be coordinated with other actions to be effective, and trade relief must only be utilized when it is absolutely essential.

As many of you know, I have been a strong advocate for the development of an industrial strategy and have sponsored legislation which has received the endorsement of the House Banking and Energy and Commerce Committees to create a framework for development of that strategy. I believe that enactment of this legislation is an essential step toward revitalization of the steel industry and of other industries facing intense and growing international competition. Unfortunately, the bipartisan support for industrial strategy legislation I and many others in this House have worked hard to create for the past 2 years has not materialized and therefore the chances of its enactment in the near future are currently slim.

Having recognized all this, in the final analysis, we cannot sit idly by while our domestic steel industry disintegrates before our eyes. There is bipartisan support for the Fair Trade in Steel Act, and therefore it is the most feasible vehicle this year for Congress to address in a meaningful way the serious industrial crisis in America's steel sector. The quotas which would be established by this bill can provide valuable time for Government, labor, and managment to create a solid foundation for the American steel industry in the future.

The bill does contain a mechanism which attempts to force development and commitment of a steel industry strategy in exchange for the quotas in the bill. While I am pleased to see this emphasis included in this bill, at the same time, I believe this provision could be strengthened considerably. If this bill does move to the House floor in its current form, I will be seeking to offer an amendment to it which requires development of an explicit industry revitalization plan by Government, management, labor, and the public interest before quotas are established.

This bill is also very relevant to the decision which President Reagan must make by September 24 pursuant to a recent finding by the International Trade Commission of injury to the domestic steel industry from imports. The ITC has recommended a relief program to the President for the steel industry which is very close to the provisions contained in this bill. It is vitally important that the House of Representatives send a clear signal to Mr. Reagan which leaves no doubt of our deep concern about the current plight of the steel industry and of our commitment to act to preserve productive, competitive steel capacity and jobs on U.S. soil.

I urge my colleagues to join this effort in the upcoming weeks and months to put in place a meaningful program to insure a competitive steel sector for our future, and to establish a framework for development of a broader industrial strategy for America's future.●

JESSE JACKSON'S REPUDIATION OF FARRAKHAN

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1984

● Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Jesse Jackson for his recent repudiation of remarks by Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan.

Reverend Jackson made a significant step away from the stigma many Americans have placed upon him of being too closely aligned with a racist. The demagoguery of Louis Farrakhan should never have been permitted to become a part of a Presidential campaign.

Jackson's act of moral courage should now bring his campaign back to the issues facing us all. His commendable dedication has been sidetracked by the Farrakhan episode for much too long, and he is now free to present the agenda he originally set out to pursue.

I and many of my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus have endorsed the position that racism, bigotry, and intolerance in any form must be condemned. This is regardless of the race, religion, or ethnic background of the purveyor of prejudice.●

IRA'S—THE FACTS RAISE QUESTIONS

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1984

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, as you know, the recent joint conference that resulted in the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 specifically dealt with several individual retirement account [IRA] issues. The conferees rejected a provision in the Senate bill that would have expanded the IRA deduction limit for married couples. They also did not agree to a House provision that would have allowed nondeductible IRA contributions to be made up to $1,750 annually without incurring an excise tax penalty. Actually, the only IRA amendments accepted by the conferees dealt with a change in the reporting requirements and a recharacterization of alimony received by a divorced spouse as compensation for IRA purposes.

Perhaps the conferees were sending a signal that Congress should take a longer look at IRA's as a matter of broad tax policy. Possibly they felt that the steamroller of enhanced IRA benefits initiated in 1981 had to stop. And maybe in a time of huge budget deficits, it was a wiser course to limit tax preferences—even widely popular ones—rather than add to their cost.

These were my views as a conferee.

In any event, we are now in a period of transition with IRA's—certainly one where it is appropriate to take stock of what we have now done with them and assess what we should do regarding IRA's in the future.

An important study has just been released that should be required reading by all Members of Congress as they consider the prospects of IRA's down the road. Entitled "Individual Retirement Accounts: Characteristics and Policy Implications," it was issued by the Employee Benefit Research Institute [EBRI] in July 1984. Among its more interesting revelations are the following:

First, obtaining the IRA deduction motivated 53.1 percent of taxpayers choosing IRA's as compared to 38.4 percent who were primarily interested in saving for retirement.

Second, more than half of all funds contributed to IRA's in 1982 came from recycled existing savings while only 43 percent were attributable to an infusion of new funds through earnings or salaries.

Third, more than 16.7 million IRA's were established by the end of 1982 as compared to 1.2 million IRA's as of 1975.

Fourth, the total number of returns with IRA deductions increased from 3,415 in 1981 to 12,098 in 1982; the total value of IRA tax deductions rose from $4.8 billion in 1981 to $28.4 billion in 1982.

Fifth, some experts have projected that under current law, IRA assets could soar to $1 trillion by the year 2000.

With the IRA, we have created a very generous and extremely popular tax shelter. In doing so, Congress made a policy decision that sought to expand savings, reduce the burden of individual taxes and at the same time increase the amount of retirement income available for workers not otherwise participating in employer-sponsored pension plans.

The data provided by the EBRI study raises serious questions about whether the nontax saving assumptions underlying this decision can be supported by the results of actual experience. Furthermore, the study challenges the threshold question of whether we as a nation can afford to subsidize this costly tax preference, or whether there may be a less expensive method of accomplishing the worthwhile objectives of IRA's.

I encourage my colleagues to take the time to review this study, and then search out the answer for themselves.●

REAGAN IS NO ENVIRONMENTALIST

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1984

● Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, during the congressional recess we were treated to the master communicator espousing his great achievements in the area of the environment. Unfortunately, the President's rhetoric does not match his actions. In fact, this administration has been an environmental disaster. Governors Lamm and Earl recently outlined this administration's environmental record in an article published in the New York Times. I would like to submit it for the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, July 2, 1984]

REAGAN'S AIR, WATER POLICY: FOUL

(By Richard D. Lamm and Anthony S. Earl)

DENVER.—President Reagan claims "great progress in cleaning up the air and water." Since when is failure to lead "great progress"?

In December, Christopher DeMuth, a top Presidential appointee in the Office of Management and Budget, wrote a memorandum bemoaning that "in three years we have not advanced a single detailed proposal of our own for reform of any of the major health, safety or environmental" statutes. His concern was that the Administration had not done more to prevent the Government from regulating industry, but his lament could also speak for those concerned with the environmental problems confronting the nation.

While the Administration may have been unable to undermine existing environmental statutes and enforcement agencies, it has done nothing to move forward with environmental protection. Rather than act, it is simply lying low.

For the first two years, the Environmental Protection Agency was a festering scandal, its budget and personnel cut back to levels of 10 years ago—before the E.P.A. had responsibility to deal with hazardous wastes and toxic chemicals. Law enforcement ground to a standstill; 90 percent of the regulatory activities were behind schedule. In an agency never touched by scandal, all but one of the top appointees were fired or forced to resign when one sleazy arrangement, conflict of interest or appalling blunder after another was exposed.

The return of William Ruckelshaus has done much to restore fairness and professionalism—but better-than-awful is not good enough. At a time when pesticide and food laws desperately need reform, he has refused to support proposed legislation to insure that pesticides will be safe for farmers and consumers. He urges that Congress wait until next year.

Although there is broad agreement that the nation must combat acid rain by reducing sulfur emissions from power plants, the Administration refuses to curb this pollution. President Reagan says more study is all that is needed. Maybe next year he will know enough to do what 73 percent of the public wants done now. Then again, maybe not.

Although nearly half of the drinking water supply systems of major cities that draw on ground water contain toxic chemicals, Mr. Ruckelshaus has refused to support legislation that would strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act. He asks Congress to trust the Administration to act on its own. Perhaps next year.

Although our hazardous-waste sites are leaking toxic chemicals into the earth, water and air, and we have discovered more than 10 times as many sites to be cleaned up as the Superfund can handle, the Administration refuses to move quickly to expand the Superfund. Wait 'til next year.

Although industries release into the air every year more than three billion pounds of 36 chemicals known to be suspected of causing cancer or other chronic diseases, Mr. Ruckelshaus has opposed legislation to strengthen laws dealing with toxic air pollutants and to force the E.P.A. to expedite deciding which pollutants to control and how. He asks that we wait until the agency is ready to act.

All these delays, these entreaties that we wait until next year, smack of politics. As Administrator Ruckelshaus explained, "Given the politicization of [these issues], I am concerned about raising meritorious ideas for fear they'll be discussed in the heat of political battle." But why not have an open debate? One wonders if a Reagan re-election would mean progress or a reversion to the pre-Ruckelshaus days.

At the end of his memo, Mr. DeMuth suggested steps toward "the largest economic gains." Among those were replacement of the environmental laws with "laws that emphasize economic incentives rather than mandatory Federal standards." That recommendation shows why the Reagan Administration is still unable to lead on the evironmental front. From the President on down, its members don't believe that the problems are real. They have sought to deal only with the "problem" of too much regulation, ignoring many critical emerging environmental issues that require action. They have made a stupendous miscalculation about the needs and preferences of the nation.

There can be no higher calling for a political leader than to help society find ways to use our natural resources without destroying them. We wish the President would forego his disdain for regulation long enough to see the tremendous need to protect health and the environment. Then he might better understand why a majority of Americans deeply believe in environmental protection and demand Government involvement in preserving our national heritage of pure water, clean air and unspoiled land.●

THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INVASION OF CYPRUS: JULY 20, 1984

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1984

● Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago, on July 20, 1974, Turkey invaded the island Republic of Cyprus. Twice before, since the republic's founding in 1960, Turkey had prepared for an invasion, once in 1964 and again in 1967. But the invasion of 1974 was an unexpected move, precipitating a momentary crisis in world affairs. The NATO Alliance was thrust into turmoil. The Soviet Union put seven airborne divisions on full alert. The United States dispatched top ranking diplomats to Greece and Turkey. Great Britain evacuated surviving members of the Cypriot Government, and the United Nations convened a special session meeting on the Cyprus question.

The invasion also strangled a 14-year effort to bring peace and unity to the island. Since 1960, when Cyprus was granted its independence from Great Britain, it had struggled heroically to establish a republic in which all Cypriots, both of Greek and Turkish descent, would be free, equal and secure in their homeland.

The NATO crisis dissipated, soon forgotten by American officials embroiled in other problems. Southeast Asia and the Middle East overshadowed the plight of Cyprus. But the invasion's enslavement of the Cypriot dream continues to this day. Ten long years have passed, and the invasion has become an occupation.

In the days that followed the invasion, Cyprus was divided into Greek and Turkish sectors. The northern third of the island, claimed by Turkish Cypriots, was armed by a "Turkish Cypriot Security Force" and cleared of all Greek descendents. More than 200,000 Greek Cypriots became refugees in their own homeland. Fully 2,000 Greek Cypriots have disappeared without a trace. Once vibrant cities became ghost towns and battlefield encampments. Colonists have immigrated from the Turkish mainland, bringing the Turkish population up to 18 percent of the island's total, but they have sealed off fully 40 percent of the island's land. The Turks have established schools, coined money, and made every effort to wipe every trace of the burgeoning Cypriot culture from their stolen land.

Nine months ago, satisfied that their claims would go unquestioned, the Turkish Cypriots declared themselves an independent people, unbeholding to the Greek Cypriots and having nothing to do with a unified Cyprus. The Government of Turkey was the first, and the only nation to recognize this absurd, illegal and saddening declaration. The dream of a unified Cyprus would seem to grow ever fainter.

Last January Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, President of the Republic of Cyprus, submitted to the U.N. Security Council a framework for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem. It is a document setting forth, with elegant simplicity, the Greek Cypriot's desire to reconcile their differences with their Turkish neighbors. The dream of a unified and independent Cyprus lives on, and President Kyprianou's "framework" is a fair and sincere invitation for the Turkish Cypriots to reunite their war torn island.

The invitation has gone unanswered.

Mr. Speaker, it is time we made clear to Turkey that their intent is clearly understood, and will not be countenanced. The move to establish an separatist "Turkish Cyprus" is a hoax. It is a Trojan—or should I say Turkish Horse; a foothold from which to eradicate Greek Cyprus and absorb the island under Turkish control. Back in 1974, when Turkish Premier Bulent Ecrivet announced the invasion of Cyprus to the world, he thanked the United States for its support. "I am obliged to express my gratitude to all of (Turkey's) friends and allies," he said, "especially to the United States and Britain, with whom we were in close consultation."

Ten years ago we accepted his expression of gratitude because it was assumed that Turkey would withdraw and that Cyprus would be unified once again as an autonomous republic. History has betrayed the error of that assumption. I rise today because it is fitting on this anniversary to remember the Cyprus problem. I urge my colleagues to renew our commitment to a peaceful reunification of a Republic of Cyprus, and to join me on this day of mournful commemoration.●

HONORING OUR NATION'S YOUNG PEOPLE

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1984

● Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, honoring our Nation's young people and their achievements has always been important to me. Today, I am happy to recognize Jeannie Spurling, a young lady from Belle, MO. Jeannie won the State title in the junior division of the National History Day competition with her essay entitled, "St. James Built on a Furnace."

As a young historian, Jeannie has displayed a wonderful knowledge of her subject. In her description of the development and growth of a small Missouri town, I think we can all share the feeling of pride in remembering our heritage. For example, in this passage, Jeannie writes about the settling of St. James:

In the late 1800's, two men named Thomas James and Samuel Massey, would come and change Miramigoua (meaning catfish), which was the Shawnee Indian name given to that land now called Maramec. These two men would change Maramec: from the birds singing to the song of the hammer, from the colors of the turning season to the turning of wagon wheels, from the trees that seem to grasp the sky to the towering of the smokestacks, from the curling smoke of the Indian campfire to the smoke from the bloomery and furnace, from

the blend of the colors of nature to the colors of man. These changes were just the beginning of a chain of events that would lead to the building of the community of St. James.

I am proud to congratulate Jeannie Spurling for her winning essay and her writing ability. I think Jeannie exemplifies the optimistic capabilities of the young people in this country. With her ability and her interest, I feel she will continue to follow the winning path.●

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JOHN VAN NOSTRAND

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1984

● Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, a tragic accident recently took the life of a young friend and constituent of mine. John Van Nostrand was just approaching the realization of the promise life held for him when he was killed in a freak automobile crash. I wish to share with you, and with my colleagues, this moving tribute to a special young man, in the hope that we can all better appreciate how much life has to offer us each day.

[From the Rolling Stone, June 21, 1984]

JOHN VAN NOSTRAND: JULY 17, 1961–APRIL 15, 1984—HE HAD IT ALL, AND IF HE'D GIVEN THEM A CHANCE, THEY'D HAVE MADE HIM A STAR

(By Joyce Wadler)

He was a great maker of lists—admittedly an unheroic trait—which sometimes indicates a great procrastinator and sometimes indicates a great compulsive. But in his case, it meant a great passion for life, a fear that there was too little time and so many things to do.

Pro tennis player, model, writer—John Van Nostrand did it all; more's the tragedy that he had great promise in them all. Good-looking? At six foot two, with strawberry-blond hair, he had the kind of looks that when he walked through an airline terminal, the girls in the rental booths would turn to stare at him, one after the other, right down the line—*pow, pow, pow!*—like a row of pins struck by a bowling ball. *Pow, pow, pow!* He wore a lot of white, he was twenty-two, he had written a screenplay Farrah Fawcett wanted to do, he had been signed by the Los Angeles modeling agency that handled Cheryl Tiegs and Christie Brinkley. They said he had it, he had that something, and if he gave them the time, they could make him a star. The problem was, he loved his tennis more than he wanted to be a star. When the agency got him a Levi's commercial whose shooting schedule conflicted with a tournament in Mexico—which he needed to build up points for Wimbledon—he turned down the commercial.

"One day when I'm old and I tell my grandkids I played professional tennis, they'll ask me if I played Wimbledon," John said. "I don't want to tell them I did a Levi's commercial instead."

He never made the tournament. Driving north of Mexico City with twenty-year-old Joe Heldmann, a former New Jersey tennis champion, he came upon a winding turn and went 600 feet over the side. Theirs was not exactly a star send-off. Most newspapers, if they carried anything, ran a small wire-service story: Two tennis players killed. But in John's world, the reaction was strong. A kid he'd coached in the Junior Bowl dedicated his win to John; two players at the Mexican tournament wrote a song. Three weeks after his death, his parents had received 1000 letters of condolence—an extraordinary thing for a man his age. One was from a judge who likened him to a young Apollo. One was from a girl in Australia, one of the ball kids that John had taken to dinner, though most players wouldn't even have bothered to remember her name. One was from the Stanford University tennis coach, the head of the opposition when John was the top-rated player at Pepperdine University. And the girls, of course, all the letters from the girls.

"It feels like such a cliché to call it charisma," says Linda Pentz, the editor of *Tennis Week* and a close friend of John's. "But he had an incredible effect on people. An unbelievable body, a great smile and a kind of warmth that just enveloped you."

His manager, Paul Lazzaro, said the same: "John felt that he had enormous energy and that people knew he had this energy and fed off it, and he was happy to give it to people. He said he had something he called 'happy power'—he made people happy."

Golden tennis pro with the golden future. His growing up had been golden, too. A Long Island tennis family, all redheads: two sons, two daughters, the father, King, and the mother, Yvonne, both tennis instructors. A close family that played tennis as a family sport. John got into the game at seven, was ranked in his first tournament at eight. He was a natural, but an ambitious natural. At fifteen, he told the family he wanted to study at Harry Hopman's tennis camp in Florida. Three years later, he was at Pepperdine University in Malibu on a tennis scholarship. He was named to the all-American tennis team for 1982-1983. Out on the court he played with a red bandana around his head.

Things happened to him that do not happen to other people. Once he was sitting in a restaurant, and Mel Brooks was there with a gang of people, and they asked him to read for a role. They needed a guy with "drop-dead looks." He made things happen, too. Offered a part in a tennis movie, he found the script unbelievable, so he rewrote a scene and sent it back. They called and asked if he'd rewrite the entire screenplay.

In September 1983, he turned pro. A couple of months before, he had signed with the Nina Blanchard modeling agency. Because he had so much charisma, so much personality, Blanchard told John's manager that she'd personally promote him. But John was never around. He was off playing tournaments in Australia and Thailand, trying to build up his point average. And the lists, always the lists. He wanted to get his foot in the door as writer and actor and model; he wanted to see his script produced; he wanted to be well liked in his field; he wanted to write for magazines.

Too much to do, too little time. In April, he got word of two big modeling breaks: the Levi's commercial and a Lincoln-Mercury catalog. But there was that tournament in Mexico. He and Lazzaro fought about it; Lazzaro didn't want him to miss the jobs, it was a dinky tournament, the roads were terrible. But John insisted. That weekend, on a narrow, winding road north of Mexico City, John and his friend Joe went over the side. There'd been a sudden bend, no warning signs, no rail. Joe's father, who went down to investigate, said they almost made it. There was a skid, a long skid; they were trying like hell to stay on the road.

It happened on a Sunday. On Tuesday, the Pepperdine team played UCLA in a big tennis match. In memoriam, the Pepperdine players wore red bandannas. They usually lose to UCLA, but this time, on the last point, the last double, they clinched the game.

The memorial service was in Malibu, in a chapel overlooking the ocean, on one of those beautiful, brilliant, clear days. Driving there, down the Malibu Canyon Road, Linda Pentz felt the ocean had never looked lovelier; the sky so blue, the sun so deep. There was no casket. The family had taken his ashes, in a tennis-ball can, to his favorite spot at Zuma beach and scattered them in the sea. "Ah," thought Linda, "he's out there already. That's why the ocean looks so blue."

John Van Nostrand left a legacy of sorts, Paul Lazzaro still has one of those lists.

"To work on relationships," John had written. "To establish myself as one of the best tennis players in the world; to have a beautiful and exciting girlfriend; to buy my parents a house anywhere they want to live; to live a healthy and happy life."●

ADMINISTRATION'S ARMS CONTROL RECORD

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1984

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, there should be no arms control debate in this fall's Presidential election campaign. The Reagan administration's record in this area speaks for itself with an eloquent silence. For those who believe that mutually beneficial and verifiable arms control agreements can serve our national interest, this administration fails every fair and reasonable test.

I would like to place in the RECORD of our proceedings the following information supplied by the Council for a Livable World, which describes the Reagan arms control record clearly and concisely.

The information follows:

SIX PREVIOUS PRESIDENTS HAVE PRODUCED ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS

RONALD REAGAN HAS FAILED TO PRODUCE A SINGLE ONE

President Dwight D. Eisenhower: Antarctic Treaty (1959).

President John F. Kennedy: Hot Line Agreement (1963); and Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963).

President Lyndon B. Johnson: Outer Space Treaty (1967); Latin American Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty (1967); and Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968).

President Richard M. Nixon: Seabed Arms Control Treaty (1971); Accidents Measures Agreement (1971); Hot Line Modernization Agreement (1971); Biological Weapons Con-

vention (1972); Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (1972); SALT I Interim Agreement on Offensive Arms (1972); Prevention of Nuclear War Agreement (1973); Anti-Ballistic Missile Protocol (1974); and Threshold Test Ban Treaty (1974).

President Gerald R. Ford: Vladivostok Aide-Memoire (1974); Geneva Protocol (Ratified by U.S. 1975); and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (1976).

President Jimmy Carter: Environmental Modification Convention (1977); SALT II Offensive Arms Treaty (1979); and Nuclear Material Convention (1980).

President Ronald W. Reagan:

RONALD REAGAN HAS NEVER SUPPORTED ANY NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENT

One sentence of President Reagan's State of the Union address in January 1984 received the loudest and longest applause from Congress: "Nuclear war cannot be won, and must never be fought." Nevertheless, the United States and the Soviet Union are engaged in an unrestrained arms race. Destabilizing new weapons are increasing the risk of nuclear war, and future developments may be even more dangerous.

For the first time in 15 years, US-USSR negotiations to limit nuclear arms have been completely broken off. Ronald Reagan is the only American president who has not met with Soviet leaders since diplomatic relations were established by Franklin Roosevelt 51 years ago.

Ronald Reagan has not supported a single nuclear arms control agreement, even those which were negotiated by Republican presidents.

In 1963, Ronald Reagan opposed the treaty negotiated by President John F. Kennedy that eliminated above-ground nuclear testing by the superpowers and reduced the amount of radioactive fallout in the atmosphere.[1]

In 1968, Reagan opposed the Non-Proliferation Treaty, negotiated by the Johnson Administration, in which 118 nations have since pledged to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.[2] Reagan's lack of commitment to preventing the spread of nuclear weapons was demonstrated again 12 years later when he said: "I think that all of us would like to see non-proliferation, but I don't think any of us are succeeding in that. . . . I just don't think that's any of our business." [3]

In 1972, Ronald Reagan opposed the SALT I Agreement and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty negotiated by Republican President Richard Nixon.[4] These pacts put the first restraints on the US-USSR nuclear missile competition.

In 1974, Ronald Reagan opposed the SALT II understandings reached by Republican President Ford with Soviet President Brezhnev at Vladivostok. Reagan said, "I think we gave away too much at Vladivostok."[5] Two years later, Reagan opposed the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty.[6]

In 1979, Ronald Reagan opposed U.S. Senate ratification of the SALT II Treaty signed by President Carter. Reagan called the treaty "fatally flawed"[7] and said, "SALT II— ship that thing back to the Soviets in Moscow."[8] During the 1980 election campaign, Reagan said that a large-scale arms build-up by the U.S. would be his strategy for negotiating with the Soviets: "The one card that's been missing in these negotiations has been the possibility of an arms race."[9]

Footnotes at end of article.

As President, the Reagan record on nuclear arms control is perfectly consistent with his past positions. He has accomplished nothing to reduce the threat of nuclear war. Reagan is the only President since Harry Truman who has failed to produce at least one nuclear arms control agreement.

The Russians have always been difficult negotiating partners. Previous Presidents have been able to negotiate agreements with them. The Ronald Reagan who opposed every nuclear arms control agreement before he entered the White House is clearly not trying very hard for other agreements now that he is President. It is also clear that President Reagan will not negotiate seriously with a nation he has referred to in speeches as "an evil empire" and "the focus of evil in the modern world." His record inspires fear that President Reagan, in a second term, might not even pay lip service to arms control, but would intensify his confrontational approach to the Soviet Union.

FOOTNOTES

[1] U.S. Senator George Mitchell, "Americans Are Worried About Nuclear War," Congressional Record, 31 January 1984, p. S 511.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] United Press International, "Proliferation Outweighed, Reagan Says," Washington Star, 1 February 1980.

[4] Douglas E. Kneeland, "A Summary of Reagan's Positions on the Major Issues of This Year's Campaign," New York Times, 16 July 1980, p. 14.

[5] "Issues and Answers" (transcript of television interview program), American Broadcasting Company, 30 November 1975.

[6] United Press International, "Reagan Charges Loopholes in Arms Pact Favor Soviet," New York Times, 10 April 1976.

[7] Steven V. Roberts, "Reagan, in Chicago Speech, Urges Big Increases in Military Spending," New York Times, 18 March 1980, p. B8.

[8] Mark Green and Gail MacColl, *Ronald Reagan's Reign of Error*, New York: Pantheon Books, 1983, p. 43.

[9] Associated Press, "Reagan Would Toughen U.S. Stand on Arms Pact," New York Times, 2 October 1980.●

BANKING: LET'S NOT FORGET THE POOR

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 23, 1984

● Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, on both sides of the Capitol, legislation is advancing to address the dramatic changes occurring in the financial services industry. As we proceed, we must maintain an eye on what these changes mean to the consumer. In particular, the question of increased service fees, long check-holding periods, and minimum balances all present increased costs to consumers. Because of the structure of these new policies, they impact most severely on the poor.

In an effort to address the increased burdens on the small- and low-income bank customer, States such as New York are developing lifeline services which provide all consumers with the opportunity to obtain and maintain checking and savings accounts. Such a lifeline concept recognizes the unique role banking plays in our economy by providing a safe place for money and acting as a conduit for capital. The changes that are revolutionizing this industry should not at the same time force the poor and the elderly to bank under their mattress.

Recently, officials of the American Express Co., discussed the relationship of banking and the poor with a reporter of the American Banker. I would like to enter this article for the review of my colleagues.

[From the American Banker, June 28, 1984]

AMEXCO: BANKS, THRIFTS SHOULD SERVE THE POOR

INSURED INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PROVIDE LIFELINE, OFFICIAL SAYS

(By Robert M. Garsson)

NEW YORK.—Money may be "the ultimate utility" and if so, it is the insured depository institutions that should provide a lifeline to the payments system for the poor and elderly, an American Express Co. executive said Wednesday.

"The key is insurance," said Harry L. Freeman, senior vice president for corporate affairs, explaining why American Express thinks banks and thrifts should provide services to the poor.

In the financial services industry, the lifeline concept means all consumers should be able to obtain checking and savings accounts, added Meredith M. Fernstrom, senior vice president for public responsibility at American Express.

Customers who might need "lifeline" services are the least desirable and least profitable for financial services companies. Indeed, Ms. Fernstrom said in a presentation Wednesday that American Express' target market is characterized by consumers of high social-economic status—younger, better educated, and well-paid individuals who don't have trouble gaining access to the payments system.

"Some consumer leaders say the poor and the elderly are being forced back to banking under the mattress," Ms. Fernstrom said.

Asked about a solution to this problem, Ms. Fernstrom said, "A lot of it boils down to public policy considerations." She noted that in New York State, "they [legislators] are looking especially at banks and savings and loans" to provide lifeline services.

CONSUMERISM "ALIVE AND WELL"

Discussing an American Express survey, Ms. Fernstrom emphasized that "the consumer movement is alive and well," and that the financial services industry must reckon with it or face penalties in the form of new regulations or legislation.

"There are 391 grass roots groups engaged in consumer advocacy, according to the Consumer Federation of America," Ms. Fernstrom said, illustrating the movement's clout. In addition, there are 391 consumer protection offices at the state, local, and national levels, as well as some 300 "Action Line," columns in newspapers and 70 consumer hot lines on television and radio.

In one area of importance to banks, thrifts, and other financial services companies, Ms. Fernstrom noted that consumer leaders don't like the move toward explicit pricing of services, such as for checking accounts.

"They are questioning the validity of the prices," she said. "We are not doing a good job of communicating what our costs are."

Ms. Fernstrom cited four trends in consumerism that she said will affect the financial services industry:

The maturation of the consumer movement. Although there is less government support for consumerism under the Reagan administration than under previous administrations, consumer groups are well organized; are willing to join labor, political, and other groups in coalitions; and are more willing to narrow their focus to specialized issues when necessary.

The rise of international influence. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, for example, has urged member nations to establish national payments councils and to pay particular concern to electronic funds transfer issues.

Increased consumer awareness. "Consumers are more knowledgeable today, and less compliant," she said.

Deregulation. As layers of government regulations are stripped away, banks and other financial services companies "are coming face-to-face with the real consumer for the first time," she said.

On the other hand, she said, the proliferation of service providers and the number of financial services available today is confusing to consumers.

Disclosure about product offerings should not only be made voluntarily by financial services companies, she said, but there is a case to be made that such disclosures should be standardized across industries. Moreover, she added, required disclosures may be worth accepting as a trade-off for deregulation.●

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, July 24, 1984, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 25

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the conduct of monetary policy.
SD-G50

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Paul F. Gardner, of Texas, to be Ambassador to Papua, New Guinea, and to serve concurrently as Ambassador to the Solomon Islands.
SD-419

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Soil and Water Conservation, Forestry and Environment Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2773, to designate specified lands in the Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia as wilderness, S. 2805 and H.R. 5121, bills to designate certain public lands in Virginia as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System, and S. 2808, to designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Mississippi as wilderness.
SR-328A

Appropriations
District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the proposed naming of Andre Sakharov Avenue in the District of Columbia.
SD-124

Governmental Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the relationship between Congress and the executive branch in the formulation and implementation of foreign policy.
SD-342

Governmental Affairs
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
To hold joint oversight hearings with the House Committee on Government Operations' Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations and Human Resources to review the activities of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.
2154 Rayburn Building

Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 2736, to increase the rates of veterans' disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation for surviving spouses and children.
SR-418

Select on Intelligence
To hold a closed meeting on intelligence matters.
SR-385

Joint Economic
International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review false claims in Navy shipbuilding.
SD-628

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Jorge L. Mas, of Florida, to be a member of the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba, Diana Lady Dougan, of Utah, to be Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, with rank of Ambassador, and Maynard W. Glitman, of Vermont, for the rank of Ambassador during the tenure of his service as the Representative of the United States for Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions Negotiations.
SD-419

11:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 5743, appropriating funds for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.
SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Robert J. Ryan, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Mali, and Alan W. Lukens, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo.
SD-419

Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending nominations.
SD-226

3:30 p.m.

Conferees
On H.R. 3755, to revise the old age, survivors and disability insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.
Room to be announced

JULY 26

9:30 a.m.

Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings to discuss whether tax law should encourage employers to provide certain fringe benefits.
SD-215

Governmental Affairs
Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 1566, to permit Federal agencies and departments to set up an administrative procedure to prosecute and collect on fraud cases and provide a penalty that automatically doubles the amount of money defrauded, and to begin markup of S. 1858, to make a technical correction to the legislative veto provisions of the Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act of 1973 (Home Rule Act), and other pending calendar business.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
District of Columbia Subcommittee
To resume hearings on activities of the District of Columbia Parole Board.
SD-138

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to mark up proposals to extend and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund) (Public Law 96-510).
SD-406

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Rosemary M. Collyer, of

California, to be General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, and S. 2568, Civil Rights Act of 1984.
SD-430

Joint Economic
International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics Subcommittee
To continue hearings on false claims in Navy shipbuilding.
SD-106

1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
District of Columbia Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 5899, appropriating funds for fiscal year 1985 for the government of the District of Columbia.
SD-138

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on rail safety.
SR-253

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Richard W. Boehm, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus.
SD-419

2:30 p.m.
Conferees
On S. 979, to improve the enforcement of export administration laws.
2172 Rayburn Building

JULY 27

9:30 a.m.
Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To continue hearings to discuss whether tax law should encourage employers to provide certain fringe benefits.
SD-215

10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up the provisions of H.R. 5973, appropriating funds for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of the Interior and related agencies.
SD-192

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.
Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To resume hearings to discuss whether tax law should encourage employers to provide certain fringe benefits.
SD-215

10:00 a.m.
Joint Economic
To hold a midyear review of the national economy.
SD-106

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To hold hearings on certain Immigration and Naturalization Service issues.
SD-226

JULY 31

9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To resume oversight hearings on the conduct of monetary policy.
SD-538

Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings on the relationship between Congress and the executive branch in the formulation and implementation of foreign policy.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Business meeting, to consider S. 2713, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the intelligence community, and to hear and consider the nominations of Robert S. Cooper, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Technology, James Paul Wade, Jr., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Development and Support, Everett Pyatt, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Shipbuilding and Logistics, Charles G. Untermeyer, of Texas, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Donald C. Latham, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command Control, Communications, and Intelligence, and routine military nominations.
SR-222

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to mark up proposals to extend and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund) (Public Law 96-510).
SD-406

Judiciary
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1535, to strengthen the U.S. patent system and streamline certain procedures for securing a patent, S. 1990, to clarify the circumstances under which a trademark may be cancelled or abandoned, and S. 2171, to revise the patent law to establish uniform policies and procedures for patent rights in inventions developed with Federal assistance.
SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
Handicapped Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review recommendations to improve services for the mentally retarded.
SD-430

Select on Indian Affairs
To continue hearings on House Joint Resolution 158, to make a technical amendment to the Indian Land Consolidation Act (Public Law 97-459).
SD-366

Select on Elect Committee to Study the Senate Committee System
To hold hearings on the reform of the Senate committee system as authorized by section 3 of Senate Resolution 127.
SR-301

1:00 p.m.
Finance
Health Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Utilization and Quality Control Peer Review Organization (PRO) program.
SD-215

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2846, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1984 and 1985 for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, focusing on section 201, relating to nuclear waste policy, and to discuss the Department of Energy's mission plan for the Civilian Radio Act waste management program.
SD-366

AUGUST 1

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to mark up proposals to extend and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund) (Public Law 96-510).
SD-406

Governmental Affairs
Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2821, to improve protections for former spouses of Government officers and employees under the Civil Service retirement system and the Federal employees health benefits program, and S. 2697, to provide that certain commissioned officers of the Public Health Service are preference eligibles.
SD-342

2:00 p.m.
Environment and Public Works
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on buy-America restrictions use of foreign made cement in Federal-aid-highway projects.
SD-406

AUGUST 2

9:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy and Regulation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 817, S. 1069, and H.R. 555, bills to authorize the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to approve the inclusion in the rate base of a public utility of the costs of construction work in progress.
SD-366

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine whether certain international terrorist activities are funded by the sale of illegal drugs.
SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to mark up proposals to extend and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Com-

pensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund) (Public Law 96-510).

SD-406

Select on Elect Committee to Study the Senate Committee System

To resume hearings on the reform of the Senate committee system as authorized by section 3 of Senate Resolution 127.

SR-301

AUGUST 3

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on certain provisions of the Tax Reform Act (Public Law 98-369) affecting the treatment of interest on deferred payment sales of property.

SD-215

AUGUST 6

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

National Ocean Policy Study Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on contracting out certain functions of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

SR-253

AUGUST 7

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings on H.R. 89, to permit the transportation of passengers between Puerto Rico and other U.S. ports on foreign flag vessels when U.S. flag service for such transportation is not available.

SR-253

Finance

To hold hearings on flat-rate and other major tax reform proposals.

SD-215

AUGUST 8

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed adjustments to the diagnosis-related group (DRG) relative weights used to compute Federal payment rates under medicare's prospective payment system.

SD-215

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2748, to revise the procedures for new drug applications by abbreviating certain generic drugs approved after 1962, and to provide for the extension of patents for certain regulated products, and proposed legislation to permit the export of drugs not approved in the United States.

SD-430

AUGUST 9

9:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2850, to designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Montana for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To resume hearings on flat-rate and other major tax reform proposals.

SD-215

SEPTEMBER 18

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings to examine the scope and impact of certain occupational diseases.

SD-430

11:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to review the legislative priorities of the American Legion.

SR-325

CANCELLATION

JULY 31

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on comparable worth.

SD-124