

The domestic use bills would be legal tender only in the U.S.; the foreign use bills would be legal tender abroad only. The two types of money could be exchanged at banks subject to U.S. currency transaction reporting requirements only. The domestic use bills have distinctly different coloring from the foreign use bills. This means money smuggled out of the country to be laundered at offshore banks that do not engage in currency transaction reporting would be worthless.

A 6-month currency exchange period would begin one year from the date of enactment. Old \$100 bills must be exchanged for new domestic or foreign use \$100 bills within this 6-month period, or they become worthless. The bill includes a process for extending the exchange period for hardship cases.

The currency exchange must occur at banks regulated by U.S. currency transaction reporting and anti-money laundering laws or at foreign banks that the Secretary of the Treasury finds by treaty or agreement abide by currency transaction reporting laws.

The Act would be financed by using credits obtained from extinguishing the Treasury's liability for \$100 bills not exchanged within the exchange period. Additional credits so generated would be returned to the general fund.

Section 4. Notice of Currency Exchange Period. The Secretary must begin notifying foreign and domestic governments and financial institutions of the upcoming exchange period within 6 months of enactment.

By Mr. SIMPSON (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. AKAKA):

S.J. Res. 26. A joint resolution designating April 9, 1995, and April 9, 1996, as "National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE NATIONAL FORMER PRISONER OF WAR
RECOGNITION DAY

• Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my good friend and predecessor as chairman of the Committee on Veterans Affairs, Senator ROCKEFELLER, in introducing a Joint resolution which would recognize the service and dedication of America's former prisoners of war [POW's]. The Joint resolution would designate April 9, 1995, and April 9, 1996, as "National Former Prisoner of War Recognition day." April 9 is the anniversary of the fall of Bataan in 1942. On that day more Americans became POW's than any other day in our history.

Every American who dons the uniform of our country makes a unique commitment of service and duty to our country and to our fellow citizens. Many factors, some as random as fate itself, determine how that commitment will be realized. For some, military service may be little more than an office job here in the United States. For others, military service can combine bitter privation with the agony of combat. Perhaps no American veterans have been called upon to honor their commitment to our country under circumstances more difficult than those endured by our former POW's.

Former prisoners of war have seen combat. By definition they were close enough to the enemy to be captured; frequently after being wounded, shot down, or sunk by enemy action. But for them, the war didn't end when they were taken by the enemy, it was just beginning. At the worst, their experience was one of malnutrition, torture, and nonexistent medical care, combined with the burden of watching comrades die as fellow slave laborers while working under conditions that would make the worst villain of a Dickens novel look like a philanthropist.

Even under the best possible conditions, the POW experience places American service members in the position of being dependent upon our nation's enemies for every scrap of food, every bandage, every human need. In such circumstances, the reward for treason, or even cooperation, is high. The penalty for resistance and loyalty is immediate, frequently painful and sometimes fatal. This resolution recognizes the sacrifice and loyalty of the POW's who maintained their commitment of service to our country. In so doing, it helps fulfill the duty we have to former POW's. A duty derived from the faithful discharge of their duty to us.

Mr. President, in this century 142,257 American servicemen have become POW's. For over 17,000 of them, the experience was fatal. They died while in the hands of our enemies. Of the 125,202 who returned to our shores, only about 62,000 remain alive today.

This Joint resolution commemorates the service of former POW's who sustained their commitment to our country under circumstances that few of us can imagine, and none would willingly endure. I ask this body to honor the memory of those who have already died; I urge the Senate to express its gratitude to those still alive; and I call upon my colleagues to join with Senator ROCKEFELLER, members of the committee on Veterans' Affairs, and myself in sponsoring this Joint resolution. •

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 12

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 12, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage savings and investment through individual retirement accounts, and for other purposes.

S. 141

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 141, a bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 to provide new job opportunities, effect significant cost savings on Federal construction contracts, promote small business participation in Federal contracting, reduce unnecessary paperwork and re-

porting requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 210

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 210, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of the Medicare program of emergency care and related services furnished by rural emergency access care hospitals.

S. 227

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 227, a bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to provide an exclusive right to perform sound recordings publicly by means of digital transmissions and for other purposes.

S. 233

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 233, a bill to provide for the termination of reporting requirements of certain executive reports submitted to the Congress, and for other purposes.

S. 245

At the request of Mr. COHEN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 245, a bill to provide for enhanced penalties for health care fraud, and for other purposes.

S. 262

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX] were added as cosponsors of S. 262, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase and make permanent the deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 17

At the request of Mr. KEMPTHORNE, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 17, a joint resolution naming the CVN-76 aircraft carrier as the U.S.S. Ronald Reagan.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO
MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Tuesday, January 31, 1995 at 9:30 a.m. in open session to consider the nomination of Eleanor J. Hill to be inspector general of the Department of Defense.

Immediately following, the Committee will meet in closed session to receive an intelligence briefing on the smuggling of nuclear material and the role of international crime organizations; and on the proliferation of cruise and ballistic missiles.