The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Immigration for the Senate Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 28, 1995, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on the Report of the U.S. Commission of Immigration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

''ASSESSMENT STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL MATHEMATICS'' RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TEACHERS OF MATHEMATICS

• Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, 6 years ago the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics [NCTM] released a publication, the ''Curriculum Standards for School Mathematics,'' which established national standards for mathematics education. The Standards presented a vision of appropriate mathematical goals for all students. It represented a consensus view of educators, mathematicians, classroom teachers, researchers, lay persons, and leaders in business.

The Standards are based on the assumption that all students are capable of learning mathematics. The Standards describe what a high-quality mathematics education for North American students, K–12, should comprise. However, since their publication, NCTM has granted permission for the Standards to be translated into the Chinese, Korean, Spanish, and Portuguese languages. The Standards are being used as a guide to mathematics education reform in many countries around the world. This publication has given the world a vision of meaningful mathematics education.

NCTM's goal was to develop mathematics power for all students. Reaching this goal required more than a vision. Two years later this publication was followed by a second document, ''Professional Standards for Teaching Mathematics.'' These Professional Standards are a guide for the creation of a curriculum and an environment in which teaching and learning are to occur. It is now being used by colleges and universities in their mathematics teacher preservice education programs. The goal is to develop public school teachers who are more proficient in selecting tasks to engage students in learning mathematics, providing opportunities for understanding mathematics, promoting the investigation and growth of mathematical ideas, using technology and other tools to promote investigations, and connecting mathematics to previous and developing knowledge.

The Curriculum Standards contained the vision. The Professional Standards outlines teacher training methods that will enable educators to achieve this vision. Recently, NCTM has released a third publication, the ''Assessment Standards for School Mathematics.'' This publication will establish criteria for student assessment and program evaluation and elaborate the vision of assessment that was described in the previous documents. The purposes of assessment include monitoring student progress, making instructional decisions, evaluating student achievement, and evaluating programs. The assessment standards should reflect the mathematics that all students need to know and be able to do, should enhance mathematics learning, should promote equity, and should be an open process.

If meaningful and long lasting change is to realized, all aspects of school mathematics—content, teaching, and assessment—need to change on a systemic basis. These three documents are tools, not solutions. They will provide the tools needed for significant mathematics reform to take place. This effort is truly exemplary in that first, the community came together on its own, and second, standards have been developed without one dollar from the Federal Government.

I appreciate this opportunity to bring this publication to the attention of fellow Senators and voice my support for worthwhile education reforms. I congratulate NCTM for their efforts to this end by providing the mathematics community these valuable documents.•

IN MEMORY OF TREASURY ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AND SPECIAL AGENTS LOST IN OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING

• Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, it has been 2 months since a bomb exploded at 9:02 a.m. April 19 in Oklahoma City. The rescue is over but we are still in shock, still grieving, and still trying to understand this tragedy. I come to the floor today with a profound sense of sadness. My heart goes out to the families of the fine people whose lives have been tragically taken by this horrific act. I feel that it is my duty as the ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee which funds the Department of Treasury that I share my thoughts on Treasury law enforcement and their losses. All law enforcement—agent and personnel alike—live with the threat of losing a colleague, but no matter how dangerous the job, no matter how families and the law enforcement community prepare themselves, it is never enough.

It is particularly devastating to have the lives of law enforcement lost in this manner—helpless, unaware, and going about their daily business as were the rest of the employees in the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building. Wednesday, April 19, 1995, 9:02 a.m., was a sad day for all Americans across the United States. It was also the day that the U.S. Secret Service suffered the largest loss in its history. Assistant special agent in charge, Alan G. Whicher, age 40; office manager, Linda G. McKinney, age 48; special agent, Cynthia L. Brown, age 25; special agent, Mickey B. Maroney, age 50; special agent, Donald R. Leonard, age 50; and investigative assistant, Kathy L. Siedl, age 39. In addition, the U.S. Customs Service lost two senior special agents, Claude A. Meaderis, age 41; and Paul D. Ice, age 42.

Let me just say a few words about these fine people.

Alan Whicher, appointed as a special agent to the U.S. Secret Service on April 12, 1976 in the Washington field office, known by his friends as Al, was a devoted father and husband. His career, which spanned two decades, included the Vice Presidential Protective Division during the Reagan administration and the Presidential Protective Division of two Presidents. He is survived by his wife Pamela Sue Whicher and their three children, Meredith, Melinda, and Ryan.

Linda G. McKinney, was appointed to the Secret Service on June 28, 1981 in Oklahoma City. Linda served as the office manager. She is survived by her husband Danny, and son Jason Derek Smith, age 22. Her mother, Minnie J. Griffon, also survives her. I know she will be sorely missed as a daughter, wife, and mother.

Cynthia L. Brown, who had celebrated her first year as a rookie agent and was married only 40 days to Secret Service Special Agent Ron Brown of the Phoenix field office. They were both waiting for transfers so they could be together. Cindy was only 25, a bright future ahead of her both in her career and in her new life with Ron.

Mickey Maroney, was appointed as a special agent to the U.S. Secret Service in the Fort Worth office on June 14, 1971. Mickey's distinguished career included the Johnson Protective Division and Lady Bird Johnson's protective detail. Mickey is survived by his wife Robbie, and children Alice, age 27, and Mickey Paul, age 23. I know he will be missed by those whose lives he touched.

Don Leonard, was appointed as a special agent to the U.S. Secret Service in Oklahoma City on November 16, 1970. His career spanned over two decades including assignments in the Tulsa resident office, the Protective Support Division, the Vice Presidential Protective Division and the St. Louis field office. Don is survived by his wife Diane, and sons, Eugene, age 26, Jason, age 23, and Timothy, age 22.

Kathy Siedl, was appointed to the U.S. Secret Service on March 17, 1985, as an investigative assistant. She served her country for over a decade. Kathy is survived by her husband Glenn and her son Clint, who I understand collects Secret Service pins. In addition, she is survived by her parents, Dallas and Sharon Davis, and Carol Reiswig, her sister, who works

for the Internal Revenue Service in Oklahoma City.

Paul D. Ice, born and raised in Oklahoma, was a senior special agent for the U.S. Customs Service and had a lengthy record of Government service. He began his career as a Marine jet pilot and spent 5 years with the IRS as an agent in the Criminal Investigation Division before transferring to Customs as a special agent. He was one of the first special agents assigned to the resident agent office in Oklahoma City and had been there for 7 years. He was a member of the Marine Corps Reserve for 20 years, retiring last year with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Paul is survived by his daughters, Sara and Miranda, their mother Faith, and his parents Jack and Neva Ice.

Claude A. Medearis was a senior special agent for the U.S. Customs Service and also a native of Oklahoma and a veteran of public service. Before coming to the Customs Service he served in the military and in the Oklahoma State probation and parole office. He began his career with Customs in Del Rio, TX, before transferring to Oklahoma City in 1992. He was recently promoted to senior special agent status. Claude is survived by his wife Sharon and daughter Kathy.

Mr. President, in light of all that has happened since the bombing, I would simply like to remind us of this simple fact—these brave people who worked in Federal law enforcement were members of the Oklahoma City community. They were mothers and fathers, sons and daughters, they shared the same dreams and goals for their children that their neighbors did—they were little league coaches and volunteers in their community. They were willing to give the supreme sacrifice to their Nation and community—we should not tarnish their families' memories by vilifying them. They are not faceless, nameless robots. They hurt like you when they lose a loved one, as their families hurt now from losing them.●

DON'T SIGN A BAD DEAL IN GENEVA

● Mr. BOND. The world's attention is focused on today's deadline for a resolution of the auto parts trade dispute between the United States and Japan. At the same time, however, another critical trade deadline looms largely unnoticed.

On June 30, the United States must decide whether to lock open its financial services markets regardless of whether our trading partners do the same. We would do this by surrendering our right to take an exemption from the most-favored-nation [MFN] provision of the World Trade Organization's General Agreement on Trade in Services [GATS].

For many years, it has been the policy of the United States to provide open access and national treatment to foreign financial firms that want to enter our market, regardless of foreign barriers to entry by U.S. firms. During the past decade, our Government, actively aided by our financial services industry, has worked to open foreign financial markets. The Uruguay round of the GATT negotiations, which began in 1986, aimed at achieving for the first time multilateral standards for open trade in financial services. Our negotiators sought commitments from other countries that would guarantee substantially full market access and national treatment to U.S. financial firms in foreign markets. Unfortunately, those negotiations ran into difficulties as some of our trading partners with the most restrictive practices in financial services were reluctant to make the market opening commitments needed to bring them to a successful conclusion.

In December 1993, as the Uruguay round concluded in Geneva, negotiators agreed to include financial services within the GATS. That agreement establishes a multilateral framework of principles and rules for trade in financial services, including the principles of national treatment and MFN status. However, members were bound by these principles only to the extent they made commitments in their GATS offers. Unfortunately, the commitments made by many countries to open their markets to foreign financial institutions under that framework were far less than the United States had hoped for. As a result, the United States, as it was legally permitted to do, took an exemption from the GATS MFN obligation with respect to new establishment and new powers for foreign financial firms. The purpose of doing so was to allow our Government to differentiate among members of the World Trade Organization in regard to providing their firms a guarantee they would always have full access with national treatment in our market. In essence, we did not want to lock our market open, while other countries were given GATS protection to continue restricting access to theirs.

The Uruguay round final agreement provided that for 6 months after the GATS went into effect, countries would suspend their MFN exemption and continue to negotiate.

The stakes in these talks are enormous. Exports of financial products and services represent one of the greatest potential export markets the United States will have in the coming century. We are far ahead of most of the rest of the world in development of our markets and of new financial instruments. One need only think of the billions of people in China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, and other developing nations who have no insurance, who do not have access to an ATM machine, who have not ever invested in mutual funds or who do not yet even have saving accounts. As these countries develop and personal income levels rise, U.S. firms can and should play a role in providing those services.

Even more important is the impact of financial services on other trade and investment. The ability of other American industries to sell their goods overseas depends, in large part, on the support of American banks and securities firms in those markets. As U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor recently told the Senate Banking Committee, ''if you can't get your financial services companies into a market, it has a negative effect upon your ability to get your products into the market and, of course, that has a negative effect on the U.S. economy.''

The United States has approached these talks with a call for fair and open markets. We have offered—and urged all other countries to offer— a system of national treatment, whereby foreign institutions would be treated the same as domestic ones.

Unfortunately, it appears likely that come midnight on June 30, we will not have seen sufficient progress to justify signing an agreement. Although several countries have put forward offers that would provide national treatment, the WTO's MFN rule prevents us from guaranteeing these countries national treatment in our market without giving it to all other WTO members as well. Thus, for example, if the United States and the European Union accept each other's offers and guarantee each other national treatment, other countries not doing the same would still reap the benefit of that agreement and get national treatment in both Europe and the United States without offering equal access to their market. These free riders would be getting the benefit of the agreement without giving anything in return.

Many of the offers on the table today are simply unacceptable. India, for example, has closed its insurance market to all private companies. Brazil maintains a total prohibition on new foreign financial firms entering their market. Korea continues to restrict foreign access to its financial markets. A number of Southeast Asian nations have placed on the table offers that could require United States financial companies to divest their current holdings in local firms. These are some of the fastest growing and potentially most lucrative markets in the world. Signing an agreement under these conditions, would lock in these barriers and provide countries a legal right under the WTO to enforce them. That would deny our financial firms access to good markets, and would hurt our ability to get U.S. goods and investments into those markets. We would be insane to sign an agreement which would legitimize these barriers and effectively shut American firms out of these markets in perpetuity while locking our market open to firms from these same countries.

There is an alternative for U.S. negotiators, however; we can reject a bad agreement, maintain our MFN exemption, and begin to negotiate bilateral agreements with countries that want