

we put some checks and balances in the system.

Mr. President, I think this is a great step for the small business people of this country, and I am proud that the sponsors of the bill have done such a terrific job on a bipartisan basis to help the small business people of our country compete.

Mr. President, I will stop here because I know that at 9:45 they are going to propose another amendment. But I just want to thank the managers of the bill, the sponsors of the bill, and the leadership for taking this very important step to free our businesses to compete in the international marketplace and for our small businesses to be able to grow and prosper and create the jobs that are going to keep this economy vital for the new people and to keep the young people graduating from high school and college employed. That is the goal, Mr. President.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor.

HONORING THE HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS OF PAUL H. HENSON

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, today I am proud to honor a man who has distinguished himself in business, as a civic leader, a caring neighbor, and a friend to those in need. Mr. Paul H. Henson will soon be awarded the International Humanitarian Award by the CARE Foundation at its 50th Anniversary International Humanitarian Award dinner. Mr. Henson was nominated for the award for his sustained support of humanitarian causes, for his community foresight, and for his business ingenuity. It is with much pleasure that I add my voice to the scores of others praising Mr. Henson for his efforts to aid the world's poor and help them achieve social and economic well-being.

Mr. Henson began his successful career in the telecommunications industry as a groundman for the Lincoln Telephone Co., in his native State of Nebraska. After attaining the position of chief engineer, Mr. Henson moved to United Telecom—now Sprint—in Kansas City. In 1964, at the age of 38, he became president of United and began to implement an aggressive leadership and expansion strategy to transform the predominantly rural telephone company into an international communications force. Henson presided over the construction of the first—and still the only—nationwide 100 percent digital, fiber-optic network and made it the centerpiece of the company's long-distance strategy. After his leadership of Sprint for 25 years, the company now claims over 6 million local telephone customers, 97 percent of which are digitally switched.

Mr. Henson currently serves as chairman of the board and chairman of the executive committee of Kansas City Southern Industries, Inc. He has also formed Kansas City Equity Partners, L.C., a venture capital fund dedicated to providing seed capital and manage-

ment assistance for entrepreneurial activities.

Paul H. Henson's distinguished business career and his reinvestment in the community through support of the humanitarian initiatives championed by the CARE Foundation have rightly earned him the distinction of being awarded the Foundation's International Humanitarian Award.

IN MEMORY OF WHITE EAGLE

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, last Friday, the operatic tenor White Eagle passed away at age 43. My wife, Harriet and I join with countless others from around the world in expressing our condolences to his friends and family. Our Nation has lost an exemplary individual who had an extraordinary voice.

White Eagle was a Lakota. His Lakota name was Wanbli ska. He first sang in public in his father's church. He was only 5 years old. It was the voice of the great Mario Lanza that inspired the young White Eagle to become an opera singer. In 1985, he graduated from the Merola Opera Program at the San Francisco Opera. He went on to perform with the Pennsylvania Opera Theater, the Florentine Opera, the Western Opera Theater, the Cleveland Opera, and the Skylight Comic Opera.

Many of my friends and colleagues here in Washington should remember well White Eagle's rich tenor voice. In 1989, White Eagle performed the finale at the Inaugural Gala for President George Bush. Two years later, the President and I had the opportunity to hear and appreciate his extraordinary talent at the Golden Anniversary of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial. And in 1993, he debuted in Carnegie Hall, and was inducted into the South Dakota Hall of Fame as Artist of the Year.

I am pleased that a scholarship fund has been established in his name. It is a fitting remembrance of his spirit, his leadership, and his legacy as a role model for native American youth.

It is said that a man's talents are a mere extension of his soul. That is certainly true of White Eagle. The strength, the beauty, and the richness of his voice were a reflection of his character, and the values of the Lakota Sioux—the values of bravery, integrity, wisdom, determination, and generosity. His voice moved us all.

Mr. President, White Eagle exemplified those values yet again when, in 1990, he was diagnosed with AIDS. After he made his illness public, he became a tireless advocate for AIDS awareness. His role as advocate was equal to his role as artist, because through his voice, through his message, he brought people together. His last years are a reminder to each of us of the capacity in ourselves to reach out to family and friends in times of human struggle and suffering.

White Eagle left us in the manner he lived among us—with dignity and brav-

ery. He has left us richer for his courage and perseverance. For all the extraordinary gifts he possessed and shared with us, we are grateful. We will miss him.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF COPYRIGHT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 125th anniversary of the act of 1870 which established our first central national copyright registration and deposit system by bringing it into the Library of Congress. Last Saturday marked the anniversary of the act being signed into law and today Librarian of Congress James Billington and Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters are hosting a program to honor the employees of the Copyright Office for the work they do both for our national copyright system and the Library.

Article I of the Constitution grants Congress the power to "promote Science * * *", or knowledge, by granting authors, for a limited time, exclusive rights in their writings. The intent of the Framers was to increase the knowledge of the people by encouraging authors to create works. The first copyright law, enacted in 1790, reflected that purpose in its title: "An act for the Encouragement of Learning * * *". The 1790 act also established a system of copyright registration where a person wishing to register a work did so in the nearest Federal court and sent a copy of the work to the Secretary of State in the Nation's Capital.

The registration statute changed somewhat after 1790, but it was not until 1870 that Congress passed legislation which established the Library of Congress as the first central agency which would both perform the copyright registration function and serve as the custodian of copyright deposits in the United States.

The 1870 act allowed for a national system of copyright registration with improved efficiency for the Federal Government, for authors and artists, and for publishers. Works submitted for copyright registration were sent to one location and could be carefully recorded and cataloged. For the first time, a copy could be used as both a record of registration and as a resource available to future generations of Americans.

In addition to strengthening our copyright registration system, the 1870 act also ensured that the Library of Congress would be the recipient of the tremendous amount of material submitted for copyright registration. The 1870 act put the Library on a path to becoming the greatest repository of knowledge in the world. To this day, the Library relies on the works it receives through copyright.

The Copyright Office, a part of the Library, provides Congress with non-partisan analysis of copyright law and implements all aspects of this law. It

also serves as a valuable resource to the domestic and international copyright communities. The Office registers almost 600,000 works a year.

Copyright has been a critical element of American creative and economic life since the beginning of our Nation. Today, our core copyright industries have become an increasingly important part of our national economy and a major area of our international trade relationships. We in the Congress must continually ensure that the basic principles of copyright remain applicable to a scientific and creative world in which technology changes very rapidly.

I would like to join the Librarian and the Register in saluting the work of the Copyright Office and its staff on this day and in paying tribute to the important services they provide in keeping our copyright system strong and adaptive to change.

REGULATORY REFORM

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, during consideration of S. 343, the Regulatory Reform Act, I intend to offer an amendment to waive administrative and civil penalties for local governments when Federal water pollution control compliance plans are in effect.

I believe this amendment is a simple issue of fairness to local governments and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment. I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be printed in the RECORD, along with my "Dear Colleague" letter.

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

AMENDMENT No. —

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . WAIVER OF PENALTIES WHEN FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT COMPLIANCE PLANS ARE IN EFFECT.

Section 309 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1319) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(h) WAIVER OF PENALTIES WHEN COMPLIANCE PLANS ARE IN EFFECT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no civil or administrative penalty may be imposed under this Act against a unit of local government for a violation of a provision of this Act (including a violation of a condition of a permit issued under this Act)—

"(A) if the unit of local government has entered into an agreement with the Administrator, the Secretary of the Army (in the case of a violation of section 404), or the State to carry out a compliance plan with respect to a prior violation of the provision by the unit of local government; and

"(B) during the period—

"(i) beginning on the date on which the unit of local government and the Administrator, the Secretary of the Army (in the case of a violation of section 404), or the State enter into the agreement; and

"(ii) ending on the date on which the unit of local government is required to be in compliance with the provision under the plan.

"(2) REQUIREMENT OF GOOD FAITH.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply during any period in which the Administrator, the Secretary of

the Army (in the case of a violation of section 404), or the State determines that the unit of local government is not carrying out the compliance plan in good faith.

"(3) OTHER ENFORCEMENT.—A waiver of penalties provided under paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a violation of any provision of this Act other than the provision that is the subject of the agreement described in paragraph (1)(A)."

WASHINGTON, DC,

June 27, 1995.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: When the Senate begins consideration of S. 343, the Regulatory Reform Bill, I intend to offer an amendment to lift the unfair burden of excessive civil penalties from the backs of local governments that are working in good faith with the Clean Water Act.

Under current law, civil penalties begin to accumulate the moment a local government violates the Clean Water Act. Once this happens, the law requires that the local government present a Municipal Compliance Plan for approval by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or the Secretary of the Army in cases of Section 404 violations. However, even after a compliance plan has been approved, penalties continue to accumulate. In effect, existing law actually punishes local governments while they are trying to comply with the law.

Under my amendment, local governments would stop accumulating civil and administrative penalties once a Municipal Compliance Plan has been negotiated and the locality is acting in good faith to carry out the plan. Further, my amendment would act as an incentive to encourage governments to move quickly to achieve compliance with the Clean Water Act.

This amendment is a simple issue of fairness. Local governments must operate with a limited pool of resources. Localities should not have to devote their tax revenue to penalties, while having to comply with the law. Rather, by discontinuing burdensome penalties, local governments can better concentrate their resources to meet the intent of the law in protecting our water resources from pollution.

I hope you will join me in supporting this commonsense amendment for our towns and cities. If you have any questions or wish to cosponsor this amendment, please feel free to have a member of your staff contact Quinn Mast of my staff at 4-5842.

Sincerely,

LARRY PRESSLER,
United States Senator.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? LOOK AT THE ARITHMETIC

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, before contemplating today's bad news about the Federal debt, let us have "another go," as the British put it, with our little pop quiz. Remember—one question, one answer.

The question: How many million dollars in a trillion dollars? (While you are arriving at an answer, bear in mind that it was the U.S. Congress that ran up the Federal debt that now exceeds \$4.9 trillion.)

To be exact, as of the close of business yesterday, Monday, July 10, the exact Federal debt—down to the penny—stood at \$4,924,014,991,181.29. This means that, on a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America now owes \$18,691.65.

Mr. President, back to the pop quiz: How many million in a trillion? There are a million million in a trillion.

THE 50TH SITTING BULL STAMPEDE

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, last week marked the 50th Annual Sitting Bull Stampede in Mobridge, SD. People from across the State and Nation joined together in celebrating a long-standing tradition which first began in 1946. The stampede has a long and colorful history, and it serves to remind people of South Dakota's proud heritage.

It is appropriate that the Sitting Bull Stampede is named after the famed Sioux leader. The multicultural diversity of the event recognizes the contributions of both native Americans and non-native Americans to South Dakota in the last century. As my colleagues know, Sitting Bull was a famous leader and medicine man of the Lakota people. This native American hero was born in the Mobridge area and lived there for much of his life. His remains are buried on a nearby bluff overlooking the Missouri River.

The Sitting Bull Stampede began as a small rodeo organized by a group of cowboys. As the rodeo became more successful, the stampede began to take on a cultural focus. Last week's celebration was one of the biggest thus far, complete with parades, rodeos, a carnival, and many other festivities. More than 400 contestants competed in this year's rodeo. Miss Rodeo America, Jennifer Douglas, was on hand to assist in the crowning of this year's stampede queen, Anne Lopez of Keldron.

Mr. President, I am very proud of the accomplishments of the people of the Mobridge area in planning such a tremendous event. The Sitting Bull Stampede brings two cultures of our State together. It reminds us not to forget our past as we progress into the future. I extend my best wishes to the citizens of Mobridge and all who participated in this year's events.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

COMPREHENSIVE REGULATORY REFORM ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of S. 343, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 343) to reform the regulatory process and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

Pending:

Dole amendment No. 1487, in the nature of a substitute.