

agencies in Federal projects; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT OF 1956
AMENDMENTS LEGISLATION

• Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I introduce two measures to expand the use and availability of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

The Small Reclamation Projects Act has provided important benefits throughout the reclamation West in the 40 years since it was first established. Over the past several years, there have been various discussions of ways to expand the benefits of the program. These two measures incorporate some of the suggestions that have been made. I want to emphasize that neither of the measures would affect ongoing projects.

One of the measures deals with financing. At the present time, the Secretary is limited to using grants or loans in fulfilling the objectives of the act. This legislation would expand that authority to include the use of loan guarantees as a way of stretching the limited Federal resources. There has been some discussion among those suggesting this approach that the committee should consider expanding the program under the guarantees outside the 17 reclamation States to other States and the territories. While I do not dispute that the advantages of the program could be useful in the territories and other States, I do not want to dilute the program so that is not able to meet the very real needs in the arid West. Therefore, I have not included such an expansion in this legislation. I do agree that it is a subject worth discussing and it should be one of the subjects of our hearings.

The other measure is essentially a rewrite of the existing statute to expand the purposes for which assistance can be received from the Federal Government. Irrigation remains an authorized purpose, but it would no longer be a required component. The purposes would not include the augmentation and management of local water supplies, conservation of water and energy, fish and wildlife conservation, supplemental water for existing supplies, water quality improvements, and flood control. There had been some discussion about the application of interest on any allocable irrigation component, and I would support discussing this in any hearings. For the moment, however, I have limited the application of interest on any loans to those features which are currently reimbursable with interest under reclamation law.

I also believe that we should explore in our hearings exactly how to deal with investments that further particular Federal objectives, such as fish and wildlife enhancement or other features that are normally nonreimbursable.

Mr. President, neither of these measures should be viewed as a final product, and they are not mutually exclusive. Given the timing, I thought it would be useful to have both measures

introduced so that they could be reviewed by the States and water users as well as by the administration and other interested parties with sufficient time to permit Congress to consider the concepts this session. While I am not prepared to announce a schedule of hearings at this time, I do want to indicate to my colleagues that I do intend to have the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources conduct hearings early this year. •

By Mr. HOLLINGS:

S. 1566. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel *Marsh Grass Too*; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

TRADING PRIVILEGES LEGISLATION

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill today to direct that the vessel *Marsh Grass Too*, hull identification number AUKEV51139K690, be accorded coastwise trading privileges and be issued a certificate of documentation under section 12103 of title 46, U.S. Code.

The *Marsh Grass Too* was recently constructed in Australia and is a catamaran intended for use as a recreational vessel. The vessel is 28 feet in length, capable of accommodating 12 people, and is self-propelled.

The vessel is owned by Marsha Hass of South Carolina. Ms. Hass would like to utilize her vessel in the coastwise trade and fisheries of the United States. However, because the vessel was built in a foreign shipyard, it does not meet the requirements for coastwise license endorsement in the United States. The *Marsh Grass Too* is a catamaran, a vessel U.S. shipbuilders do not normally build. This particular vessel is built of kevlar, a product of DuPont, and would be imported into the United States as a bare hull. All motors, electronics, and accessories will be purchased and installed in the United States. Coastwise documentation is mandatory to enable the owner to use the vessel for its intended purpose.

The owner of the *Marsh Grass Too* is seeking a waiver of the existing law because she wishes to use the vessel for recreational charters. Her desired intentions for the vessel's use will not adversely affect the coastwise trade in U.S. waters. If she is granted this waiver, it is her intention to comply fully with U.S. documentation and safety requirements. The purpose of the legislation I am introducing is to allow the *Marsh Grass Too* to engage in the coastwise trade and the fisheries of the United States.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 295

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Ala-

bama [Mr. SHELBY] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] were added as cosponsors of S. 295, a bill to permit labor management cooperative efforts that improve America's economic competitiveness to continue to thrive, and for other purposes.

S. 743

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 743, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for investment necessary to revitalize communities within the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 837

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], and the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] were added as cosponsors of S. 837, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison.

S. 881

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 881, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify provisions relating to church pension benefit plans, to modify certain provisions relating to participants in such plans, to reduce the complexity of and to bring workable consistency to the applicable rules, to promote retirement savings and benefits, and for other purposes.

S. 1028

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] were added as cosponsors of S. 1028, a bill to provide increased access to health care benefits, to provide increased portability of health care benefits, to provide increased security of health care benefits, to increase the purchasing power of individuals and small employers, and for other purposes.

S. 1344

At the request of Mr. HEFLIN, the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] were added as cosponsors of S. 1344, a bill to repeal the requirement relating to specific statutory authorization for increases in judicial salaries, to provide for automatic annual increases for judicial salaries, and for other purposes.

S. 1434

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1434, a bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for a two-year (biennial) budgeting cycle, and for other purposes.

S. 1505

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr.

EXON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1505, a bill to reduce risk to public safety and the environment associated with pipeline transportation of natural gas and hazardous liquids, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 219

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 219, a resolution designating March 25, 1996 as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

AMENDMENT NO. 3225

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3225 proposed to S. 1541, a bill to extend, reform, and improve agricultural commodity, trade, conservation, and other programs, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3225 proposed to S. 1541, supra.

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3225 proposed to S. 1541, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 3277

At the request of Mr. HATCH the names of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3277 proposed to S. 1541, a bill to extend, reform, and improve agricultural commodity, trade, conservation, and other programs, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3442

At the request of Mr. KOHL the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3442 proposed to S. 1541, a bill to extend, reform, and improve agricultural commodity, trade, conservation, and other programs, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 41—RELATIVE TO THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Mr. INOUE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 41

Whereas on February 9, 1821, the United States Congress chartered Columbian College (renamed The George Washington University in 1904);

Whereas President James Monroe signed The George Washington University's charter and attended the University's historic first commencement ceremony;

Whereas Congress adjourned to join President Monroe for The George Washington University's first commencement ceremony;

Whereas in 1825 The George Washington University added a medical curriculum with facilities that throughout the following years have contributed greatly to the Nation, including conversion of its teaching infirmary into a military hospital during the Civil War;

Whereas from that time forward, The George Washington University's medical facilities have provided treatment to patients ranging from kings and presidents to the indigent and the homeless;

Whereas The George Washington University has in its 175 years contributed to the educational, cultural, and political enrichment of the Nation through its synergistic associations with the Federal establishment and its branches and agencies;

Whereas The George Washington University is now the largest higher education institution in the Nation's capital, providing educational services to some 19,000 undergraduate, graduate, and professional students annually;

Whereas The George Washington University has rendered continuing and exemplary service to the country through the achievement of its educational mission; and

Whereas The George Washington University's distinguished alumni hold prominent positions in business, law, government, medicine, and the arts and sciences: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) The George Washington University has been and continues to be of exceptional importance to the Nation; and

(2) the importance of The George Washington University should be recognized and celebrated through regular ceremonies.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about my alma mater, the George Washington University, chartered by the Congress of the United States 175 years ago, on February 9, 1821.

Those of us who have a George Washington University degree—whether it be in law, medicine, engineering, education, business, or international affairs—have reason to celebrate this occasion. What was once merely a university of convenience usefully located in the Nation's capital, has in our own time taken its place among the premier institutions of higher learning in the country.

Among this illustrious company, few have had such unpromising beginnings. Some universities come into being endowed by land grants or can boast a distinguished founder like a John Harvard or a Thomas Jefferson. The George Washington University—or Columbian College, as it was called when the Congress chartered it in 1821—owed its origins to an obscure Baptist clergyman named Luther Rice. Today, 175 years later, it has achieved a name recognition that is international in scope, drawing students and scholars from all quarters of the globe. The university takes great pride in its distinguished graduates, among them: John Foster Dulles, J. William Fulbright, Gen. Billy Mitchell, Gen. Colin Powell, Gen. John Shalikashvili, and Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, to name a few.

I had the privilege of receiving my law degree from the George Washing-

ton University. My experiences during my legal studies were largely responsible for my decision to enter public life and run for elective office. I am grateful that I had the opportunities that come from studying and living in the Nation's capital as a young man.

It is with great pleasure that I submit today a resolution in celebration of the 175th anniversary of the George Washington University's illustrious role in our Nation's academic and political lives.

SENATE RESOLUTION 225—RELATIVE TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Mr. ROBB submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 225

Whereas units of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, including military trainers and intelligence officers posing as humanitarian relief officials, are still present in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Whereas the presence of the Revolutionary Guards in Bosnia-Herzegovina violates the peace accord initialed in Dayton, Ohio, on November 21, 1995 and the subsequent treaty signed in Paris, France, on December 14, 1995, which provide that all foreign volunteer troops be withdrawn from Bosnia-Herzegovina within 30 days of the signing of the treaty, that is, January 13, 1996;

Whereas the commanders of the NATO Implementation Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina consider the activities of the Revolutionary Guards in Bosnia-Herzegovina, including their espousal and promotion of extremist Islamic fundamentalism, to be one of the most direct threats to the safety of United States forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Whereas the continued presence of the Revolutionary Guards in Bosnia-Herzegovina threatens long-term stability in the region; and

Whereas the continuation of arms shipments from Iran to Bosnia-Herzegovina could preclude the United States from fulfilling its promise of providing military equipment and training to Bosnia-Herzegovina: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President should—

(1) pursue all measures necessary, including substantial diplomatic pressure on Bosnia-Herzegovina, to expedite the withdrawal from Bosnia-Herzegovina, of all foreign troops whose presence in Bosnia-Herzegovina violates the peace accord initialed in Dayton, Ohio, on November 21, 1995, and the subsequent treaty signed in Paris, France, on December 14, 1995;

(2) bring in the United Nations a proposal to ban Member States from importing Iranian oil in order to pressure the Iranian Government into withdrawing the Iranian Revolutionary Guards from Bosnia-Herzegovina; and

(3) establish within the NATO Implementation Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina a multinational task force whose mission shall be, if called upon, to locate and ensure the withdrawal of the Revolutionary Guards from Bosnia-Herzegovina.

● Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, under the leadership of Adm. Leighton Smith, the NATO Implementation Force has made marked progress in war-torn Bosnia and Herzegovina during the first 2 months of Operation Joint Endeavor.