

EC-2630. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of a rule relative to onions grown in south Texas, received on July 17, 1997; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2631. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of a rule relative to almonds grown in California, received on July 16, 1997; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2632. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of a rule relative to amending the marketing order of almonds in California on July 16, 1997; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2633. A communication from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Farm Credit Administration's report for calendar year 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2634. A communication from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of a rule relative to Inventory Property Management Provisions (RIN0560-AE88); to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2635. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, framework for hiring welfare recipients; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2636. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of a rule relative to soybean promotion and research, received on July 15, 1997; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2637. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation relative to farm labor housing loans; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2638. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of four rules including one relative to sodium salt of aciflourfen, received on July 24, 1997 to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

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. INOUYE:

S. 1078. A bill to amend the Organic Act of Guam to provide restitution to the people of Guam who suffered atrocities such as personal injury, forced labor, forced marches, internment, and death during the occupation of Guam in World War II, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. CONRAD):

S. 1079. A bill to permit the leasing of mineral rights, in any case in which the Indian owners of an allotment that is located within the boundaries of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation and held trust by the United States have executed leases to more than 50 percent of the mineral estate of that allotment; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. 1080. A bill to amend the National Aquaculture Act of 1980 to provide for the coordination and implementation of a national aquaculture policy for the private sector by the Secretary of Agriculture, to establish an aquaculture development and research program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1081. A bill to enhance the rights and protections for victims of crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIDEN (for himself and Mr. HAGEL):

S. 1082. A bill to authorize appropriations to pay for United States contributions to certain international financial institutions; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. ASHCROFT):

S. 1083. A bill to provide structure for and introduce balance into a policy of meaningful engagement with the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. BREAUX):

S. 1084. A bill to establish a research and monitoring program for the national ambient air quality standards for ozone and particulate matter and to reinstate the original standards under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WELLSTONE:

S. 1085. A bill to improve the management of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 1086. A bill to support the autonomous governance of Hong Kong after its reversion to the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. GLENN:

S. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution commending Dr. Hans Blix for his distinguished service as Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the occasion of his retirement; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. INOUYE:

S. 1078. A bill to amend the Organic Act of Guam to provide restitution to the people of Guam who suffered atrocities such as personal injury, forced labor, forced marches, internment, and death during the occupation of Guam in World War II, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE GUAM WAR RESTITUTION ACT

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, for nearly 3 years, the people of Guam endured war time atrocities and suffering. As part of Japan's assault against the Pacific, Guam was bombed and invaded by Japanese forces within 3 days of the in-

famous attack on Pearl Harbor. At that time, Guam was administered by the United States Navy under the authority of a Presidential Executive order. It was also populated by then American nationals. For the first time since the War of 1812, a foreign power invaded United States soil.

In 1952, when the United States signed a peace treaty with Japan, formally ending World War II, it waived the rights of American nationals, including those of Guamanians, to present claims against Japan. As a result of this action, American nationals were forced to seek relief from the Congress of the United States.

Today, I rise to introduce the Guam War Restitution Act, which would amend the Organic Act of Guam and provide restitution to those who suffered atrocities during the occupation of Guam in World War II. There are several key components to this measure.

The Restitution Act would establish specific damage awards to those who are survivors of the war, and to the heirs of those who died during the war. The specific damage awards would be as follows: First, \$20,000 for death; second, \$7,000 for personal injury; and third, \$5,000 for forced labor, forced march, or internment.

The Restitution Act would also establish specific damage benefits to the heirs of those who survived the war, who made previous claims but have since died. The specific damage benefits would be as follows: First, \$7,000 for personal injury; and second, \$5,000 for forced labor, forced march, or internment. Payments for benefits may either be in the form of a scholarship, payment of medical expenses, or a grant for first-time home ownership.

This act would also establish a Guam trust fund from which disbursements will be made. Any amount left over in the Fund would be used to establish the Guam World War II Loyalty Scholarships at the University of Guam.

A nine-member Guam Trust Fund Commission would be established to adjudicate and award all claims from the Trust Fund.

The United States Congress previously recognized its moral obligation to the people of Guam and provided reparations relief by enacting the Guam Meritorious Claims Act on November 15, 1945 (Public Law 79-224). Unfortunately, the Claims Act was seriously flawed and did not adequately compensate Guam after World War II.

The Claims Act primarily covered compensation for property damage and limited compensation for death or personal injury. Claims for forced labor, forced march, and internment were never compensated because the Claims Act excluded these from awardable injuries. The enactment of the Claims Act was intended to make Guam whole. The Claims Act, however, failed to specify postwar values as a basis for computing awards, and settled on prewar values, which did not reflect the