

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall request the National Academy of Sciences to periodically submit to the Interagency Committee, the Clean Air Science Advisory Committee, and Congress a report that evaluates the prioritized research activities under the program described in subsection (c)(2)(A).

(2) EXPENSES.—The Administrator shall be responsible for expenses incurred by the National Academy of Sciences in carrying out paragraph (1).

SEC. 04. SCIENCE REVIEW.

Not earlier than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(1) complete a thorough review of the air quality criteria published under section 108 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7408) for ozone and fine particulate matter and a thorough review of the standards in effect under that Act for ozone and particulate matter; and

(2) determine, in accordance with sections 108 and 109 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 7408, 7409), whether to—

(A) retain the criteria and standards in effect under that Act for ozone and particulate matter;

(B) make revisions in the criteria and standards; or

(C) promulgate new criteria and standards.

SEC. 05. PARTICULATE MONITORING PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may require State implementation plans to require ambient air quality monitoring for fine particulate matter pursuant to section 110(a)(2)(B) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2)(B)).

(b) GRANTS.—The Administrator shall make grants to States to carry out monitoring required under subsection (a).

SEC. 06. REINSTATEMENT OF STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The national ambient air quality standards for ozone and particulate matter under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409), as in effect on July 15, 1997, are reinstated, and any national ambient air quality standard for ozone or particulate matter that may be promulgated after July 15, 1997, but before completion of the science review under section 4 shall be of no effect.

(b) REVISION OF STANDARDS.—The national ambient air quality standards for ozone and particulate matter reinstated under subsection (a) shall not be revised until completion of the scientific review under section 04.

SEC. 07. ALLERGEN RESEARCH.

The National Institutes of Health shall carry out a research program to study the health effects of allergens on asthmatics, especially asthmatics in urban inner city areas.

SEC. 08. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 1998 through 2002—

(1) \$75,000,000 to carry out sections 01 through 06; and

(2) \$25,000,000 to carry out section 07.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to conduct a business meeting Thursday, November 6, 9:30 a.m., hearing room (SD-406) on H.R. 1787, the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997, and other pending business.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 1997, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary, be authorized to hold an executive business meeting during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 1997, at 10 a.m., in room 226 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 1997, at 2 p.m., in room 226 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building to hold a hearing on the nomination of Robert S. Warshaw, of New York, to be Associate Director for National Drug Control Policy and Thomas S. Umberg to be Deputy Director for Supply Reduction for the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 1997 at: 9:30 a.m. to hold an open hearing on intelligence matters and 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on International Relations of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 6, 1997, at 3 p.m., to hold a hearing.

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

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT, RESTRUCTURING, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring, and the District of Columbia, to meet on Thursday, November 6, 1997, at 12 p.m., for a hearing on "Music Violence: How Does it Affect Our Youth? An Examination of the Impact of Violent Music Lyrics on Youth Behavior and Well-Being in the District of Columbia and Across the Nation."

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO OUR NATION'S VETERANS

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the men and women who have served our Nation's Armed Forces and the tremendous sacrifices they have made for this country. It has always been my view that these citizens who are called upon to defend our Nation, to risk and in many cases sacrifice their lives, deserve our utmost respect and gratitude, not only on Veterans Day, but for the peace and freedom we enjoy every day.

This day allows us all to contemplate the bravery and absolute importance of the men and women who have served and are currently serving in our Armed Forces. It is in large part because of their efforts and sacrifices that we are ensured the domestic tranquility with which to progress and become an even greater Nation. Moreover, their service has helped to ensure peace throughout the world and for generations of Americans to come. Whether directly involved in conflict or not, it is this mission the dedicated men and women in the Armed Forces are sworn to uphold and we all value and recognize their hard work and tremendous contributions.

The First World War ended on the 11th hour, of the 11th day, of the 11th month, in 1918 on the day we now call Veterans Day. By the end of the first world conflict there had been more than 37 million military casualties, in addition to 10 million deaths among the civilian population. The effects of this war were felt around the world, but the sacrifice and tragedy associated with it were destined to be repeated with more bloodshed and even deadlier consequences.

Mr. President, it is my view that the purpose of Veterans Day is not only to understand and honor the depth of the sacrifice that has already been made by our Nation's veterans, but to help strengthen our vows for peace in the future. It is the hope of many, indeed, all of us who celebrate Veterans Day, that this day, through reflection, will strengthen and foster peace worldwide. We should use this day as a link to our past in a way that helps us understand the depth of the tragedy and loss incurred in previous wars and thereby help us keep the peace and our democratic way of life. To ignore this link would deplete the purpose and meaning of this important day.

So, I rise today to pay the utmost tribute to our veterans, past and present. As we celebrate Veterans Day, I want to extend my sincere gratitude to those who have sacrificed and died, those who have served, and those who are serving now. We will never forget your service and your sacrifice. •

DEFENSE INDUSTRY INITIATIVE
ON BUSINESS ETHICS AND CONDUCT

• Mr. SANTORUM. I rise today to congratulate the Defense Industry Initiative on Business Ethics and Conduct for its 11 years of active effort in creating high standards of business ethics, business conduct, and compliance in the defense industry. I know that many of my colleagues in the Senate are not familiar with the unique DII effort.

In 1986, the DII was created as an outgrowth of the work of the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, known as the Packard Commission. At that time, a number of leading defense contractors drafted a set of DII Principles. These Principles obligated signatory companies to have written codes of conduct, to distribute the codes to all of their employees, to have ethics training programs which made certain that employees understood the codes, to have a hotline or ombudsman system, to have systems to make voluntary disclosures of violations of law or regulation to the Government, to attend annual best practices forums, and to participate in a public accountability process.

The group of DII signatory companies has grown over these 11 years to 48 companies, including virtually all of the largest defense contractors. To be frank, I would think that at least all of our hundred largest defense contractors should be willing to sign up publicly to the Defense Industry Initiative Principles. Therefore, I call upon those companies that are among this group which, for whatever reason, are not presently signatories to sign this statement in order to pledge themselves to the Defense Department and to the public as being committed to these ideals.

On June 5 and 6, 1997, in Washington, DC, the DII conducted its 12th Best Practices Forum. This session included some 160 representatives of the signatory companies and 40 senior Government officials. The program was a state-of-the-art exploration of best practices in corporate ethics and compliance programs.

I understand that the Defense Industry Initiative is the only industry ethics initiative of its type. There are any number of other industries which have had sufficient ethical problems and should consider something equivalent.

I will conclude by saying that all the evidence available to me suggests that the participation of these 47 companies has had a very positive impact on their levels of compliance, as well as in the tone of the relationship with the Government. I am certain that we all recall the events that gave rise to the creation of the Packard Commission—things such as high price spare parts or improper labor charging. It is my understanding that the Government audits show that the level of such problems has dropped dramatically among these DII signatory companies. Furthermore, I believe that the DII effort

has forged a true partnership in the best sense of the word between Government officials responsible for procurement and those in industry who design, develop, and manufacture the items necessary for our national defense.

So that the contribution that has been made and the excellent work that has been done can be fully recognized, I would like to place into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of those companies which are signatories to the DII. All of these defense contractors are to be congratulated for the leadership they have shown and their accomplishments to date. I am sure that we can count on them to continue this exemplary work in the future. And I hope other defense contractors can be counted on to join this important effort.●

IN HONOR OF MSUSA'S 30TH
ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, on November 7, 1997, the Minnesota State University Student Association [MSUSA] will celebrate its 30th Anniversary of representing Minnesota State University students.

MSUSA is an advocate organization which was formed in 1967 as an informal coalition of student leaders. Today, it represents more than 60,000 students at Minnesota's state universities in Bemidji, Mankato, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Moorhead, St. Cloud, Marshall, and Winona.

MSUSA is an independent, nonprofit corporation funded and operated by students. In order to fulfill its main objectives—affordable, quality and accessible State university education—students have taken an activist approach to establish affordable tuition and child care facilities, increase student work study wages, simplify transfer between institutions, improve cultural diversity, and advocate fair State and Federal financial aid programs including those in the Higher Education Reauthorization Act.

In assisting State university students achieve their goals and voice their concerns, MSUSA provides liaisons to the Governor's office, the legislature, the board of trustees of MnSCU, the Minnesota Higher Education Services Council, the inter faculty organization, Congress, the administration, and the U.S. Department of Education.

One of MSUSA's most outstanding activities is the Penny Fellowship Program, which encourages students to take a leadership role in serving their communities by performing internships in public and community service. Other noteworthy programs include the MSUSA newspaper, the Monitor, which has the largest circulation of any State system student organization, and the MSUSA Cultural Diversity Project, which fosters understanding and cooperation of students from all cultural backgrounds.

Finally, Mr. President, I would like to recognize and congratulate the current officers of MSUSA, who are:

Francis Klinkner, State chair from Mankato State University; Garret Melby Aanerud, vice chair from Moorhead State University; and Frank X. Viggiano, executive director. Their hard work on behalf of Minnesota students has led them to many successes, and I'm sure their continuing effort will mean a better-educated and a more productive Minnesota. ●

RETIREMENT OF DR. CHARLES
TILL

• Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I take the floor today with some sadness, but also with a great deal of gratitude. I rise today to mark the retirement and celebrate the career of one of our Nation's great leaders in science, my constituent and my friend, Dr. Charles Till.

At the end of this year, Dr. Till will conclude more than three decades of outstanding accomplishment at Argonne National Laboratory. For the past 13 years, Chuck has served as associate laboratory director over engineering research. Dr. Till's leadership, his vision, and his good humor will be sorely missed.

Chuck Till sprang from humble beginnings, with little early indication of the opportunities and demands that lie ahead. He grew up on a farm in rural Saskatchewan, and by his own admission, and his father's observation, showed no outstanding aptitude for technical and mechanical things. This would change.

Chuck entered the University of Saskatchewan, where he earned a bachelors degree in engineering physics and a masters degree in physics. He then attended the University of London, where he earned his doctorate in nuclear engineering. Apparently, somewhere along the way, this small town farm boy developed an aptitude for technical matters.

Dr. Till's first job out of college found him in the unlikely, but not surprising, position of being in charge. He was hired by the Canadian General Electric Co., as reactor physicist and given responsibility for the start of the first prototype heavy water reactor in Canada—no small task for a first professional job. And of course, Chuck excelled.

In 1963, Dr. Till joined Argonne National Laboratory as a reactor physicist. His rise in this great organization is best traced by his accomplishments rather than the positions he has held.

Early on in his career, Chuck got the attention of scientists worldwide with a breakthrough advancement in fast reactor measurement techniques. The Doppler Effect was known to be crucially important, but its measurement was uncertain. Dr. Till completely revamped the heated sample Doppler technique, and an order-of-magnitude improvement in the measurement resulted. The technique became the standard worldwide, and essentially has not changed to this day.