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Senate

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, without whom we can do nothing of lasting value, but with whom there is no limit to what we can accomplish, we ask You to infuse us with fresh strength and determination as we press toward the goal of finishing the work of this 1st year of the 105th Congress. Help us to do all we can, in every way we can, and as best we can to finish well. Inspire us all to follow the cadence of Your drumbeat.

Bless the Senators in these crucial hours. Replace any weariness with the second wind of Your spirit. Rejuvenate those whose vision is blurred by stress, and deliver those who may be discouraged or disappointed. In the quiet of this moment, we return to You, recommit our lives to You, and receive Your revitalizing energy. We accept the psalmist's reorienting admonition, ''Wait on the Lord; be of good courage, and He shall strengthen your heart; wait, I say, on the Lord!''—Psalm 27:14. In the name of our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The able acting majority leader, the distinguished Senator from Kansas, is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 12:30. If there are no requests for morning business, the Senate may recess for several hours, as the Senate awaits House action on the remaining appropriations matters.

As previously announced, no rollcall votes will occur during today's session. If rollcall votes are necessary tomorrow, the votes will be scheduled within a 4-hour time span. The leader is now attempting to ascertain that 4-hour period. Also, if rollcalls will be necessary during Thursday's session of the Senate, Senators will be notified as soon as a decision is made concerning those possible votes on Thursday.

The Senate is also attempting to complete its business for the first session of the 105th Congress. Therefore, many executive and legislative items are in the clearance process. Needless to say, the cooperation of all Senators

NOTICE

Under the Rules for Publication of the Congressional Record, a final issue of the Congressional Record for the first session of the 105th Congress will be published on the 31st day after adjournment in order to permit Members to revise and extend their remarks.

All materials for insertion must be signed by the Member and delivered to the respective offices responsible for the Record in the House or Senate between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday (until the 10th day after adjournment). House Members should deliver statements to the Office of Floor Reporters (Room HT–60 of the Capitol) and Senate Members to the Office of Official Reporters of Debate (S–123 in the Capitol).

The final issue will be dated the 31st day after adjournment and will be delivered on the 33d day after adjournment. None of the material printed in the final issue of the Congressional Record may contain subject matter, or relate to any event, that occurred after the adjournment date.

Along with signed statements, House Members are requested, whenever possible, to submit revised statements or extensions of remarks and other materials related to House Floor debate on diskette in electronic form in ASCII, WordPerfect or MicroSoft Word format. Disks must be labeled with Members' names and the filename on the disk. All disks will be returned to Member offices via inside mail.

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By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

JOHN WARNER, *Chairman.*

● This ''bullet'' symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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is necessary, and the leader and all concerned thank all Members for their patience.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Monday, November 10, 1997, the Federal debt stood at $5,428,066,600,045.67 (Five trillion, four hundred twenty-eight billion, sixty-six million, six hundred thousand, forty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents).

Five years ago, November 10, 1992, the Federal debt stood at $4,081,507,000,000 (Four trillion, eighty-one billion, five hundred seven million).

Ten years ago, November 10, 1987, the Federal debt stood at $2,393,483,000,000 (Two trillion, three hundred ninety-three billion, four hundred eighty-three million).

Fifteen years ago, November 10, 1982, the Federal debt stood at $1,139,807,000,000 (One trillion, one hundred thirty-nine billion, eight hundred seven million).

Twenty-five years ago, November 10, 1972, the Federal debt stood at $436,177,000,000 (Four hundred thirty-six billion, one hundred seventy-seven million) which reflects a debt increase of nearly $5 trillion—$4,991,889,600,045.67 (Four trillion, nine hundred ninety-one billion, eight hundred eighty-nine million, six hundred thousand, forty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents) during the past 25 years.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Kansas, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Kansas, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 2 p.m.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:30 p.m., recessed until the hour of 2:01 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer [Mr. COATS].

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, in his capacity as a Senator from the State of Indiana, asks unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business until 3 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Indiana, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SANTORUM). Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE EMERGENCY REGARDING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 80

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

On November 14, 1994, in light of the dangers of the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (''weapons of mass destruction''—[WMD]) and of the means of delivering such weapons, I issued Executive Order 12938, and declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), Under section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), the national emergency terminates on the anniversary date of its declaration, unless I publish in the *Federal Register* and transmit to the Congress a notice of its continuation.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I am advising the Congress that the national emergency declared on November 14, 1994, and extended on November 14, 1995 and November 14, 1996, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1997. Accordingly, I have extended the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938 and have sent the attached notice of extension to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The following report is made pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)) and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), regarding activities taken and money spent pursuant to the emergency declaration. Additional information on nuclear, missile, and/or chemical and biological weapons [CBW] nonproliferation efforts is contained in the most recent annual Report on the Proliferation of Missiles and Essential Components of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons, provided to the Congress pursuant to section 1097 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102–190), also known as the ''Nonproliferation Report,'' and the most recent annual report provided to the Congress pursuant to section 308 of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 (Public Law 102–182), also known as the ''CBW Report.''

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The three export control regulations issued under the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiatives [EPCI] remained fully in force and continue to be applied in order to control the export of items with potential used in chemical or biological weapons or unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction.

Chemical weapons continue to pose a very serious threat to our security and that of countries friendly to us. On April 29, 1997, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (the ''Chemical Weapons Convention'' or [CWC]) entered into force with 87 of the CWC's 165 signatories as original States Parties. The United States was among their number, having deposited its instrument of ratification on April 25. As of November 5, 104 countries had become States Parties.

Russia did not complete its legislative approval process in time to be among the original CWC States Parties. In our March meeting in Helsinki, President Yeltsin did, however, assure me of his understanding of the importance of the CWC to Russia's own security. On October 31, 1997, the Russian Duma (lower house) approved ratification of the CWC. On November 5, 1997, the Russian Federation Council unanimously approved the CWC and the Russian government deposited its instrument of ratification. Russia's ratification makes it possible for Russia to join the United States in playing a leadership role in ensuring that all of the Convention's benefits are realized.

Given Russia's financial situation during this difficult period of transition to a market economy, serious concerns have been raised about the high costs of environmentally sound destruction of the large stocks of chemical weapons Russia inherited from the former Soviet Union. Through the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, we are working with Russia to help address these complex problems, and we will continue to do so now that Russia has ratified the CWC.

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons [OPCW] has been established to achieve the object and purpose of the CWC, to ensure the implementation of its provisions and provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States Parties. The executive organ of the OPCW, the Executive Council, has met five times since May to oversee decisions related to inter alia data declarations, inspections, and organizational issues. The United States plays an active role in ensuring effective implementation of the Convention.

The CWC is an ambitious undertaking by the world community to ban an

entire class of weapons of mass destruction. Its members have committed themselves to totally eliminating chemical weapons stocks and production facilities, prohibiting chemical weapons-related activities, banning assistance for such activities and restricting trade with non-Parties in certain relevant chemicals. Destruction of U.S. chemical weapons stocks is moving forward. Other CWC States Parties have now taken on a similar task, and we are working hard with the other members of the CWC to make membership in this treaty universal.

The United States is determined to ensure full implementation of the concrete measures in the CWC that will raise the costs and the risks for any state or terrorist attempting to engage in chemical weapons-related activities. The CWC's declaration requirements will improve our knowledge of possible chemical weapons activities, whether conducted by countries or terrorists. Its inspection provisions provide for access to declared and undeclared facilities and locations, thus making clandestine chemical weapons production and stockpiling more difficult, more risky, and more expensive.

Countries that refuse to join the CWC will be politically isolated and banned from trading with States Parties in certain key chemicals. The relevant Treaty provision is specifically designed to penalize in a concrete way countries that refuse to join the rest of the world in eliminating the threat of chemical weapons.

The United States also continues to play a leading role in the international effort to reduce the threat from biological weapons. We are an active participant in the Ad Hoc Group striving to create a legally binding protocol to strengthen and enhance compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (the ''Biological Weapons Convention'' or (BWC)). This Ad Hoc Group was mandated by the September 1994 BWC Special Conference. The Fourth BWC Review Conference, held in November 1996, commended the work done by the Ad Hoc Group and urged it to complete the protocol as soon as possible but not later than the next Review Conference to be held in 2001. A draft rolling text was introduced by the Chairman at the July Ad Hoc Group session. Work is progressing on insertion of national views and clarification of existing text, largely drawn from the consultative phase of Ad Hoc Group work since 1994. Three-week sessions are scheduled for January, July, and September of 1998. Another 2-week session will be scheduled for either March or December of 1998. Early completion of an effective BWC protocol is high on our list of nonproliferation goals.

The United States continues to be a leader in the Australia Group [AG] chemical and biological weapons nonproliferation regime. Last year, the United States supported the entry into the AG of the Republic of Korea, which became the group's 30th member in time for the October 1996 plenary.

The United States attended this year's annual AG plenary session from October 6–9, 1997, during which the Group continued to focus on strengthening AG export controls and sharing information to address the threat of CBW terrorism. At the behest of the United States, the AG first began in-depth political-level discussion of CBW terrorism during the 1995 plenary session following the Tokyo subway nerve gas attack earlier that year. At the 1996 plenary, the United States urged AG members to exchange national points of contact for AG terrorism matters. At the 1997 plenary, the AG accepted a U.S. proposal to survey all AG members on efforts each has taken to counter this threat.

The Group also reaffirmed the members' collective belief that full adherence to the CWC and the BWC is the best way to achieve permanent global elimination of CBW, and that all states adhering to these Conventions have an obligation to ensure that their national activities support this goal.

AG participants continue to seek to ensure that all relevant national measures promote the object and purposes of the BWC and CWC. The AG nations reaffirmed their belief that existing national export licensing policies and chemical weapons-related items fulfill the obligation established under Article I of the CWC that States Parties never assist, in any way, the acquisition of chemical weapons. Given this understanding, the AG members also reaffirmed their commitment to continuing the Group's activities now that the CWC has entered into force.

The AG also reaffirmed its commitment to continue to provide briefings for non-AG countries, and to promote regional consultations on export controls and nonproliferation to further awareness and understanding of national policies in these areas.

During the last 6 months, we continued to examine closely intelligence and other reports of trade in chemical weapons-related material and technology that might require action, including evaluating whether sanctions under the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 were warranted. In May 1997, we imposed sanctions on seven Chinese entities and one Hong Kong company for knowingly and materially contributing to Iran's CW program through the export of dual-use chemical precursors and/or chemical production equipment and technology. In September 1997, we imposed sanctions on a German citizen and a German company determined to have been involved in the export of chemical production equipment to Libya's CW program.

The United States continues to cooperate with its AG partners in stopping shipments of proliferation concern. By sharing information through diplomatic and other channels, we and our AG partners have been successful in interdicting various shipments destined to CBW programs.

MISSILES FOR WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DELIVERY

During the reporting period, the United States carefully controlled exports that could contribute to unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction and closely monitored activities of potential missile proliferation concern. We also continued to implement U.S. missile sanctions law, in cases where sanctionable activity was determined to have occurred. In August 1997, we imposed sanctions against two North Korean entities determined to have engaged in missile proliferation activities. Similar sanctions imposed in May 1996 remain in effect against two entities in Iran and one entity in North Korea for transfers involving Category II Missile Technology Control Regime [MTCR] Annex items.

During this reporting period, MTCR Partners continued to share information about proliferation problems with each other and with other potential supplier, consumer, and transshipment states. Partners also emphasized the need for implementing effective export control systems. This cooperation has resulted in the interdiction of missile-related materials intended for use in missile programs of concern.

The United States was an active participant in the MTCR's June 1997 Reinforced Point of Contact Meeting [RPOC]. At the RPOC, MTCR Parnters engaged in useful discussions of regional missile proliferation concerns, as well as steps the Partners could take to increase transparency and outreach to nonmembers.

In July 1997, the United States also played a leading role at the Swiss-hosted MTCR workshop on the licensing and enforcement aspects of transshipment. The workshop was successful in focusing attention on the enforcement problems raised by proliferators' misuse of transshipment and fostered a productive exchange of ideas on how countries can better address such activity.

The United States worked unilaterally and in coordination with its MTCR Partners to combat missile proliferation and to encourage nonmembers to export responsibly and to adhere to the MTCR Guidelines. Since the last report, we have continued our missile nonproliferation dialogue with China, the Republic of Korea [ROK], North Korea [DPRK], and Ukraine. In the course of normal diplomatic relations, we also have pursued such discussions with other countries in Central Europe, the Middle East, and Asia.

In June 1997, the United States and the DPRK held a second round of missile talks, aimed at freezing the DPRK's indigenous missile development program and curtailing its missile-related export activities. The

DPRK appeared willing to consider limits on its missile-related exports, in return for sanctions-easing measures, but did not engage in discussion of limits on its missile development program. We intend to pursue further missile talks with the DPRK.

In July 1997, we held another round of nonproliferation talks with the ROK. These talks were productive and made progress toward facilitating ROK membership in the MTCR.

In response to reports that Iran had acquired sensitive items from Russian entities for use in Iran's missile development program, the United States intensified its high-level dialogue with Russia on this issue. We held a number of productive discussions with senior Russian officials aimed at finding ways the United States and Russia can work together to prevent Iran's ballistic missile development program from acquiring Russian technology and equipment. This process is continuing.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

In a truly historic landmark in our efforts to curb the spread of nuclear weapons, the 50th U.N. General Assembly on September 10, 1996, adopted and called for signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty [CTBT], negotiated over the previous 2½ years in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. The overwhelming passage of this U.N. resolution (158–3–5) demonstrates the CTBT's strong international support and marks a major success for United States foreign policy. On September 24, 1996, I and other international leaders signed the CTBT in New York.

During 1997, CTBT signatories have conducted numerous meetings of the Preparatory Commission in Vienna, seeking to promote rapid completion of the International Monitoring System established by the Treaty. On September 23, I transmitted the CTBT to the Senate, requesting prompt advice and consent to ratification.

The CTBT will serve several United States national security interests in banning all nuclear explosions. It will constrain the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons; end the development of advanced new types; contribute to the prevention of nuclear proliferation and the process of nuclear disarmament; and strengthen international peace and security. The CTBT marks an historic milestone in our drive to reduce the nuclear threat and to build a safer world.

Formal preparations for the year 2000 Review Conference for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [NPT] began in 1997 with the first of three annual Preparatory Committee meetings of the Parties to the Treaty. The United States is committed to working to ensure that the 2000 NPT review Conference will further strengthen the NPT and reinforce global nuclear nonproliferation objectives. Since the 1995 NPT Conference, eight additional states have joined the NPT, leaving only five states worldwide currently outside the NPT regime. The NPT Exporters (Zangger) Committee added China to its membership in 1997.

The Nuclear Suppliers Group [NSG] continued its efforts to upgrade control lists and export control procedures. NSG members confirmed their agreement to clarifications to the nuclear trigger list to accord with trigger list changes agreed to by the members of the NPT Exporters (Zangger) Committee, and the International Atomic Energy Agency published these understandings on September 16, 1997. The NSG also is actively pursuing steps to enhance the transparency of the export regime in accordance with the call in Principles 16 and 17 of the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference.

The NSG held an export control seminar in Vienna on October 8 and 9, 1997, which described and explained the role of th NSG (and the Zangger Committee) in preventing nuclear proliferation. The NSG also continued efforts to enhance information sharing among members regarding the nuclear programs of proliferant countries by (1) ''officially'' linking the NSG members through a dedicated computer network allowing for real-time distribution of license denial information, and by (2) creating a separate session for exchange of information on the margins of the NSG plenary meeting.

NSG membership will increase to 35 with the acceptance of Latvia. The ultimate goal of the NSG is to obtain the agreement of all suppliers, including nations not members of the regime, to control nuclear and nuclear-related exports in accordance with the NSG guidelines.

EXPENSES

Pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), I report that there were no expenses directly attributable to the exercise of authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency in Executive Order 12938 during the semiannual reporting period.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 12, 1997.*

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 1997, the Secretary of the Senate, on November 10, 1997, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

H.R. 282. An act to designate the United States Post Office building located at 153 East 110th Street, New York, New York, as the ''Oscar Garcia Rivera Post Office Building.''

H.R. 681. An act to designate the United States Post Office building located at 313 East Broadway in Glendale, California, as the ''Carlos J. Moorhead Post Office Building.''

H.R. 1057. An act to designate the building in Indianapolis, Indiana, which houses the operations of the Indianapolis Main Post Office as the ''Andrew Jacobs, Jr. Office Building.''

H.R. 1058. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service under construction at 150 West Margaret Drive in Terre Haute, Indiana, as the ''John T. Myers Post Office Building.''

H.R. 1377. An act to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to encourage retirement income savings.

H.R. 1479. An act to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 300 Northeast First Avenue in Miami, Florida, as the ''David W. Dyer Federal Building and United States Courthouse.''

H.R. 1484. An act to redesignate the United States courthouse located at 100 Franklin Street in Dublin, Georgia, as the ''J. Roy Rowland United States Courthouse.''

H.R. 2129. An act to designate the United States Post Office located at 150 North 3rd Street in Steubenville, Ohio, as the ''Douglas Applegate Post Office.''

H.R. 2564. An act to designate the United States Post Office located at 450 North Centre Street in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, as the ''Peter J. McCloskey Postal Facility.''

H.R. 2631. An act disapproving the cancellations transmitted by the President on October 6, 1997, regarding Public Law 105–45.

H.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1998, and for other purposes.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 1997, the enrolled bills and joint resolution were signed on November 10, 1997, during the adjournment of the Senate by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

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. HARKIN:

S. 1522. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide assistance to rural cooperatives; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 1523. A bill to allow for the investment of joint Federal and State funds from the civil settlement of damages from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARKIN:

S. 1524. A bill require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct an ongoing study of the health consequences of nuclear weapons tests; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

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

S. 1525. A bill to provide financial assistance for higher education to the dependents of Federal, State, and local public safety officers who are killed or permanently and totally disabled as the result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HARKIN:

S. 1522. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide assistance to rural cooperatives; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

THE RURAL COOPERATIVE ACT

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the Rural Cooperative Act, a measure proposed by the administration. Under current law, the Rural Business—Cooperative Services within the Rural Development Administration provides a wide variety of services for farm cooperatives. They conduct economic analysis, provide advice on how to form and best operate cooperatives and a wide variety of other services for farm cooperatives, including how to deal with the complex laws under which cooperatives operate.

Farm cooperatives are very important in rural America. They allow farmers to come together to purchase goods, to sell their products, and to process their agricultural commodities under farmer ownership. Some cooperatives only perform one of those functions. Some do two or three of them. In all cases, they allow farmers to come together and more effectively bargain for a fair price.

Funding for cooperative services within the Department of Agriculture has been under considerable constraint in recent years and it is now difficult for the Department to provide the full range of services allowed by law to farm cooperatives. I do not want to see those services reduced. But, I do agree with the administration, that cooperative services should also be available to those in rural areas, in addition to farmers who want to form cooperatives. Therefore, I am introducing the administration-proposed bill to broaden the responsibilities of the Department in this area. I do so, requesting that the administration increase its request for funding to carry out these additional responsibilities and will be urging that the Appropriations Committee appropriately increase funding in this area.

The bill provides that rural residents who are considering forming a cooperative for one of a number of purposes or who have formed a cooperative may receive a variety of kinds of assistance from USDA.

The types of cooperatives that would benefit would include those purchasing consumer goods, business products or services, health care, utilities, communications, child and day care, housing, credit, insurance, or other goods or services. It would also include cooperatives that market goods made by members or goods made by the cooperative.

The Department could provide advice for such cooperatives including conducting economic surveys and analysis of proposed cooperative activities. It would also conduct surveys of cooperatives and issue reports about them as well as promote rural cooperative principles and practices.

The bill authorizes such sums as might be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

I urge that the Congress consider and pass this bill in the coming year.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 1523. A bill to allow for the investment of joint Federal and State funds from the civil settlement of damages from the *Exxon Valdez* oilspill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INVESTMENT OF ''EXXON VALDEZ'' TRUST FUNDS LEGISLATION

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise to introduce legislation that will allow more sensible investment of the funds jointly received by the Federal Government and the State of Alaska from the civil settlement of damages arising from the *Exxon Valdez* oilspill.

The settlement provided for Exxon to pay the Federal and State governments a total of $900 million over a 10-year period ending in 2001. Approximately $280 million remains to be paid under this agreement. Under the consent decree, the money is to be used for the recovery of damaged resources, and is to be managed as a joint Federal-State trust fund, administered by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, which includes representatives of three Federal and three State agencies. Under the consent decree, moneys not immediately expended are to be placed with the U.S. District Court, Fifth Circuit Court Registry Investment System.

Recently, the trustees requested that Congress adopt measures to allow them to invest this money outside the Court Registry Investment System, in which earnings are limited to approximately 5 percent, and are further reduced by fees of 10 percent of the earnings. In the opinion of the trustees, even extremely conservative investment outside the court registry could yield an additional $20 to $30 million by 2002, which could greatly enhance continuing restoration projects.

This bill responds to the trustees' request. It will allow investment outside the court registry system. Let me emphasize, however, that this authority is entirely discretionary. The trustees may use it to reinvest settlement moneys or not, as they deem appropriate. Further, Mr. President, as an added protection, the district court must approve any reinvestment.

The bill also directs that the earnings on the new investment be used for marine research and monitoring, and for community and fishing industry economic restoration. This provision is needed to ensure attention to these important areas.

Here again, let me make sure I am absolutely clear. The bill I am offering does not prevent the purchase of land or easements. It simply directs that the earnings—and only the earnings—on new investment go to other, equally valid purposes.

The trustee council has already spent a large part of the money received from Exxon on land acquisition and easements that limit the use of land it has not purchased outright. To date, the total is about 424,000 acres, and the trustees' intention is to purchase or restrict as much as 750,000 acres.

The Federal Government already owns 248 million acres of Alaska—more than the eastern seaboard from Maine to Florida, which is home to one-third of the entire population of the United States. Inside the spill area, there already are 20 different parcels of protected State and Federal lands, including the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Katmai National Park and Preserve, and the Chugach National Forest and Copper River Delta Critical Habitat Area.

Many of the trustees' additional land acquisitions have been for the purpose of habitat protection, and are valuable to the trustees' restoration mission, but some have included the purchase of land that has already been logged or land on which public access is restricted despite being purchased by public funds. These purchases are not so easy to justify.

The trustees have already published plans to spend almost all of the $900 million. By the time Exxon makes its last payment, the only money not already spent will be the 12 percent the council is tucking away in a restoration reserve.

After inflation-proofing, interest on this account could provide about $2.1 million annually for long-term research and economic reconstruction projects—or could vanish in more land acquisitions.

Finally, Mr. President, my bill also provides for the new investment authority to sunset in 2002 unless the trustees bring to Congress their thoughts on how an independent board might be created to administer the funds remaining after 2002. Personally, I'd like to see them recommend an independent, scientifically-oriented group to guide a long-term research program—a board that would call for proposals, arrange for scientific peer review, publish findings, and so forth, without the appearance of conflict that exists when the trustees are funding projects in which their own agencies are involved.

This is a responsible approach to a difficult issue. It gives the trustees the additional investment authority they want without prohibiting them from spending principal or the earnings from investments that remain in the court registry system however they choose, including more land acquisition. It does, however, encourage them to look at some areas that are equally important to the task of once again making whole both the resources and the people affected by the oil spill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the text of the bill to be printed in the RECORD. I hope that we can take it up early next year, and urge my colleagues' support.

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

S. 1523

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon the joint motion of the United States and the State of Alaska and the issuance of an appropriate order by the United States District Court for the District of Alaska, the joint trust funds or any portion thereof, including any interest accrued thereon, previously received or to be received by the United States and the State of Alaska pursuant to the Agreement and consent decree issued in *United States* v. *Exxon Corporation,* et al. (No. A91–082 CIV) and *State of Alaska* v. *Exxon Corporation,* et al. (No. A91–083 CIV) (hereafter referred to as the ''Consent Decree''), may be deposited in appropriate accounts outside the Court Registry, including the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund (hereafter referred to as the ''Fund'') established in title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992 (Pub. L. 102–154, 43 U.S.C. 1474b) and such accounts outside the United States Treasury consisting of income-producing obligations and other instruments or securities of a type or class that have been determined unanimously by the federal and state natural resource trustees for the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill to have a high degree of reliability and security: *Provided,* That any joint trust funds in the Fund and any such outside accounts that have been approved unanimously by the trustees for expenditure by or through a state or federal agency shall be transferred promptly from the Fund and such outside accounts to the State or United States upon the joint request of the governments: *Provided further,* that the transfer of joint trust funds outside the Court Registry shall not affect the supervisory jurisdiction of such District Court under the Consent Decree or the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree in *United States* v. *State of Alaska* (No. A91–081–CIV) over all expenditures of the joint trust funds: *Provided further,* That nothing herein shall affect the requirement of section 207 of the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers for Relief From the Effects of Natural Disasters, for Other Urgent Needs, and for the Incremental Cost of ''Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm'' Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102–229, 43 U.S.C. 1474b note) that amounts received by the United States and designated by the trustees for the expenditure by or through a federal agency must be deposited into the Fund, *Provided further,* That any interest accrued under the authority in this section may be used only for grants for marine research and monitoring (including applied fisheries research) and for community and economic restoration projects (including projects proposed by the fishing industry and facilities), *Provided further,* That the federal trustees are hereby authorized to administer such grants: *Provided further,* That the authority provided in this section shall expire on September 30, 2002, unless by September 30, 2001 the trustees have submitted to the Congress a proposal to authorize in federal statute a board to administer funds invested, interest received, and grants awarded from such interest.

By Mr. HARKIN:

S. 1524. A bill require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct an ongoing study of the health consequences of nuclear weapons tests; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE HEALTH STUDY LEGISLATION

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a bill requiring studies of the health effects of nuclear weapons testing. This would build upon the study by the National Cancer Institute that was released October 1 of this year.

On October 1, following some major news coverage, the NCI testified before the Senate Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee on their efforts to connect nuclear weapons testing with thyroid cancer. The NCI testimony and the report released that day were startling. Atomic bomb tests in Nevada during the 1950's exposed millions of Americans—particularly children—to large amounts of radioactive iodine-131. The levels of radioactive iodine exposure is far worse than previously reported by the Government. Hot spots where the iodine-131 fallout was greatest includes many counties far away from Nevada, including New York, Massachusetts, and Iowa.

Hot spots were identified as receiving as high as 5–16 rads of exposure of iodine-131, with children being exposed to a risk up to 10 times higher. Iodine-131, which accumulates in the thyroid gland, has been linked to thyroid cancer. To give some understanding of the enormity of the U.S. atomic tests in Nevada, 116 million curies of iodine-131 were released in the United States above ground tests. This compares to 7.3 million from Chernobyl disaster the former Soviet Union. The NCI report clearly shows that the U.S. atomic tests exposed a lot of people to risks now considered unacceptable.

The topic hits very close to home for me. During the 1950's, I was living in the small town of Cumming located in south-central Iowa. Along with many Iowans, I lived in the hot spots detailed by the NCI study. Further, like many of my neighbors, I drank milk from the cows kept on our farm. This increased the risk faced by myself and my family because radioactive iodine accumulates in milk.

The NCI report has attracted a lot of attention. Much of this stems from the history of nuclear weapons testing. As we all know, the U.S. Government was fairly cavalier with its nuclear weapons program during the early days of the cold war. Historians can argue about the reasons, but most people recognize the terrible toll suffered by the American public because of our nuclear weapons program. Only recently has the extent of exposure to radiation and other hazards to the ''down winders'' living near nuclear weapons sites such as the Nevada test site, Hanford in Washington State, and the Marshall Islanders in the South Pacific.

So it is no surprise that a report detailing exposure to millions of Americans would attract attention. However, we need to continue the research into the health impact of nuclear weapons testing. That is why I am introducing this bill to require further study by the Department of Health and Human Services.

The HHS study will build upon the NCI study. There is strong evidence that exposure to other radioactive isotopes that were spread by nuclear weapons tests such as strontium 90, cesium 137 and barium 140 could lead to bone cancer, leukemia, higher infant mortality, and a host of other illnesses. This needs to be examined. So do the nuclear weapons tests that took place not only at the Nevada test site, but at other places as well. For example, the NCI report did not examine the nuclear weapons testing conducted by the United States in Mississippi, Alaska, New Mexico, Colorado, or the South Pacific. The studies should research not only the United States nuclear weapons program, but also tests by foreign nations including the Soviet Union and its successor states, France, China, India, and Great Britain.

I also believe that such studies should be conducted in an open manner. For example, this bill will require that the studies fall under the review authority of the Advisory Committee on Energy Related Studies and other entities established by the Federal Government to ensure public accountability over health related studies pertaining to nuclear weapon research, production, and testing. The bill also requires that HHS report to Congress within 90 days of passage as to its plan for completing the studies, as well as report to Congress each year on its progress.

This is a simple bill that seeks some understanding of the health consequences of our nuclear weapons testing program. I would ask my fellow colleagues to review and support this important legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1524

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ONGOING STUDY ON HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct an ongoing study of the health consequences of nuclear weapons tests.

(2) COVERED TESTS.—In conducting the study, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, consider nuclear weapons tests (including above ground tests and below ground tests) by the United States, France, Great Britain, India, the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and its successor states, and any other foreign nation that has conducted nuclear weapons tests.

(3) PARTICULAR EXPOSURES.—In conducting the study, the Secretary shall consider, in particular, the following:

(A) The health consequences of exposure to plutonium, strontium-90, iodine-131, radioactive cesium, and any other radioactive element produced by a nuclear weapon test.

(B) The health consequences of exposure to such elements for high-risk populations and for the general population.

(4) REVIEW.—The Secretary shall provide on an-going basis for guidance and review of

the conduct of the study, and review of the results of the study, by the Advisory Committee on Energy-Related Epidemiologic Research of the Department of Health and Human Services and by such other entities engaged in the review of governmental studies relating to nuclear weapons activities as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) PRELIMINARY PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report setting forth the Secretary's plan for the conduct of the study under this section. The report shall set forth an estimate of the annual costs of the study.

(2) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date of the submittal of the report under paragraph (1), and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the study during the one-year period preceding the date of the report.

(c) FUNDING.—The Secretary of Energy shall transfer to the Secretary of Health and Human Services each fiscal year, from amounts appropriated for the Department of Energy for such fiscal year for weapons activities, such amounts as the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Health and Human Services jointly determine appropriate to permit the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct activities relating to the study under this section during such fiscal year.

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

S. 1525. A bill to provide financial assistance for higher education to the dependents of Federal, State, and local public safety officers who are killed or permanently and totally disabled as the result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1998

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I seek recognition today to join Senator BIDEN in introducing the Public Safety Officers Educational Assistance Act of 1998. The purpose of this bill is to build on legislation we passed last Congress and provide education benefits to the families of slain or disabled State and local public safety officers.

Last year, Congress passed the Federal Law Enforcement Dependents Assistance Act. This law provides for the education of the spouse and dependent children of Federal law enforcement officers who die or are totally disabled in the line of duty.

I was moved to introduce last year's legislation after meeting with the widow of Mr. Bill Degan, the U.S. marshal who was killed in the tragic incident at Ruby Ridge. Mrs. Karen Degan, his widow, brought to my attention the fact that the families of slain Federal law enforcement officers were not eligible to receive the educational benefits which the Government gives to the families of slain soldiers in our armed services. My legislation eliminated this disparity.

The program we created last year, however, is only available to the children of Federal law enforcement officers. Yet the idea behind the law applies equally to all public safety officers, Federal, State, or local. When someone gives his or her life protecting the safety and well-being of the general public, it is the very least we can do to ensure that the officer's children and/or spouse can continue on the educational path they would have followed had their parent or spouse not been killed in the line of duty.

Today we seek to remedy this disparity between Federal and non-Federal officers by introducing the Public Safety Officers Educational Assistance Act of 1998. This legislation will extend these same educational benefits to the dependents of all public safety officers—Federal, State, county and local law enforcement officers, correctional officers, and fire and rescue personnel—who have given their lives in the line of duty.

Under this bill, the Attorney General will administer a program which will provide up to $4,485 per child, per year to attend a 4-year college. This is the same amount of educational assistance the Federal Government provides to the dependents of slain or disabled veterans and Federal law enforcement officers. I would note that this program is subject to appropriations and does not constitute an entitlement.

I would prefer that we did not have to worry about death and disabling injuries for public safety officials, but it is a fact of life that every year there are tragic losses. We are obligated to remember the families of those officers who have paid the ultimate price to keep our streets and homes safe.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, last year the Senate passed the Federal Law Enforcement Dependents Assistance Act. A law which provides for the education of the spouse and dependent children of Federal law enforcement officers who die or are totally disabled in the line of duty.

The purpose of the legislation was to remove a significant financial burden from the families of these deceased officers and to allow them to continue on the educational path they would have followed had their parent or spouse not been killed in the line of duty.

This fall, several young men and women were able to go to college under this program. Unfortunately, this program is only available to the children of Federal law enforcement officers.

Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Public Safety Officers Educational Assistance Act of 1998. This legislation will extend these same educational benefits to the dependents of all public safety officers—Federal, State, county, and local law enforcement officers, correctional officers, and fire and rescue personnel—who have given their lives in the line of duty.

Under my bill, the Attorney General will administer a program which will provide up to $4,485 per child, per year to attend a 4-year college. This is the same amount of educational assistance the Federal Government provides to veterans.

It is critical that we remember the families of those officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice to keep our streets and homes safe. This bill is intended to allow the dependents of public safety officers to continue with their education as they would have been able to do had their parent not been killed or totally disabled in the line of duty.

I have long been concerned about the plight of families of public safety officers killed in the line of duty—this summer, I introduced an amendment to the Budget Reconciliation Act which provides for the favorable tax treatment of survivor death benefits paid to the families of fallen officers. In that vein, this legislation offers assurance to those in the public safety profession—and even to those considering service as public safety officers—that their loved ones will be able to attain their educational goals in their absence.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 71

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 71, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.

S. 263

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 263, a bill to prohibit the import, export, sale, purchase, possession, transportation, acquisition, and receipt of bear viscera or products that contain or claim to contain bear viscera, and for other purposes.

S. 567

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] were added as cosponsors of S. 567, a bill to permit revocation by members of the clergy of their exemption from Social Security coverage.

S. 834

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] was added as a cosponsor of S. 834, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure adequate research and education regarding the drug DES.

S. 852

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] was added as a cosponsor of S. 852, a bill to establish nationally uniform requirements regarding the titling and registration of salvage, nonrepairable, and rebuilt vehicles.

S. 981

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 981, a bill to provide for analysis of major rules.

S. 1029

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Ms. LANDRIEU] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1029, a bill to provide loan forgiveness for individuals who earn a degree in early childhood education, and enter and remain employed in the early child care profession, to provide loan cancellation for certain child care providers, and for other purposes.

S. 1141

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1141, a bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to take into account newly developed renewable energy-based fuels and to equalize alternative fuel vehicle acquisition incentives to increase the flexibility of controlled fleet owners and operators, and for other purposes.

S. 1283

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Ms. LANDRIEU] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1283, a bill to award Congressional gold medals to Jean Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Melba Patillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Thelma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and Jefferson Thomas, commonly referred collectively as the ''Little Rock Nine'' on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the integration of the Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.

S. 1287

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1287, a bill to assist in the conservation of Asian elephants by supporting and providing financial resources for the conservation programs of nations within the range of Asian elephants and projects of persons with demonstrated expertise in the conservation of Asian elephants.

S. 1320

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the names of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] were added as cosponsors of S. 1320, a bill to provide a scientific basis for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to assess the nature of the association between illnesses and exposure to toxic agents and environmental or other wartime hazards as a result of service in the Persian Gulf during the Persian Gulf war for purposes of determining a service connection relating to such illnesses, and for other purposes.

S. 1334

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1334, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a demonstration project to evaluate the feasibility of using the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program to ensure the availablity of adequate health care for Medicare-eligible beneficiaries under the military health care system.

S. 1367

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1367, a bill to amend the act that authorized the Canadian River reclamation project, Texas to direct the Secretary of the Interior to allow use of the project distribution system to transport water from sources other than the project.

S. 1504

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1504, a bill to adjust the immigration status of certain Haitian nationals who were provided refuge in the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 52

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 52, a concurrent resolution relating to maintaining the current standard behind the ''Made in USA'' label, in order to protect consumers and jobs in the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 55

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the names of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 55, a concurrent resolution declaring the annual memorial service sponsored by the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service Board of Directors to honor emergency medical services personnel to be the ''National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service.''

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 59

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 59, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the human rights situation in the Republic of Turkey in light of that country's desire to host the next summit meeting of the heads of state or government of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe [OSCE].

AMENDMENT NO. 1543

At the request of Mr. KERRY his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1543 proposed to S. 1139, an original bill to reauthorize the programs of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, November 12, 1997, at 2 p.m. in room 226 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building to hold a hearing on judicial nominations.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, November 12, 1997, at 10 a.m. in room 226 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building to hold a hearing on the Copyright Office report on compulsory licensing of broadcast signals.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Readiness of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, November 12, 1997, in open session, to receive testimony on military training and readiness impact of the protocols to the framework convention on climate change.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO J. FRED CARBINE

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to J. Fred Carbine. Fred died this summer at the age of 59. I had the honor of knowing Fred both as a partner and a friend. He will be remembered as much for his professional accomplishments as for his humor.

Fred began his memorable career after passing the bar in 1962. He served as a Rutland County grand juror and was the first assistant clerk for the Vermont House of Representatives from 1963 until 1968. Fred then filled a seat on the board of aldermen until 1978, during which time he served as board president for 7 years. After his tenure as an alderman, he opened a law practice, at which I had the great pleasure of having him as a partner.

Among his many interests, Fred was a member and governor of the Rutland Moose Lodge, for which he was awarded the order's highest degree in 1985. True to his nature, Fred gave a great deal back to his community. He worked with the Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, and the Masonic Temple, among many others.

Fred had a marvelous wit and a wonderful sense of humor. He loved to tell stories and always thought the best of everyone.

Fred Carbine had many friends, and I consider myself lucky to be one of them. He was a brilliant lawyer and a wonderful man. I would like to extend my condolences to the family and friends of Fred Carbine.●

THE CHILDREN'S INN

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the Children's Inn of Sioux Falls, SD, and to pay tribute to two women, Connie Kolbrek and Marlene Weires, whose dedicated service

has enlightened the lives of many South Dakota women and children.

This fall, the Children's Inn is celebrating its 20th anniversary of providing emergency outreach services to women and children in the greater Sioux Falls community. When the Children's Inn first opened its doors in an unfurnished two-bedroom bungalow, its primary directive was to provide emergency shelter for children who are victims of abuse and neglect. Staff members realized that an unsafe environment for children was also unsafe for adult victims of abuse, and the inn extended its outreach to all victims of domestic violence. Shortly thereafter, it became apparent that the inn's services were in high demand, and the inn moved to larger facilities and expanded its staff. Currently, the inn serves as many as 3,000 people annually and employs 39 staffers. While the inn continues to function under its founding purpose, it has expanded its services to include a crisis phone line, drop-in counseling, support groups for women and children, parenting classes, and classes for abusers.

Mr. President, the Children's Inn clearly has filled a significant void in the lives of many Sioux Falls women and children, and the 20th anniversary is a true milestone. However, none of its success would be realized today if it were not for the tireless work of Connie Kolbrek and Marlene Weires. Connie served as the first executive director from 1977 to 1984. Her dedication and commitment to children helped to transform the inn from a simple idea on paper to a mainstay in the Sioux Falls nonprofit community. Marlene has served as the inn's executive director from 1985 until present, and her selfless service has produced many of the extension services which are available to the public today. Although Marlene is planning her retirement, I am confident that she will maintain her peripheral support. The Children's Inn and the women and children of Sioux Falls were blessed with her many years of service.

Again, I applaud the Children's Inn on its 20th anniversary, and recognize the selfless work of the staff. Mr. President, I yield the floor today, knowing that the Children's Inn is a beacon of hope for many victims of abuse and neglect.●

AWARD DINNER HONORING ORVILLE AND RUTH MERILLAT

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of Orville and Ruth Merillat. Mr. and Mrs. Merillat are long time residents of their community, and on Tuesday, November 18, 1997, they will receive the Great Sauk Trail Council of Boy Scouts of America's Award as its Distinguished Citizens of the Year for 1997.

Orville and Ruth Merillat are great stewards to their community. In 1946, they began transforming a small business into the largest one of its kind in the United States. Manufacturing kitchen and bath cabinetry, the Merillats have devoted their time, resources, and financial success to make the community of Lenawee County a better place to live. They have unselfishly committed all they have gained to their business, their employees, and their community.

Therefore, it is with great respect and gratitude that I extend my most sincere congratulations to Orville and Ruth Merillat. Their dedication to their community, and all of Michigan is truly inspirational. It is with great honor that I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of the Merillats as Lenawee County's Distinguished Citizens of the Year.●

IN HONOR OF THE HUGHES' 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I would like to call to your attention a most momentous and joyful occasion. Rose Marie Pitman and John Lawrence Hughes will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary on November 27, 1997.

Rose Marie Pitman, daughter of Reine and Hugo Pitman, and John Lawrence Hughes, the son of Margaret and John Hughes, were wed at the Chapel of the Royal Hospital in London, England 50 years ago. Living and working for many years in New York City and Connecticut, the Hughes family includes sons Timothy and Ian, and daughter Sandra.

In an era when nearly half of all couples married today will see their union dissolve into divorce, I believe it is both instructive and important to honor those who have taken the commitment of till death do us part seriously, demonstrating successfully the timeless principles of love, honor, and fidelity.

Mr. President, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and the entire Hughes family in recognizing the wonderful sense of achievement and happiness that marks the occasion of the Lawrence and Rose Hughes' golden wedding anniversary.●

TRIBUTE TO HENRY CARRIS

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and great Vermonter, Henry Carris. Henry died on June 25, 1997, at the age of 85. As founder of Carris Reels, a nationally recognized enterprise, Henry was the epitome of everything that is good about business.

He understood the importance of appreciating his good fortune and giving something back to the community. Henry was an active advocate for improved educational opportunities in the Rutland area. Accordingly, he served on the Rutland School Board and was instrumental in developing the Rutland Area Art Association.

In addition, Henry was a member of the board for Rutland's Regional Medical Center and was selected to act as president for the local chamber of commerce. In light of his outstanding achievements and dedication to the people of Vermont, Henry was named ''Man of the Year'' for Rutland and ''Citizen of the Year'' for the State.

At a ceremony recognizing his achievements, he stressed the importance of family and friends. Henry clearly understood the secrets to success and was more than willing to share the wealth of his wisdom.

For those of us who had the good fortune to know him, Henry Carris' energy and enthusiasm left an indelible impression. He exemplifies what all of us should strive to achieve. I would like to extend my condolences to his family and friends.●

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL

● Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, on Sunday evening, the Senate completed its work on H.R. 2607, a bill providing appropriations for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1998.

I have serious concerns with several provisions of this bill—provisions which I, in good conscience, cannot support.

Perhaps these problems could have been resolved had this bill been considered early and passed on time. There is a time to debate, however, and a time to act. This session of the 105th Congress is nearing a close, and that fact means that we must enact a D.C. funding bill—now.

One of my concerns centers on a provision included in the bill that will grant permanent residence to almost 250,000 nationals of Central America and Eastern Europe. Those covered by the provisions, including Nicaraguans, Cubans, Salvadorans, and Guatemalans, fled to the United States and sought haven during the civil wars in Central America in the 1980's. These individuals have been allowed to remain here temporarily under various Government immigration programs and court settlements.

The 1996 Immigration Act, however, denied recourse to permanent residency for most of this class. This provision grants permanent residence to these nationals on a case-by-case basis if their return would pose unusual hardship.

While I support this provision, I must once again state for the record my strong objections to the decision by the conferees to exclude approximately 18,000 Haitian refugees from this provision. This exclusion was not only patently unfair, but suggests almost a tin ear on the racial implications of this action. In the absence of a good reason for this exclusion, I can see no other justification for denying these individuals equal relief. I am certain that this is not the signal this body intended to send.

I am heartened, however, that an agreement has been reached with the Justice Department that will allow

these Haitians to remain in the country until this matter is resolved legislatively. I am also encouraged by the commitment made by congressional leadership to take up this issue during the next session of Congress. I encourage all of my colleagues to support legislation that I have cosponsored, along with Senators GRAHAM, MACK, ABRAHAM, and KENNEDY that would resolve this issue.

I am also troubled by a provision in this bill that would prohibit the District of Columbia from using local revenues to fund full reproductive health services for women.

Clearly it is within the jurisdiction of Congress to restrict Federal funds for abortion services. That decision was upheld in 1980 by the Supreme Court in the Harris versus McRea decision. In that same ruling, however, the Court clearly asserted that decisions on abortion services for poor women, financed with State funds, were within the authority of the States.

Unfortunately for the people of the District of Columbia the Court has provided no such protection. The people of this city, therefore, cannot make decisions regarding the use of locally raised revenue, for abortion services or any other purpose.

The result is that the District is used as a guinea pig for Congress' social experiments. In this instance, opponents of full access to reproductive health services, including abortion, for poor women are furthering their agenda at the expense of democracy.

Again, I would have liked to have these matters resolved before the vote, however, I am hopeful that we can rectify them in the next session.●

THE 50-STATE CIRCULATING QUARTER

● Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, the Senate has approved unanimously a bill I introduced with Senator D'AMATO which will permit each State to design the back of the circulating quarter dollar. I would like to express my gratitude to Senator D'AMATO for his work to ensure passage of this proposal before adjournment and to the long list of colleagues who cosponsored this bill.

As we all know, the circulating quarters in use today are Washington/Eagle quarters. They have a bust of George Washington on the ''head'' side and an eagle on the ''tail'' side. Under this legislation, beginning in 1999, the mint will strike only statehood quarters until all 50 States are represented. Only the design on the back of quarters will change. There will be no changes whatsoever to the size, weight, or other specifications of quarters. This uniformity is necessary to ensure that these new quarters will continue to work in vending machines, telephones, parking meters, and for other similar transactions.

This program will operate for 10 years, with the mint producing five different statehood coins per year. The order in which States will be represented is based on the order in which States ratified the Constitution and joined the Union.

Some might ask what the purpose of this proposal is; why not leave well enough alone. It is my hope that this proposal will spark interest in every State across our Nation about its unique history. I hope that school children begin to study the history of their States in search of an appropriate individual or emblem to represent their States on the reverse side of these quarters. I hope that artists, coin collectors, historians, and scholars debate and ultimately join together to suggest an appropriate representation for their State.

I know that there are a wide range of appealing options for my own State of Rhode Island. Of course, there is the founder of Rhode Island, Roger Williams or Anne Hutchinson, who, like Roger Williams, dedicated her life to the principles of religious freedom and tolerance. There is the Anchor of Hope, which is our State motto and is shown on our flag. Rhode Island is the Ocean State, so a seascape would be interesting proposal, as would be a lighthouse or a gull.

As the coins are minted, I hope that school children as well as adults will collect these coins, and, in doing so, will become curious about the places these coins represent. This modest proposal could lead to a greater interest in geography and history.

The final design for each State will be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with the appropriate Governor, the Commission on Fine Arts, and the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee. Each State will nominate a design to the Secretary.

Last year, legislation was enacted which instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to study the feasibility of a circulating commemorative coin. That study found that there is considerable public interest in the circulating commemorative quarter and that collecting such coins would produce significant earnings. The bill that the Senate approved today will implement this program. Identical legislation has been approved by the House, and I urge the President to sign it into law when it reaches his desk.●

TRIBUTE TO GERALD T. LLOYD

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and great Vermonter, Gerald T. ''Giggy'' Lloyd. After 40 years of dedicated service as fire chief for Rutland, VT, Giggy retired this summer.

Giggy's memorable career has been spent protecting the people of Vermont against fires. However, his concern about safety extends beyond the people he protects. He is also concerned about the safety of the people in his department. After 13 years as fire chief, Giggy has accomplished many remarkable tasks. When he first became fire chief in 1985, his first concern was for the members of his department. He set out to improve their equipment and better train the employees to protect them against harm, and he has accomplished that task. Since Giggy has been fire chief, there have been no serious injuries within the department. Giggy's dedication and concern for others is an outstanding example for everyone to follow.

Giggy has extended himself beyond being fire chief as well. He became the city's fire prevention officer in 1976 and worked tenaciously to increase the use of safety features such as smoke alarms and fire resistant doors.

Giggy Lloyd has courageously committed his life to protecting the people of Vermont, and he is the finest example of Vermont 's commitment to excellence. Once again, I would like to extend my best wishes on Giggy Lloyd's retirement and congratulate him on a job well done.●

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1997

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10 a.m. on Thursday, November 13. I further ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, immediately following the opening prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted and that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 11 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, for the benefit of our colleagues, tomorrow the Senate will be in a period of morning business from 10 a.m. until 11 a.m. It is hoped that during tomorrow's session of the Senate, the Senate will be able to complete its business for the first session of the 105th Congress.

As Members are aware, the Senate is awaiting House completion of the appropriations process. As previously announced, Members will be notified as to if or when rollcall votes will be necessary during Thursday's session. If votes are necessary, they will be scheduled within a 4-hour time span.

In addition, Members are reminded that there are a number of legislative and executive items that may be cleared prior to Senate adjournment, therefore, Members' cooperation is greatly appreciated in conjunction with that process.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 2:36 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, November 13, 1997, at 10 a.m.