

SENATE—Tuesday, February 16, 1988

The Senate met at 10 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable KENT CONRAD, a Senator from the State of North Dakota.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

*Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord * * *—Psalm 33:12.*

Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.—Proverbs 14:34

Eternal God, sovereign Lord of history, Ruler of the nations, the words of George Washington, father of our country, are fresh in our minds. They speak to us, never more relevantly than to our present condition: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. * * * where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? and let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. * * * reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

Merciful Father, are we so much wiser than our first President, that we with impunity may set aside this foundation of a strong and secure society? Help us Lord, lest we forget, forsake, and foreclose on all hope for our future. In Your name. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore [Mr. STENNIS].

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, February 16, 1988.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable KENT CONRAD, a Senator from the State of North Dakota, to perform the duties of the Chair.

JOHN C. STENNIS,
President pro tempore.

Mr. CONRAD thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the standing order the majority leader is recognized.

ORDER FOR MIDDAY RECESS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess today between the hours of 12:45 p.m. and 2 p.m.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CHAPLAIN COMMENDATION

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I compliment the Chaplain on his prayer, his quotation of the Scriptures, and his quotation from George Washington's Farewell Address. Well done.

RESERVATION OF MAJORITY LEADER TIME

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may reserve the remainder of my time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING REPUBLICAN LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The acting Republican leader.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I thank the majority leader.

NATO ALLIANCE VISIT

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I understand that the majority leader had a very productive visit to leaders of our NATO allies and the NATO capitals. It was a very fine delegation. It resulted in some good basic understanding of the INF Treaty and the ratification procedures and problems. I hope that will receive general approval from the leaders of our NATO allies.

I understand it was a very productive visit, and I thank the majority leader on behalf of the Senate and the Members of the minority for that visit with those leaders.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished assistant Republican leader.

It was a very worthwhile visit that we made to five NATO capitals. It was a bipartisan delegation consisting of Senator NUNN, Senator PELL, and Senator BOREN, chairmen of the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Relations, and Intelligence, and Senator WARNER, ranking member of the Armed Services Committee.

These are the committees that will be studying the treaty prior to its appearance on the Senate Calendar and debate on the floor.

The delegation made me very proud. It worked hard.

I think that the leaders with whom we met were impressed with the delegation and the high sense of purpose of this delegation.

I will be speaking before the Foreign Relations Committee on February 24, and at that time will, of course, be giving a pretty full report on our visit.

We visited the NATO capitals, of London, Bonn, Paris, Ankara, and Rome. We found that the NATO leaders, the heads of state, the Defense Ministers, the Foreign Ministers, and other high officials and opinionmakers support the INF Treaty and without amendment. They believe that the alliance should act quickly to propose an agreement on the reduction of conventional and chemical weapons. They believe that the alliance should act collectively and firmly in the post-INF atmosphere to improve the weapons that remain eligible under the INF Treaty, and the delegation, I think, was strong in the position that it took; namely, that the ground-based nuclear weapons should be modernized and the range should be extended up to the limits allowed under the INF Treaty. The delegation also emphasized very strongly the fact that the United States could be counted upon to continue its support in the alliance, and the fact that the INF Treaty would be approved would not lessen in any way the support of the United States for the alliance.

So those NATO leaders were reassured that America's security and the security of the NATO members of the alliance are one and the same, that Europe's security is our security, and vice versa. Finally, I think it was pretty much all agreed that the new style of Soviet leadership has had an impact upon our respective publics and that we who are the leaders of our respective publics have a job to do in educating our publics. It was agreed that we must not let down our guard, that there is a great difference between rhetoric and results, that results count, that the new Soviet leadership

has problems, that it will meet with resistance in its bureaucracy to the reforms that the new leadership there is proposing, and that we must be prepared to seize any opportunities for improvement in our mutual security interests and in our relationships with not only our NATO allies but with the Soviet Union.

But in the meantime, we must move ahead collectively within the alliance to improve our posture so as to discourage the Soviet Union or any of the Warsaw Pact countries from taking risks that will be unacceptable to the alliance.

One final note. Let caution be the watchword. I think that is the theme that we want to strike with the American people. I said it on the trip and I say it again here, I have been somewhat mystified to see Mr. Gorbachev in the polls ranked as highly as our own President, almost. I would urge the American people that what we are seeing is a man who is very articulate, aggressive, who understands how to manipulate public opinion, who is good at PR, but that we should keep in mind that this is new wine probably in an old bottle.

I thank the distinguished assistant leader.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I thank the majority leader for that excellent review. We will be looking forward to his testimony in the Foreign Relations Committee. It will be helpful to us all.

SCHEDULE

Mr. SIMPSON. Just briefly, Mr. Leader, we are prepared now to go forward after this recess. I again commend the majority leader for the format where we are assured of doing our work for 3 solid weeks a month without question, votes on Mondays and Fridays, and having this opportunity for official visits and delegation activity in our own States. That was very helpful and it gives us all a better handle on our lives as we deal with the quality of life issues. I think that worked very well. Senators were able to do this trip and others of us were able to go home and have opportunities to visit with our constituents in midweek. We do not get that opportunity unless we usually have a substantial recess. And it was very helpful and very important. And I thank the leader for helping and assuring that we get to that type of format.

So, indeed, we are prepared on this side of the aisle to go forward, as we did in these last weeks. We did assist in a bipartisan effort on the Grove City activity. That was certainly bipartisan all throughout on the issues—serious, tough issues—of abortion neutrality and we reached a result there which culminated a 4-year effort and

involved many on both sides of the aisle.

Justice Kennedy will be sworn in this Thursday and we have completed that travail through three nominees. And that has involved many of us. The Supreme Court of the United States will have a full complement to do its work which is so critically important. I think we are all pleased with that.

Now we will proceed with the remaining vacancies in the Federal court system, and the committee will do that. Senator LEAHY is involved in the ad hoc committee to help resolve that.

At this time, I want to pay personal wishes and best wishes for a speedy and full recovery to our fine chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a very capable and fair man, JOE BIDEN. We wish him well as he recovers from very serious surgery which took place during the recess period; and to his lovely wife Jill and to little Ashley and Joseph and Robert whom I have come to know. God bless them all and sustain him in this time of trial.

So, Mr. Leader, we will now be ready to proceed with you in these weeks to come on the budget and the INF and Canadian-United States free trade agreement, which needs a good deal of our careful attention, and other items that will certainly be before us.

At this time I would ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD Senator DOLE's bicentennial minute for today.

BICENTENNIAL MINUTE

FEBRUARY 14, 1931: COMPLETING THE RUSSELL BUILDING

● Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, 57 years ago this week, on February 14, 1931, the Senate voted to spend \$3 million to complete the office building that we know today as the Richard Russell Building. This first Senate Office Building was begun in 1906 and completed in 1909. The structure's architectural plans mirrored the Cannon House Office Building in most respects, except that it was originally C shaped, with the north end open along First Street. The 1931 plan called for closing in the north end and creating a quadrangular building.

The growing size of the Senate staff and Senators' need for more space provided the rationale for this expansion. In supporting the funding request, Appropriations Committee Chairman Wesley Jones pointed out that about 20 Senators had only 2 rooms apiece. "I know that the work of Senators is increasing every year," said Senator Jones. "I know that a Senator with four or more clerks—and there are none with fewer—cannot get along very well with only two rooms. He must have some privacy. He must have some means of meeting the people from his State in a private sort of way."

Senator David Walsh of Massachusetts objected that the new wing to the office building would curtail ventilation and light to inside rooms, and would cause "a mad scramble for outside rooms." He added, "I come from a large State; I have a fairly large mail and a fairly large number of callers. I occupied two rooms for 3 years. It was unpleasant and there was some discomfort, but what harm is there in having 15 or 20 new Senators for a year or two being content with 2 rooms, with the assurance that finally they will get 3 good rooms." But in the end, the need for more space prevailed over these complaints and the new wing was completed in 1933.●

Mr. SIMPSON. It was interesting, I believe, the comment on the Russell Senate Office Building, that 57 years ago the Senate voted to spend \$3 million for the Russell Senate Office Building. It was not originally called that. First it was the Senate Office Building and when the Dirksen Building was built it was simply abbreviated to SOB, which has a connotation all its own in the West. But, nevertheless, we have spent a little more than \$3 million on every building since I have been here. And it is an interesting relation of that in the bicentennial minute.

So I do commend the majority leader and look forward to working with him. And I do indeed mean that. I thank the majority leader.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin.

WHY NOT NEGOTIATE A MORE STABLE NATO FRONT IN EUROPE?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, this is the second in a series of speeches this Senator is delivering in the Senate on the extraordinarily useful analysis by Senator LEVIN of the myth of so-called Soviet dominance of conventional forces in Europe. Senator LEVIN's study contends that the Warsaw Pact does not have anything like the overwhelming military dominance in conventional military forces in Europe that the Reagan administration alleges. LEVIN concedes however, that the Warsaw Pact has an advantage in some respects but he contends that these advantages are counterbalanced by NATO advantages in other areas. In this speech I will discuss the Warsaw Pact advantages in the deployment of forces. Senator LEVIN concludes that in this respect the Warsaw Pact is, indeed, ahead. He also concludes, however, that the disadvantage for NATO can be quickly and easily corrected by moving more NATO troops into the forward position to which they are assigned and repositioning some of the best trained and equipped NATO forces in the north-

ern part of Germany. Here the north German plain is considered the terrain most suited to mechanized warfare. Here is where a sudden, swift attack by the Soviet Union and its allies could win early and decisive advantage.

The LEVIN study charges that the problems on the northern German front are twofold. First, Warsaw Pact forces are positioned forward. They are ready to strike and strike quickly. On the other hand NATO forces are not stationed near the border. It would take time to move the NATO forces into position. The lapse of time might prove fatal. Second, most of the Warsaw Pact forces in this area are Soviet forces. Facing these Soviet forces are NATO units from Holland and Belgium that are not in a complete state of readiness. There are also United States Reserve Forces that would have to be moved into position, as well as West German and British Forces. Senator LEVIN argues that a rapid Warsaw Pact breakthrough in this region could lead to a collapse of the entire NATO conventional defense effort in the central front. The Levin solution seems convincing and simple. He would rearrange existing NATO forces by improving the ability to reinforce the central front quickly. He would move American divisions in West Germany to the north German plain.

We should explore the Levin solution. It sounds simple. It's logical to reinforce areas where NATO is weak. So why not act? The cost could be high, but could be spread among all the allies. Aren't the forces on both sides of this front already roughly equal in number? They are. Isn't there a rough quality advantage in weapons clearly on the side of NATO? There is. Isn't the training and morale of NATO personnel superior to that of the Warsaw Pact? It is. Wouldn't the overall NATO defense gain greatly by this kind of simple repositioning? It would. So what are we waiting for?

Mr. President, the supreme commander of the NATO forces, General Galvin should provide answers to Senator LEVIN's analysis. In his recent testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, he cited the problem faced by NATO in northern Germany. But while he recommended accelerating the ability to reinforce the central front quickly, he did not recommend improving conventional defenses by rearranging existing NATO forces. Has he considered moving American divisions in West Germany to the north German plain? If not, why not?

If the supreme commander has concluded that repositioning NATO forces is impractical for good reason, we need to explore the alternative Levin recommendation and work to reduce the Warsaw Pact threat through conventional arms control negotiation with

the Soviet Union. Mr. Gorbachev has stated that asymmetrical reductions in pact armored forces in the central region are possible. Now is the time to find out whether Mr. Gorbachev is serious about conventional arms control that would enhance the security of both alliances. As an interim measure would it be feasible to negotiate an agreement with the pact to maintain their armored forces but to move them to locations where they pose less of a threat? This could be done without making overall reductions in pact forces. Both sides made the first steps to reducing the threat of surprise attack when they signed the Stockholm accords, which provide for notification and inspection of large military maneuvers.

Of course, an option not discussed by the Levin report would be the unilateral buildup of NATO forces in the north German plain without diminishing forces elsewhere. This alternative could cost more than NATO countries might be willing to spend. It might also result in a counterbalancing buildup by Soviet forces on the West German front.

Secretary Gorbachev has publicly indicated his desire to negotiate a limitation on conventional arms. Why shouldn't we put him to the test? Such negotiations would not diminish the national security of either side. They would save resources for both sides. By applying the principles of verification, of compliance developed in the INF Treaty, combining on-the-spot inspection with meticulous satellite observation, such an agreement could be reliably enforced.

Such an agreement would remove what Senator LEVIN properly identifies as a serious threat to free Europe. So it would be advantageous to NATO. On the other hand the reaction of the Soviets to such a proposed agreement would constitute a serious test of the sincerity of Secretary Gorbachev's professed desire for negotiations to reduce the threat of war in Europe.

REPEAL THE GLASS-STEAGALL ACT

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, competition is the core of vitality in all our industries, and finance is no exception. This point is well argued in a recent editorial from the Mobile, AL, Press, "Ill-conceived U.S. banking regulations are seriously hampering the financial service sector of the economy." I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Mobile (AL) Press, Oct. 25, 1987]

FREE BANKS TO COMPETE AND SURVIVE

Ill-conceived U.S. banking regulations are seriously hampering the financial service sector of the economy and making it diffi-

cult for American banks to compete in a world market.

Ironically, some of the regulations threatening the health of the U.S. economy were adopted in 1933 under the Glass-Steagall Act in an effort to avoid a repeat of the Great Depression. The act sought to separate the commercial securities business from traditional banking.

Unfortunately, the experts in 1933 were wrong in the explanation of the causes of the Depression.

Traditional loans to businesses used to be how banks made their money. But many businesses are increasingly using commercial paper and junk bonds to finance their ventures. Since banks aren't allowed to make those issuances, they have lost about half of their business loan markets.

Because the regulations imposed on American banks exist nowhere else in the world, well-capitalized banks in Japan and Europe are making it difficult for U.S. banks to compete in the world market. Only three U.S. banks are among the world's largest 25. A few years ago, seven were in the top 10.

Furthermore, a patchwork of state laws and federal regulations have hampered interstate banking, preventing bankers from diversifying their risks. For example, Texas banks lend heavily to the energy sector and Iowa banks lend heavily to the farm sector. When those two sectors were hard hit by downturns in the economy, the banks were hard hit.

Two-thirds of 136 banks that failed in 1986 were in the Kansas City and Dallas Federal Reserve districts, where many of the country's agricultural and energy banks are located.

What is needed is not more regulation, but less. Banks need to be given the freedom to compete in the financial services sector and to spread their risks. Forty-one states, including Alabama, now allow some form of interstate banking. Banks should also be free to conduct interstate branch banking.

Failure to deregulate banking puts them at a disadvantage in the marketplace and risks increasing bank failures.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for morning business not to exceed beyond the hour of 11 a.m., and Senators may speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

HONORING ATTORNEY MORTON HOLBROOK, OWENSBORO, KY

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, on February 27, 1988, Owensboro, KY, attorney Morton Holbrook will be honored for his 50 years of practice as a distinguished Kentucky lawyer and for his untiring service to his profession and his community.

Mr. Holbrook was born on September 15, 1914, in Whitesville, Daviess County, KY. He is married to the former Margaret Hill Kincheloe. They have two sons, Morton J. Holbrook III, an attorney with the U.S. State Department, and Allen W. Holbrook, an attorney who practices law in his father's firm of Holbrook, Wible, Sullivan & Helmers, P.S.C. Morton and Margaret are the proud grandparents of three grandsons: Allen Lindsay, age 6; Joseph, age 3; and Stephen, age 2.

Holbrook received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Kentucky in 1935 and a juris doctorate degree from Harvard Law School in 1938. He began his practice of law in Owensboro, KY, in the firm of Congressman Glover H. Cary and Judge Wilbur K. Miller, who later served as a judge on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, DC.

With the coming of World War II, Holbrook entered the U.S. Army in 1942 and served in the European Theater under Gen. George S. Patton. After the war Holbrook returned to the practice of law in Owensboro where he became active in the Daviess County, KY, and American Bar Associations. He is a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers and belongs to the World Peace Through Law Center and the American Judicature Society. He has served on commissions charged with revising Kentucky's civil procedures and statutes. Holbrook served as chairman of the ad hoc committee that drafted and implemented the 1975 constitutional amendment that unified the Kentucky court system. Holbrook was given the American Judicature Society's Herbert Harley Award in 1977 for this work in improving the judicial system of Kentucky. He received the Kentucky Bar Association's Outstanding Public Service Award in 1967 and was named the distinguished alumnus of the University of Kentucky in 1975.

In addition to his dedication to the legal profession, Holbrook has worked tirelessly to improve higher education in Kentucky. Since 1980 he has served on the Kentucky Council on Higher

Education, serving as chairman from July of 1983 to May of 1985. Holbrook was principally responsible for securing additional funding for the graduate programs of the Owensboro Consortium and State approval of a tuition equalization program for undergraduate courses. During Holbrook's tenure as chairman of the council new college entrance requirements and formula funding for State universities were implemented. In 1984 Holbrook's efforts were recognized when he received Owensboro's first Distinguished Service to Education Award.

Holbrook has also been an active participant in Kentucky politics. He served as a delegate to the 1968 and 1972 Democratic Conventions. He was a member of the drafting committee of the laws of the Democratic Party of Kentucky adopted in 1972 and served for many years on the Kentucky Registry of Election Finance. Candidates and officeholders at all levels of Kentucky government regularly seek his advice and counsel because of his keen political sense and his wide circle of friends.

Throughout his life Morton Holbrook has exemplified a commitment to excellence—in his profession and in his public service. His wit, his wisdom, and his hard work have brought honor to his profession, his community, and his family. In this 50th year of his career, Morton's many friends and associates proudly salute this distinguished Kentuckian.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

TRADE AND INVESTMENT MISSION TO KOREA

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I have just returned from a trade and investment mission to Korea. It was my first opportunity to visit that country. It will not be my last.

It was my good fortune to lead a delegation from South Dakota to Seoul. I know that I speak for each of them in commenting on our remarkable experience.

As South Dakota continues to diversify its economy, we are becoming increasingly interested in the possibilities for partnership in the Pacific rim.

Korea is the seventh largest trading partner in the United States. In 1987 they imported \$9.5 billion in U.S. goods and services. Contrary to common perception, the United States' share of Korean agricultural imports comprised almost 50 percent of their total last year. And this year, that figure is expected to rise.

With each year Korean investment in the United States continues to grow. Their interest in U.S. invest-

ment, motivated in large measure by their desire to offset their trade surplus with this country, is likely to increase exponentially in the years ahead.

A decade ago, few would have guessed that Korea would be where it is today. Korean people are a remarkable demonstration of the resilience and determination so greatly admired by Americans. Their economic success during the past quarter century is a literal story of rags to riches.

In 1987 GNP expanded 16 percent over the previous year. Twenty-five years ago, per capita income was \$100. Today it is over \$3,000. And if there is one reason for this beyond all others, it is their fervent resolve to be educated. Korea can boast of having one of the highest percentages of students in higher education of any country in the world. It is a little known fact that this relatively small country has more doctor of philosophy graduates from colleges and universities in the United States working in their government than we do in ours.

One cannot help but be extraordinarily impressed with what one sees during a visit to Korea. The economic vibrancy is evident virtually everywhere. The noise of construction crews, working 7 days a week, can be heard everywhere. The bustling city of Seoul is alive with activity around the clock.

Discussion with business and government leaders provide a refreshing change from those within the United States. Where here talk of the economy leads to discussion of deficits and recession, there it is talk of surplus and double digit economic growth. Where here the friction between government and business appears to be a perpetual way of life, in Korea the partnership has produced economic success thought to be virtually impossible a few years ago.

South Dakota can learn a great deal from the experience of the Korean people. Education, persistence, determination and partnership are qualities for which my people may boast, too. That is why I believe that the future holds great promise for a strong relationship between the people of my State and the people of Korea. In trade or in investment, through our bond of friendship, there is much cause for optimism.

That optimism must be tempered, however, by increased calls for protectionism in the invaluable trade relationship between our two countries. Such calls can do nothing but damage the economic well-being of either the United States or Korea. Korean farmers who call for the continued prohibition of all United States beef products ignore the growing reality of the interdependence of our globalized economy. Those in our country who would re-

strict the importation of Korean products and impede the growth of our economic ties are also gravely in error. They ought to be challenged.

It is my sincere hope that the trade deficit between our two countries be reduced and ultimately eliminated soon. Having spoken to leaders at the highest level in both government and business in Korea, it is my belief that this is their hope, too.

As the government of Roh Tae-woo begins to implement its own trade policies, I believe the strong possibility exists that the prohibition of imported beef will be eliminated soon. In addition, it has just been announced that significant Korean investments will be initiated this year to assist in offsetting the existing trade imbalance. I ask unanimous consent that articles in the Korean Times and the Korea Herald which detail these plans be included in the RECORD at the end of my remarks.

As developments such as these occur, it is critical that they do so in the most conducive environment obtainable. While there may be ample cause for the filing of petitions before GATT, let us seek cooperation rather than confrontation. It is my strong belief that significant mutual advantage can be found on both sides in this approach.

In this regard, actions speak louder than words. Given our mutual belief in the power of education, the Governor of our State has just announced the creation of the Korean-South Dakota Fellowship. The fellowship will be designed to bring better mutual understanding of agricultural problems and opportunities through the exchange of academicians. The program will coincide with the beginning of the 1988 academic year. It is my hope that this exchange will be but the beginning.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues who have not yet done so, to visit Korea. They should see for themselves the economic explosion now taking place.

However, if their experience resembles mine, while the economic miracle may take them there, it is the warmth of the Korean people which will draw them back.

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

[From the Korean Times, Feb. 14, 1988]

STEPS EYED TO INCREASE INVESTMENT IN UNITED STATES—JOINT VENTURES PLANNED AS WAY TO DEFUSE MOUNTING TRADE PRESSURE

The government is preparing a wide range of steps to expedite investment in the United States by the private sector in a bid to defuse mounting trade frictions between the two countries.

Sources at the Trade-Industry Ministry said yesterday that the government plans to increase loans of foreign exchange to business concerns in order to help them estab-

lish their own corporate firms or joint ventures with U.S. firms in the United States.

They also said that the government will provide various incentives, such as tax reduction and the simplification of paperwork for overseas investments to business concerns which seek to advance into the United States.

The Trade-Industry Ministry will especially encourage small and medium industries rather than business conglomerates to invest in the United States.

In this context, the ministry is collecting information on investment conditions in the United States and will drive such industries whose exports to the United States are limited to the U.S. quota system to make inroads on the U.S. market.

Those industries whose exports are subject to the U.S. quota system include textiles and electronics.

The ministry disclosed that it is now making contacts with U.S. economic organizations and business concerns to expedite investment by the private economic sector in the United States.

The ministry said that investment conditions in the United States are very bright.

At present, a total of 199 Korean businesses advance into the United States, including 113 trading companies.

However, the number of manufacturing companies which operate their own plants in the United States stand at only 27.

Since the start of this year, the United States has unusually stepped up its trade pressure in order to rectify its soaring deficits in trade with Korea.

The U.S. government is now threatening to invoke Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act against imports of Korean products over such sizzling issues as beef, cigarettes, insurance and intellectual property rights.

Besides the expedition of investment in the United States by the private sector to defuse trade frictions, the government is set to dispatch large-scale buying missions to the United States on five occasions this year, starting with the first mission in May.

The buying missions will be encouraged to purchase facilities, goods and other materials worth more than \$500 million from the United States.

In the meantime, the government plans to curb this year's trade surplus with the United States to between \$8.5 billion and \$9 billion, compared with the \$9.5 billion surplus recorded last year.

[From the Korea Herald, Feb. 14, 1988]

GOV'T TO SET UP MORE LOCALLY INCORPORATED PLANTS IN U.S.

The government is considering a multi-pronged measure to stimulate domestic business concerns to establish more locally incorporated plants in the United States.

Ministry of Trade and Industry officials said yesterday that the reserves from the ever-growing current-account surplus will be used to finance the overseas projects by domestic concerns.

Trade officials explained that the U.S. trade pressure on Korea is becoming stronger than ever before. The presence of as many Korean concerns as possible in the United States will surely serve to effectively bypass the trade barriers by the nation's largest trading partner.

They also said that the government will expand the tax favor to overseas investment projects after close consultations among related ministries.

The financial benefits will be concentrated on the projects by small- and medium-

sized firms, rather than those by big-name firms.

Most promising industrial area in which the Korea-U.S. concerns can form joint-ventures or consortiums is textiles, the officials said.

Noting that many U.S. states are trying hard to attract more Korean concerns to their states nowadays, the officials said the U.S. investment climate is good enough to gain a profit on the Koreans' part.

As it stands now, a total of 27 Korean companies, including Goldstar Co. and Samsung Electronics Co. are operating offshoot bodies, locally incorporated in the United States.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, while I certainly want to assist the distinguished majority leader in moving the legislative agenda forward, I have shared the objections of Senators HEFLIN, SYMMS, and HECHT and others regarding consideration of the Endangered Species Act at this time. Several Senators have been trying to develop amendments to the Endangered Species Act and yet it seems to me that the majority staff on the Environment and Public Works Committee is wholly unwilling to assist these Senators in developing compromise language which would be less controversial than considering the floor amendment.

It seems to me that the committee staff could have worked out many of the more controversial issues ahead of time—so we would not be in the position we are in now with regard to objections and holds on the measure.

I know that some of the extreme environmental groups and some of the humane organizations are putting intense pressure on members of the Environment Committee not to introduce or to vote for any amendments because they view the Endangered Species Act as being some form of holy document or something akin to an ancient rune.

However, just like any other legislation, the Endangered Species Act is open to amendment and Senators should be given adequate time to develop constructive amendments to the act. For that reason we should not go forward with consideration of an Endangered Species Act today or this week.

The Endangered Species Act has come to be one of the most important pieces of environmental legislation on the books today. The act supersedes all other Federal laws when conflicts concerning a threatened or endangered species arise and that is why it is so critical to amend the law when amendments are needed.

While the Endangered Species Act has resulted in some significant accomplishments in the wildlife management field, the law has also been abused by some and stretched by others to the point where serious con-

licts are arising. For instance the Park Service in the Western States uses the Endangered Species Act to close off public lands to recreational activities when such restrictions are not called for. State management of large predators has been called into question and there are conflicts involving the turtle excluder devices in the gulf; there are conflicts regarding EPA's regulation of pesticides that affect endangered species, and there are other conflicts that the Senate should be concerned about.

It just seems to me that with some time and effort by the staff we could work out some compromise provisions on the Endangered Species Act and for that reason we ought not to force it on the Senate agenda today.

SUSAN GORDY: A MAJOR ASSET OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

Mr. DIXON. Mr. President, in its Sunday, February 14, edition, the Chicago Tribune profiled Susan Gordy, the legislative representative of Illinois' largest bank, the First National Bank of Chicago.

I've known Susan for a long time, and I'm pleased that her talent and ability has been recognized this way. She is a real asset to her bank, and to the banking industry generally.

People like Susan play a vital role in the legislative process, and everyone who knows her agrees that she is absolutely one of the best. Mr. President, I ask that the Tribune article be included in the RECORD.

The article follows:

LOBBYIST OUT FRONT IN BANKS' BIG PUSH (By Laurie Cohen)

Susan Gordy may be the top lobbyist for First National Bank of Chicago, but she doesn't tone down her tennis game when playing with Washington power brokers, even though she especially needs their help now.

"I don't know how to play customer tennis," Gordy said, recalling her recent defeat in a doubles match of Ken McLean, a key aid to Sen. William Proxmire, the Wisconsin Democrat who heads the Banking Committee.

Off the court, that aggressiveness will come in handy as she fights the biggest legislative battle that banks have faced in years. Bankers are trying to ensure an end to a congressional moratorium, set to expire March 1, on expanding business beyond traditional commercial banking.

More important, major banks are trying to win a broad expansion in securities-related activities once the moratorium expires.

"This is probably the biggest push our industry has ever had," said Edward Yingling, chief lobbyist for the American Bankers Association, the largest bank trade group.

Gordy, 33, has been a lobbyist for First National for 10 years. Last fall she also became chairman of a bankers association committee that coordinates the activities of lobbyists for the top 200 U.S. banks.

Bankers argue that broader powers are needed to increase their profits and bolster

competition in the securities business, thus lowering prices for customers.

"The time has come for Congress to take a hard look and decide how best to make domestic policy," Gordy said. "It's time to allow financial institutions [in the U.S.] to compete internationally."

But opponents, including the influential securities industry lobby, argue that the disputed powers are too risky for the financial institutions that hold insured deposits.

Until recently, it seemed that things were going bankers' way in Washington. But in the last week a series of developments has clouded the picture.

On Monday, a federal appeals court in New York upheld a Federal Reserve Board ruling that bank holding companies may underwrite several new kinds of debt securities, including municipal revenue bonds, commercial paper and securities backed by various assets, such as mortgages and credit card receivables.

The decision was a victory for bankers, but it also increased the stakes for their opponents. It's expected to prompt the securities industry to push for legislation to extend the moratorium, so banks can't exercise the new authority.

"Banks have more to lose now," said Kenneth Guenther, executive vice president of the Independent Bankers Association of America. "As the legislative play goes forward, Congress remains a very high-risk game."

Rep. Charles Schumer (D., N.Y.), an ally of the securities industry, last week introduced a bill that would give banks two new securities underwriting powers. But in exchange, the proposed legislation would require banks to shift existing securities activities into separate securities affiliates of a bank holding company.

The bill also would close loopholes that banks already use to engage in real estate and insurance activities. Some sources said House Banking Committee Chairman Ferdinand St Germain (D., R.I.) may be drafting similar legislation.

In another setback, the General Accounting Office on Wednesday urged that Congress go slow in phasing in new securities powers.

The banking industry, in the meantime, has had its own problems in presenting a unified front to legislators. The American Bankers Association has supported Proxmire-sponsored legislation that would let banks enter securities underwriting through an affiliate of a bank holding company. The Senate Banking Committee is expected to consider the bill at the end of this month.

But Guenther's group, which represents community bankers, has refused to endorse the proposal because it would permit common ownership of securities firms and commercial banks. The group fears that securities firms would invade small banks' turf and win deposits.

Gordy rejects suggestions that the momentum in Washington may have shifted away from the bankers. "We expect the tide to ebb and flow," she said. The new developments "just mean we'll have to lobby harder."

Like many other banks, First National has pushed its employees to write letters to Congress urging an end to the moratorium. So far, employees of the Chicago bank have written about 7,000 letters, but Gordy's goal is 20,000 by March 1.

In Washington, Gordy has developed a reputation for being energetic and well-informed. She became vice president of gov-

ernment relations at First National at the beginning of last year, when Martin Farmer, the bank's respected veteran lobbyist, left for Barnett Banks of Florida.

She wins high marks from William Mattea, legislative assistant to Sen. Alan Dixon (D., Ill.), a member of the Banking Committee.

"I don't know anyone who has a better relationship with their member on the Senate Banking Committee," said Douglas Kidd, director of government relations at Bankers Trust Co. in New York.

Because the banking powers issue has been heating up, Gordy recently has been spending about three days a week in Washington. Capitol observers said that still puts her and the army of other bank lobbyists based outside the city at a disadvantage to those who live there and can mingle with congressmen and their staffers full-time.

Although she downplays any obstacles she may have faced as a woman, others disagree. There are an increasing number of women entering the lobbying field, but Gordy is the only head of government affairs at a top U.S. bank.

The Capitol "is still very much a man's world," said one female congressional staffer. "A lot of lobbying goes on at a very personal level. A lot of friendships are forged on the golf course, over dinner, or in the locker room."

"These sorts of opportunities aren't as accessible to women as they are to men. It's hard for a woman to be a lobbyist."

Such disadvantages haven't hindered Gordy. "Susan sure has handled herself well" in a "male-dominated field," said Mary Ullrich, assistant vice president at Chicago's Harris Trust and Savings Bank. "She's just done a heck of a job."

Gordy said she can do her job better by knowing the arguments on both sides of an issue rather than by socializing in the proverbial old-boys network. "I don't believe you only get what you want by cutting deals in smoke-filled rooms," she said.

Ironically, Gordy's first brush with lobbying was on the opposite side of the fence, working for the insurance industry as a lobbying intern in the General Assembly in Springfield.

One of her first big issues was a bill prohibiting banks from selling insurance. (Under Illinois law, banks in communities under 5,000 people are permitted to be registered to sell insurance.)

"The bill didn't get passed or even have a committee hearing," Gordy said. "I learned that the banks have a powerful lobby," she said.

She was later hired by First National and worked as a lobbyist for the bank in Springfield while earning a law degree from Illinois Institute of Technology Chicago-Kent College of Law. Gordy is married to David Epstein, a politically well connected attorney who was chief counsel in Springfield to House Democrats and former parliamentarian of the Illinois House.

ADDRESSES TO WEHRKUNDE CONFERENCE BY SENATORS BYRD AND NUNN

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I returned Sunday from a most interesting visit to five NATO capitals as a member of a Senate delegation led by the distinguished majority leader Mr. BYRD. In addition to myself and the Senator

from West Virginia, the delegation included the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER].

At the outset of our visit to Europe, we attended the Wehrkunde Conference in Munich, Germany. At that forum on European security issues, two of our colleagues, Senators BYRD and NUNN, gave excellent addresses which were received with strong appreciation by the assembled delegates to the conference. I would like to draw your attention to the very thoughtful conclusion of the address by the distinguished majority leader:

In the end, the fulcrum for peace is credibility. We must redeclare ourselves an Alliance—not just in name, but in force. The Soviets must be convinced of our public support, the depth and flexibility of our armed response—and our staying power. All of this is within our reach. If we do not grasp the moment, we risk failing the cause of our common security.

Senator NUNN hit a similarly thoughtful note in his concluding remarks:

NATO has kept the peace for forty years because we have had leaders of vision. The Allied Heads of State who will gather at the Summit this spring will be judged against this high standard. While our values and our goals are constant, our challenges are new and we must think anew. The future of NATO is in our hands.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the addresses by the distinguished majority leader and the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Armed Services be included in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF U.S. SENATE MAJORITY LEADER, ROBERT C. BYRD, FEBRUARY 7, 1988, WEHRKUNDE CONFERENCE, MUNICH, GERMANY

ARMS CONTROL AND THE FUTURE OF THE ALLIANCE

Distinguished participants, 1988 promises to bring about a massive shift in the way most of the free world sizes up its own security. The sudden emergence of Mikhail Gorbachev—and the prospect for sweeping reform in the Soviet Union—has provoked great hopes, even among the most skeptical. With remarkable force and openness he has come more than halfway in the pursuit of arms reduction at a time when the Reagan presidency—and his chief adversary—is coming to a close.

The signing of the INF treaty last December has opened the door to new optimism—new uncertainties—and new risk. For NATO, the treaty is both a tribute and a test—an invitation to fashion a stronger alliance among ourselves—and a more pragmatic strategy toward the Soviets.

I come today to give an accounting of the ratification prospects in the United States Senate—but more, to raise some crucial questions about the security of Europe and the United States beyond the INF agreement.

Given the nature of politics in America—particularly in an election year—the messages coming out of Washington are at

times misleading. With the White House controlled by one party, and the Senate by another, the conventional wisdom is that the prospects for agreement on even the simplest issue are remote. But the truth is that, in the end, we manage to agree more often than not—a fact explained less by goodwill than by the nature of our institutions.

In the case of treaties, the document bears the mark of the President and his diplomats. It falls to the Senate to scrutinize the document from the perspective of a nation divided by region and ideology.

By historic construction, the Congress is the people's forum and, in the end, the stabilizing force.

The INF treaty has been presented with a sense of urgency and promise. Given the tense and volatile relations between America and the Soviet Union since the War, it is hardly surprising to hear the echoes of old fears and suspicions rise from the Senate debate. Both countries have been looking at each other down the same gun sight for too long to expect unanimous ratification. For all the attendant flourish, the final vote will belie our entrenched skepticism toward the Soviets.

Much of our apprehension can be laid to Mr. Gorbachev's stunning achievement in eclipsing his predecessors—both in style and message. At times he seems to have almost mesmerized Western publics with the prospect of detente with his adversaries abroad and the trappings of glasnost at home. Compared with the heavy-handed leaders that have gone before, he cuts a dashing new figure—even by the high art of image-making in the West. American polls are now recording a trust toward this Russian leader where none existed before. Yet even those of us who have traditionally given our support to arms reduction pacts are still nagged by questions that must certainly move to the center of Senate debate.

Where is the evidence that a half-century of Soviet pursuit of dominance and control has been bridled? Who is to risk deterrence on the professed goodwill of a man only three years into power? What gives us to believe that he will have the economic endurance, or the political backing to turn glasnost into prosperity and stability? Glasnost should not be confused with freedom of the press or freedom of speech by Western standards.

We all understand the argument that less distraction and tension from its traditional adversaries will allow the Soviets to reallocate revenues and attention from the military to domestic affairs. And that that, in turn, will further ease tensions with the West. Yet, if Soviet and Russian history is any guide, we cannot take much comfort that a leader with an ambitious reform agenda will also promote foreign policies that favor us as well. Nikita Khrushchev was the last Soviet reformer of our time. But while he pressed for destabilization at home, he took the game of international brinkmanship to new limits—at the Berlin Wall and Cuba's missile silos.

For now the implications for the West are very unclear should his domestic reforms work; and they are just as unclear if they do not. If they do, will Mr. Gorbachev's new power be turned to peaceful competition—or a redoubling of the old policies of confrontation? If they do not—and his mandate is narrowed—will he be able to continue the bold initiatives toward the West that have so far defined his tenure?

These are the dark unknowns and the challenges that we in the United States and

you in Europe must confront in the months ahead. Because it is our response that will be the measure of our common trust and our common bond for years to come. Let caution be the watchword.

Like it or not, we live in an age of instant perception—as changeable and as powerful as the wind. He who masters the game of images—the ability to turn 30 seconds of television into a global metaphor—becomes a force of enormous magnitude. The very act of suddenly halting his heavily guarded motorcade to greet a crowd of Washington bystanders was a more lasting image than the actual signing of the treaty. It was Mr. Gorbachev at his theatrical best, playing to a post-war generation raised on the dream of detente—a generation with no memory of a Berlin blockade, of Soviet tanks in Hungary. No banging a shoe in anger at the United Nations. No clicking glasses with bearded revolutionaries. Merely the appearance of open friendship.

Mr. Gorbachev's mastery of style has no more brilliant example than his seductive handling of the occupation of Afghanistan. History is pretty clear on the subject. The Soviet army invaded and carried on a scorched earth war against a nation with little more than courage to defend itself. After a decade, the Afghan people have refused to collapse. With public opinion, mounting casualty lists, and finances running against further engagement, Mr. Gorbachev is looking for a graceful way out. His hope is to make the Soviet withdrawal appear to be an act of generosity—rather than a surrender. He will use the withdrawal to advance Soviet diplomacy in the Middle East. We should no more reward the Soviets for having failed to devour Afghanistan than NATO should thank Moscow for pulling back from your borders an excessive show of nuclear force aimed at intimidation.

While new style and the new substance are a welcome change from the brooding inflexibility that has marked Soviet foreign policy, in reality, they are in large measure due to the courage, the cohesion, and vision of the West. Without cocking our guns, we made the point that democracy's frontiers are worth defending. We proved that, together, we are the match for any aggressor—that we are the only real foil to Soviet expansionism.

Witness the fact that the Soviets gave up far more to get a treaty than we did—including on-site verification and dropping the linkage to SDI.

Their compromise does not mean that the treaty is not in the Soviet's interest, and will not be used to advantage in other maneuverings with the West. But neither does it mean that we cannot seize opportunities to test the Soviet willingness to compromise on conventional forces and further arms control.

In the end, it would be ironic, indeed, if we allow our brief victory to conclude that our adversary has abandoned its historic goals on the world scene. Rather, our course should be one of new initiative to constantly test the confidence and the willingness of the new Soviet leaders to expand the pace and the radius of peaceful coexistence.

As leaders, we must change the perception held by too many of our own peoples that Mikhail Gorbachev has pulled the West to the nuclear negotiating table. He may have won the battle of the briefing books during the long months of negotiations. He may have won the competition for headlines during his visit to Washington. But we must not let him walk away from the INF table

with nothing more than a signature and a promise. Nor must we let the Soviets quit Afghanistan with a shred of honor or reward.

We cannot effectively deal with the Soviets until our people are convinced that the Western alliance must be united, strong willed, and well-armed. We must sharpen the sense of need for continued deterrence in Europe. And we must test the Soviets with ever tougher initiatives for peace—real peace, not the image of peace.

For doubters and supporters alike, the central questions in the Senate debate will not be so much the terms of the treaty—but rather, the direction of NATO, the proper depth of our combined deterrence and, our ability above all and our will to sustain the doctrine of flexible response toward the Soviets.

These are both the questions and the challenges. If we cannot take our own measure, and give a response supported by our own peoples—then the INF treaty will become less a breakthrough to a peaceful world than a footnote to a dangerous illusion of security.

Strategists speculate whether the West can keep our combined level of deterrence credible in the face of Soviet claims that NATO modernization circumvents the INF treaty and jeopardizes future arms agreements. They wonder whether we can sustain the political will necessary to keep the Alliance countries truly secure—or whether we will be distracted by Soviet charges of "foul" as they continue to improve their own offensive capabilities.

I speak for the vast majority in the United States when I underscore our commitment to a strong European alliance—in arms and men, as well as in words. It is never easy to convince people to pay the high costs for their national security—to hedge against uncertainty in the future. But we have done it in the past, and we will do it in the future. Because America well understands that Europe is more than yesterday's home for so many of our people—its security is our security as well—and worth paying a great price to maintain.

I was born at a time when Woodrow Wilson proclaimed World War I the "war to end all wars." And I was a young man when Franklin Roosevelt galvanized a nation with his call to arms. A generation has come of age since America and Europe last fought side by side. That that generation has been spared the trauma of war is a credit to the trust and strength we have given on both sides of the Atlantic.

In the coming months, we have a number of opportunities to declare our unity of purpose—not just to the Soviets, but to our own public.

Our defense ministers should vote to move ahead with the Montebello decisions during their NATO meeting in April. I would certainly support whatever funding is necessary in the American budget cycle this spring to move ahead the Montebello program without delay.

A strong Western agreement to keep American troops at their present strength would counter any Soviet disinformation campaign aimed at forcing fissure into NATO on the grounds that America is not a reliable ally. America has stood the test before and will not waver in the future.

I welcome France's proposals for bilateral initiatives, so long as they remain within the NATO context, and are a means to strengthen the alliance—not fragment it.

We should renew our support for joint maneuvers, combined brigades, the station-

ing of alliance troops across each other's borders, and the modernization of our conventional and tactical nuclear forces. Guns are useless without ammunition. Such cooperative measures serve the cause of military preparedness and visibly make the case that deterrence in this era is not a unilateral or obsolete issue.

The French and British nuclear arsenals should be kept separate from arms control talks between the U.S. and the Soviets.

Pragmatism underscores the truth that we have no satisfactory substitute for nuclear deterrence in the pursuit of peace, not the peace that comes with bondage—which needs no deterrence—but peace with freedom, which does. As much as we all dream, we know we are still far from a time when the world is in perfect balance. We must still depend on the production and deployment of nuclear systems to remind would-be aggressors that aggression, even by conventional means, will be answered with nuclear force.

But the most immediate challenge for the NATO Alliance is to take the initiative on conventional forces negotiations by presenting a full fledged reduction and constraints proposal to the Soviets this year. No matter how sincere may be the Soviets' call for total nuclear disarmament, there remains the dark truth that their offense rests less on the bomb than on the foot soldier.

If peace ultimately rests on balance, then we must address the existing asymmetry on all fronts. The Soviets agreed to eliminate more of their medium range missiles, because they had more than we. So there is no reason why we should not ask that they respond with commensurate real reductions in the conventional threat. No other agreement would so bolster NATO's security interests. For many in the United States Senate and the tens of millions of Americans we represent, it is the natural preface to any agreement on long-range missile reduction.

The truth, however, is that we can mount no strong proposal on conventional arms without the support of our own peoples. Perhaps the most difficult task for Western leaders in the months ahead is to deflect the Soviets' attempt to play to our natural fear of nuclear arms, particularly among our youth. The entire West must come to understand that neither the denuclearization of Europe nor total nuclear disarmament will remove the threat of Soviet expansion—but would, instead, increase it.

In the end, the fulcrum for peace is credibility. We must redeclare ourselves an Alliance—not just in name, but in force. The Soviets must be convinced of our public support, the depth and flexibility of our armed response—and our staying power. All of this is within our reach. If we do not grasp the moment, we risk failing the cause of our common security.

THE AMERICAN/SOVIET DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES FOR NATO

I am honored to be invited to speak on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Wehrkunde. This distinguished audience is a testament to the prestige this conference has achieved over these many years under Ewald von Kleist's leadership. Our friend Ben Schemmer has written that people would kill to get invited to Wehrkunde. Once the audience is selected, however, the killing is over and the focus of Wehrkunde turns to ideas and dialogue to ensure that the horrors of war are never repeated.

One of the reasons Wehrkunde has become so successful is its tradition of encouraging high-level American participation. Wehrkunde underscores the point that NATO is indeed a trans-Atlantic alliance that works best when the United States and its allies are talking to each other, calmly and candidly.

Much of the credit for what has become the annual American pilgrimage to Wehrkunde must be given to my good friends John Tower and Bill Cohen. John is here for the 23rd time. John has certainly put the Wehrkunde conference on the map in Washington. Bill Cohen took up the baton from John Tower after John left the Senate in 1985 and is here for the 10th time. Bill called me six times last week telling me my paper was late so I can assure you that he takes his leadership responsibilities very seriously.

The topic of this year's conference is "The American/Soviet Disarmament Negotiations and Their Consequences for NATO." This title appropriately describes the INF Treaty now pending in the Senate; first, because INF was a bilateral American/Soviet negotiation; and second, because the treaty for better or worse constitutes disarmament in the classic sense, that is, the complete elimination of entire classes of weaponry.

From one perspective, the INF Treaty represents the successful culmination of a long and arduous journey. The treaty is a triumph of Alliance cohesion and determination in which the NATO Alliance can justifiably take pride. It is a tribute to the Governments in the basing countries which displayed such resolve and courage in implementing the deployments in the face of widespread domestic opposition and skillful Soviet propaganda. The treaty also reflects the fruits of continuity in the United States between two successive administrations—one Democratic, the other Republican—which, with bipartisan support in Congress, stood steadfastly behind NATO's "dual track" approach. Finally, special credit must be given to our able negotiators, including Ambassadors Nitze, Kampelman and Glitman, who are with us today.

There are several positive features in this agreement. The 4:1 asymmetry in Soviet reductions versus U.S. reductions sets a useful precedent for disproportionate cuts in the upcoming Conventional Stability Talks. The agreement also breaks new ground in intrusive on-site inspections and cooperative measures for enhancing national technical means of verification.

While the Treaty codifies important achievement, we must view the agreement through a wider lens. To assess the full implications of the INF Treaty for NATO security, we must consider the broad strategic framework within which it will be implemented.

I believe that what Chancellor Schmidt said about SALT II in his famous ILSS speech a decade ago applies equally today with regard to INF:

"The more we stabilize strategic nuclear parity between East and West . . . the greater will be the necessity to achieve a conventional equilibrium as well."

When Chancellor Schmidt made that speech, the Soviet Union was only beginning to deploy the SS-20, and NATO of course had no Pershing II or Ground Launched Cruise Missiles. If the INF Treaty is fully implemented, we will return to that same zero/zero situation in terms of these specific systems. However, as Phil Karber has pointed out, we must consider what the Soviets

have added in conventional and battlefield nuclear power in Central Europe during the last ten years.

"The Soviets have added more than 1000 artillery tubes, 900 tanks and 1500 armored personnel carriers;

"They have doubled the number of dual capable aircraft and doubled their range payload;

"They have gone from zero to over 1000 in nuclear-capable artillery."

Moreover, the net increase during this period in Warsaw Pact conventional weapons systems in the Central Region exceeds the total inventory of such systems in the five and a third divisions in Seventh U.S. Army today. Overall, the Warsaw Pact/NATO conventional firepower advantage has grown from 1.8-to-1 ten years ago to 2.2-to-1 today, an increase of almost 25%.

Viewed from this perspective, the INF Treaty must be regarded not as an ending, but rather a beginning. Deterring war and preserving freedom is not like building a dam. It is not something that stays put once you do it. What then are the consequences of the INF Treaty for NATO?

I am reminded of the story of the man who held a small bird behind his back with his fingers gripped tightly around the bird's neck. As the man prepared to squeeze the life out of the bird, he turned to a young boy and asked—Son, tell me, is the bird alive or dead? The boy, with considerable wisdom, replied—Sir, it's in your hands.

Whether history judges the INF Treaty to have made a positive or a negative contribution to the defense of Europe will depend ultimately on which road the Alliance chooses to travel at this critical juncture. One NATO road leads backwards down a slippery slope to European denuclearization, American disengagement, and Soviet domination. The other NATO road leads forward to the solid ground of solidarity, stability, and security. To paraphrase the young boy, the choice is ours. It's in our hands.

"SLIPPERY SLOPE ROAD:" IS MARKED WITH SEVERAL WARNING SIGNALS

First warning signal: A growing nuclear allergy in the West. The rejection by many of our citizens of the basic principle of nuclear deterrence is the product not only of NATO's failure to educate our publics concerning the realities of the Alliance's declared strategy but also of considerable reckless rhetoric as to the alleged immorality of this doctrine.

Here in the Federal Republic, there is of course a special sensitivity to the nature of the nuclear weapons which will remain after INF is fully implemented. Many Germans have voiced their sharp disagreement with NATO's decision to postpone indefinitely any new negotiations on nuclear systems with ranges below 500 kilometers and openly question the need to go forward with the Montebello Decision on modernization.

As one who has long questioned the practicality of many of our short-range nuclear systems, I understand the salience of this issue here in West Germany. In an ideal world, NATO would have begun with negotiations on conventional armaments, chemical weapons, and battlefield nuclear systems, then moved on to intermediate-range and strategic nuclear negotiations only after an equilibrium had been established at these levels.

As we all know, however, this is not an ideal world, and we must speak in terms of reality. It is the awesome presence of nuclear weapons that underpins NATO's deter-

rence today, as it has since the dawn of the atomic age.

I believe that the modernization of our remaining battlefield and theater nuclear forces is a necessity. However, we must resist the temptation to use the INF Treaty as the pretext for reviving proposals for nuclear systems which could not pass muster before. We must not forget that every conventional platform and delivery system which is now given a nuclear role effectively removes one more weapon from NATO's conventional order of battle.

Tactical nuclear weapons serve valid deterrent functions. But as we conduct needed modernization in these forces, we must not give the impression that a "nuclear fix" is the answer to all of NATO's deterrent woes. Let me emphasize this point—our goal is to raise the nuclear threshold in Europe, not to lower it.

Second warning sign on "Slippery Slope Road": Changed public attitudes toward the United States and the Soviet Union. A poll last year suggested that while 55% of the German public thought the Soviet Union was a threat five years ago, only 24% think so today. Another poll shows that by an overwhelming margin, most Europeans think that the Soviet Union, and not the United States, deserves the credit for recent progress in arms control. Still other polls portray a growing skepticism in Europe of the credibility of the U.S. nuclear guarantee to NATO. Fortunately, we as politicians realize that polls can quickly change.

When the United States puts new nuclear weapons into Europe, many Europeans fear that our intention is to confine a nuclear war to European soil and thereby decrease the likelihood that our central strategic forces would ever be employed. When the United States takes nuclear weapons out of Europe, many Europeans fear that our intention is to avoid a U.S. nuclear response to Soviet aggression and thereby decrease the likelihood that our central strategic forces would ever be employed. Some pundits have suggested that whether we are putting nuclear weapons in or taking them out, European ministries should save money by simply installing tape recordings that say, "the Americans are decoupling!"

Over the years, European apprehension over American nuclear intentions has provided a growth industry for psychiatrists. But for every psychiatrist employed in Europe, there is another hard at work in America analyzing our apprehension over European commitment to the conventional component of flexible response. Occasionally, both groups of psychiatrists are dealing with the same problem, such as the state of shock many of us were in after the Reykjavik Summit.

While conceding that Reykjavik justified at least a few sessions on the psychiatrist's couch, I would counsel that our European friends should try to be a bit more reassured about U.S. willingness to shoulder nuclear responsibilities. To those who remain skeptical, I would point to Article XI of the INF Treaty, which provides for the establishment of a U.S. inspection camp right outside the gate of the Votkinsk mobile missile final assembly facility in the middle of the Soviet Union. The point of this inspection, I would remind my European friends, is to ensure that any missiles coming out of that gate are not SS-20s capable of hitting Paris, Bonn or London, but rather SS-25s capable of hitting New York or Washington.

My point is this: the United States is committed to the defense of Europe. As Presi-

dent Reagan said in 1981, "Europe's shores are our shores; Europe's borders are our borders." In the era of Gorbachev, NATO cannot afford public confusion and mistrust over this fundamental premise. It is not enough for NATO to be sure of our policies and our goals. We must be sure of ourselves.

Third warning sign on "Slippery Slope Road": U.S. and European fiscal and budget realities. Our failure to get our fiscal houses in order means that NATO will have to improve its defense capabilities without increasing the amount of money available for this purpose. It is possible that misplaced euphoria in the wake of INF could further erode public support for essential force improvements in Europe.

If the U.S. Congress perceives that the allies are going backward, rather than forward, in correcting glaring conventional deficiencies (what I have termed "automatic escalators") then the debate over U.S. troop levels in Europe will be revived. In the final analysis, the future of this issue depends on the perception that we are all equally committed to a credible conventional defense in accordance with NATO's flexible response strategy. That was the measuring stick when I introduced what in Europe is known as the "Bad Nunn Amendment of 1984." It remains the measuring stick today.

There can be more than one kind of slippery slope. There is a slippery slope that leads to denuclearization. There is another slippery slope that leads to a disillusioned America because of the absence of long-overdue improvements in NATO's conventional defense capabilities. The challenge is to avoid both slippery slopes and seek firm, level ground.

Fourth warning sign on "Slippery Slope Road": NATO's reluctance to think boldly in the area of conventional arms control. For too long, we have placed the highest priority in arms control on strategic forces—where the balance is in rough parity—while allowing ourselves to be content with a sterile, and increasingly irrelevant arms control approach with respect to conventional forces. One of the ironies in conventional arms control is that it was the Soviet Union and its allies in Eastern Europe—and not the West—that took the initiative in making far-reaching proposals, even though they enjoy a decided military advantage in this area. There are some rent indications that various allied positions on the new Conventional Stability Talks have begun to converge. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Alliance is capable of uniting behind a bold and innovative proposal.

Fifth warning sign on "Slippery Slope Road": a continuing failure of political will in getting the most out of our collective defense resources. One of the more frustrating realities of our Alliance is that even though NATO spends more on defense than does the Warsaw Pact, the Pact consistently produces more military hardware than NATO. In Tom Callaghan's phrase, the Alliance is headed down a path toward structural disarmament; that is, ever-higher-cost weapons leading to ever-smaller purchases of those weapons.

The problem has been compounded by our inability to translate innovative technological advantages to the conventional battlefield. As one cynic observed, if we can confine the next war to a laboratory, NATO will win.

THE ROAD TO SOLID GROUND IS CLEARLY
MARKED

We are perhaps fortunate that the warning signs on the slippery slope road are so unmistakable. If we view these warnings as trends that need to be reversed rather than as milestones on a one-way road to our ultimate demise, NATO can persevere. There is another road NATO can and must follow: a road that leads to a strengthened deterrent and an improvement in our ability to safeguard freedom and preserve peace, a road that will ensure that the INF Treaty reinforces rather than weakens Western security.

I believe that the roadmap to firm, level ground requires a "three track" approach:

- (1) Revolutionary conventional force improvements;
- (2) Bold and innovative conventional arms control proposals;
- (3) Vigorous public education, including clear explanations of our military needs and our arms control rationale.

TRACK ONE: IMPROVEMENTS IN CONVENTIONAL
DEFENSE CAPABILITIES

NATO's goal must be to reverse General Bernard Rogers' well known admonition that in the event of Soviet attack, NATO would have to resort to the use of nuclear weapons in a matter of "days, not weeks or months." I believe NATO should be able to defend conventionally for "weeks, not days."

There are a number of steps NATO must take if it is to get on the road toward achieving this goal. First, we must eliminate the automatic escalators—that is, the critical deficiencies in NATO's conventional warfighting posture which could force an early choice between surrender or escalation to the use of nuclear weapons. Among the most glaring deficiencies are our allies' low rate of sustainability in ammunition stockpiles and the inadequate number of shelters and refuel/reload capabilities for U.S. aircraft which would deploy to Europe in a crisis. Some, but not enough, progress is being made in this regard. Second, we must continue to pursue the Balance Technology Initiative, which seeks ways to exploit the West's advantage in technology to render Soviet tank armies obsolete. Third, we must expand existing programs of Co-operative Research and Development. These programs, together with side-by-side testing of U.S. and allied weapons, can be a turning point in reversing the trend toward structural disarmament and in redressing the conventional imbalance.

Ambassador Abshire has recently outlined a number of other no cost or low cost steps for improving NATO's conventional defenses, including:

A high-level NATO/Warsaw Pact net assessment to pinpoint specific conventional vulnerabilities;

A thorough review of NATO's crisis management capability;

A study of ways to correct NATO's vulnerability in the Northern Army Group (NORTHAG) sector;

New trade-offs with the allies; for example, the provision by the United States of less-preferred ammunition in return for consolidation of our allies' national logistics infrastructures and additional European efforts toward defensive terrain preparation;

A renewed effort on armament cooperation; and

A mandate for longer-range discussions involving governments and industry for better use of defense resources.

These and other proposals for getting the Alliance—in Phil Karber's words—to "think smarter, not richer" deserve careful consideration.

TRACK TWO: BOLD AND INNOVATIVE
CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL PROPOSALS

In formulating our proposal for the Conventional Stability Talks, we must recognize that the root of military instability in Europe lies not in the Warsaw Pact's modest numerical advantage in troops in the Guidelines Area. It lies in the Pact's capability for a potentially decisive short-warning attack against NATO. Our aim in conventional arms control ought to be identical to the aim of the Balanced Technology Initiative: to effectively deny to Soviet ground forces forward-deployed in Eastern Europe their ability to threaten NATO with a short-warning offensive capability. This necessarily entails reductions in Soviet tanks, artillery tubes, maneuver battalions, and the like, not just manpower.

I believe the goal of a stable, non-threatening conventional balance would be promoted by the negotiated withdrawal of about half of the U.S. and Soviet ground forces in the NATO Guidelines Areas or by reductions by both NATO and the Warsaw Pact to common ceilings. Under either approach, we should be guided by the following objectives:

withdrawal as complete combat units, including the appropriate slice of helicopter aviation assets;

withdrawal of forces to beyond the "Atlantic to the Urals" region;

withdrawal of equipment to distances that would equalize reinforcement times; and

establishment of an intrusive verification regime to ensure that those withdrawn units remain withdrawn, and to provide reliable early warning of Soviet mobilization of its ground forces.

Let me elaborate on each of these points.

Objective One: Withdrawal of combat units. Verification is greatly simplified by the withdrawal of entire, discrete combat units—divisions, regiments and battalions. Merely reducing, say, the number of tanks on each side to some common ceiling imposes much more difficult verification problems. The same applies to manpower ceilings—as we painfully learned in MBFR.

Objective Two: Units should be withdrawn from designated garrisons and reassigned to designated new locations in the rear areas. Withdrawal by units then enables one to monitor both the known site from which the unit was removed and the known site to which they have been relocated. If tanks and artillery pieces are simply withdrawn from front-line troops as part of an equipment reduction plan, and that equipment is simply scattered back into the Soviet Union, the likelihood of detecting a slow but steady drafting back of those weapons is remote.

Objective Three: Units should be withdrawn to far enough distances that their return would be a difficult and time-consuming process. The objective of conventional arms reductions must be to achieve a stable balance at the inter-German border areas. Thus, potential reinforcements need to be based far enough away to ensure the early detection by either alliance of a mobilization decision by the other side. With U.S. troops returned to CONUS, even if their equipment remains prepositioned somewhere in Europe, we are looking at 10 days to two weeks for their return—at best. Thus we need to be sure that if withdrawn Soviet forces are not demobilized, they are at least relocated far to the east of the cur-

rent Western Military Districts. Otherwise we may negotiate asymmetric force reductions that reduce the security of the Alliance.

Objective Four: Open monitoring and challenge inspections. Clearly, if we must verify that units withdrawn to remote locations have not been returned either wholly or piecemeal, roving inspector teams, designed along the lines of our current Military Liaison Mission, and challenge inspections, designed along Stockholm (CDE) lines, must both be employed. Those inspectors must have much less restricted, routine access to forward garrison areas to perform equipment counts, and much better challenge access to potential hiding places, such as large warehouses.

These steps should, in my opinion, be complemented by far-reaching Confidence and Security-Building Measures (CSBMs) to increase the transparency of the Warsaw Pact's military posture, increase the amount of warning available to NATO prior to a Soviet attack, and reduce the possibility of an inadvertent war should both sides decide to mobilize in a crisis. NATO's objective in the so-called CDE II negotiations should be to buy time for allied leaders to decide to react and to accomplish that reaction. To achieve these objectives, NATO needs to know about Soviet operational movements in peacetime and about Soviet operational readiness.

A word of caution is in order: Confidence and Security-Building Measures are not a panacea. Unless coupled with measures to shorten NATO's reaction to warning time, its mobilization time, and its reinforcement time, improved warning time is of marginal value. The well-established rule that the defense should prevail even if the attack-to-defense ratio is about 3:1 only works if the defending side detects the attacker's preparations, makes the correct decisions, gets its units to their correct wartime locations and digs in.

In formulating our position for CDE II, NATO should not be limited either in its imagination or its boldness. If the Soviet Union is prepared under the terms of the INF Treaty to allow Americans at Votkinsk and to open its SS-25 garages to overhead U.S. reconnaissance six times a year, then we should not shirk from proposing innovative schemes for on-site access to militarily significant nodes in the Warsaw Pact's mobilization infrastructure. These could include airfields, railroad yards or even headquarters.

The objective of efforts both on the arms control track and the force improvement track ought to be a stable, non-threatening balance of conventional forces in Europe. As in the case of the INF dual track, we should view each of these undertakings not as a mutually exclusive endeavor, but rather as parallel and mutually reinforcing tracks toward the same destination.

TRACK THREE: PUBLIC EDUCATION

The first two tracks, taken together, are crucial to the structuring of the Alliance's response to Soviet invitations, offers, and propaganda. They also form the framework for my third track, a major public education program. We cannot generate the needed public support for a sensible approach to redressing the imbalance without a much better public understanding of these issues. We, the attendees at this conference, have crucial roles to play in that public education process—we must all become more active and outspoken about the opportunities and

the challenges facing the Alliance, about why we must do some things and must not do others.

CONCLUSION

Moving away from the slippery slope road and following and roadmap to solid ground will not be easy or quick. It will require alliance solidarity, public education, and bipartisan commitment throughout the alliance. But this is a road which must be followed.

Force improvements, conventional arms control, and public education must each be on the agenda for the forthcoming NATO Summit. In addition, the Heads of State should consider other essential elements of a coherent conceptual framework for ensuring allied security into the next century. The NATO Summit should be the occasion for a solemn reaffirmation of the U.S. commitment to the Alliance in both its nuclear and conventional components. It should also be the occasion for a solemn reaffirmation on the part of our allies to take conventional defense seriously and to share equitably the burden of collective defense.

NATO has kept the peace for forty years because we have had leaders of vision. The Allied Heads of State who will gather at the Summit this spring will be judged against this high standard. While our values and our goals are constant, our challenges are new and we must think anew. The future of NATO is in our hands.

RECESS UNTIL 2 P.M.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 2 p.m. today.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 10:46 a.m., recessed until 2 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer [Mr. DODD].

ORDER FOR MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for transaction of morning business not to exceed beyond 1 hour, and that Senators may speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

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

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today I wish to commend the distinguished majority leader, Mr. Byrd, who recently led a stellar group of Senators to NATO capitals for discussions on the INF Treaty. He brought together people who have the utmost responsibility on this matter. I look forward to reviewing the report this fine group will present to the Senate. However, today, Mr. President, I would like to share impressions gained from my own trip with my colleagues who will soon be debating ratification of the INF Treaty on the Senate floor.

NATO AND THE INF TREATY

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in January I visited several NATO capitals to discuss the views of the allies on the INF Treaty. I was particularly inter-

ested in how they saw the treaty affecting NATO's capabilities to deter intimidation or aggression from the Warsaw Pact, its implications for the security ties between the United States and Europe, and what they believe NATO should do next. In many respects, the most important question relating to the INF Treaty is not the particular impact of the treaty itself, but what NATO's next steps in arms control and defense should be.

The central issues of the treaty impinge directly and immediately on the political and military solidarity of the Alliance, and the Senate has an obligation to understand fully what this treaty may mean to the long-term strength of NATO before it gives its advice and consent.

A full listing of my meetings in Europe is appended to this statement. Let me just state here that among my meetings were discussions with the British, Belgian, and Italian Foreign Ministers, the British and German Defense Ministers, and the Chief of Staff of SHAPE and his chief military assistants. In addition, I met with American Ambassadors in Britain and Italy, and our charges in Germany and Belgium, as well as the United States Permanent Representative to NATO.

To avoid problems of confidentiality, I have not attributed statements or points of view to individuals. But, I have tried to reflect as accurately as possible the spectrum of opinion I heard from all these meetings.

It will be noted, Mr. President, that my meetings were in the four key countries hosting U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles, and the countries where virtually all remaining United States nuclear weapons in Europe are based. These are the countries most directly affected by the INF Treaty, and who will be integral to decisions the Alliance must make about a future where arms control is likely to lead to continued reductions of strategic and theater nuclear weapons.

This is a lengthy statement, Mr. President, so let me first summarize my conclusions.

CONCLUSIONS

The Senate must act promptly to ratify the INF Treaty, and do so without adding "killer amendments" that would cause the Soviets to reject it.

Senators should not in their zeal for NATO insist on adding conditions to ratification of the INF Treaty that would create serious political controversy and division in the Alliance. The more specific and binding the Senate is about measures it believes the Alliance must take in force modernization or arms control, the greater the problems it will cause the allies.

The INF Treaty is irreversible no matter what the Senate does. Politically, there is no chance that INF deployments could be resumed if the treaty is rejected. In fact, there is a

strong probability that INF systems already deployed would have to be removed. If we are to avoid the Soviets retaining their SS-20's while NATO loses Pershing and GLCM, the Senate must give its advice and consent to this treaty.

Our allies are willing to make and carry out difficult decisions on force improvements, including modernizing short-range nuclear weapons, but should not be forced into premature, highly public debates. The United States, as leader of the Alliance, has an obligation to use the consultative machinery of NATO to reach decisions that take into account the special situations of each country.

The allies unanimously support prompt conclusion of a START Agreement. However, there remains a legacy of deep concern about long-term United States intentions in extending its nuclear umbrella over Europe. These concerns were exacerbated by the far-reaching goals announced by President Reagan at Reykjavik—complete elimination of nuclear missiles—and the absence of consultations with the allies about such goals. The damaging impact on allied confidence in the United States of the Reykjavik summit must not be underestimated. A challenge to American leadership is to allay these profound concerns so heedlessly stimulated.

There is no Alliance consensus on what to do next on arms control in Europe. There is support for moving on to talks on conventional force reductions—though an underlying concern persists that such talks could lead to potentially dangerous U.S. conventional force reductions. A serious disagreement among the allies is possible on whether, when and with what goals further talks on remaining nuclear weapons in Europe should begin. Unless managed skillfully by the United States, this potential disagreement could lead to the isolation of the Federal Republic of Germany over a core Alliance security issue. This should not be allowed to happen, not with a steadfast ally like Germany.

In grappling with all these major issues about where NATO goes next, the present and successor administrations should look back to the model followed by the Carter administration in reaching NATO's December 1979 "dual track" decision. That step-by-step process successfully dealt with some of the most potentially divisive issues ever faced by the Alliance, and NATO came out of it stronger and more united than ever before. Above all, the allies should not be forced by the domestic political needs of an outgoing administration or individual Members of the Senate into premature decisions on such profoundly important security questions.

TREATY RATIFICATION

There have been some claims by treaty opponents that our allies, all of whom have formally endorsed the INF Treaty, were pressured by the Reagan administration to support it against their private inclinations. According to this claim, the allies are appalled at the zero option outcome, never expecting the United States would actually agree to remove all INF missiles from Europe. The theory goes on that the allies really wanted an agreement that left a clear, though reduced, capability based in Western Europe to strike into Soviet territory. This line of argument says the allies would have preferred an INF Treaty closer to the so-called walk in the woods proposal of 1984. Senators will recall that this proposal by Ambassador Paul Nitze would have left each side with 100 INF missile warheads.

Let me first state emphatically, Mr. President, that none of the allied foreign or defense ministers or NATO military officers with whom I spoke voiced any reservations whatsoever about the urgency and importance of ratification of the INF Treaty. They professed astonishment that anyone in the United States would make such claims. All stressed emphatically that the treaty should be ratified without conditions that would make it unacceptable to the Soviet Union. So far as I can tell from extensive discussions with the British, Belgian, German and Italian foreign and defense ministers or senior ministry officials, as well as top NATO military leaders, the Alliance unanimously wants prompt ratification of the INF Treaty, and would regard delay, defeat or derailment through unacceptable conditions a political and military disaster for NATO of very great magnitude.

So there can be no misunderstanding, I will repeat, Mr. President. Our allies want the Senate to give its advice and consent to the President to ratify the INF Treaty promptly and without conditions which would force a renegotiation of any portion of the agreement.

That said, Mr. President, I will also tell my colleagues that there are some influential figures among our allies who are not unreservedly happy with the complete removal of the INF missiles. Through the early 1980's the allies withstood intense political pressure in allowing these missiles to be based in their countries. They did so because NATO concluded in 1979 that it needed a capability in Europe to launch nuclear retaliation deep into the Warsaw Pact, including into Soviet territory, as part of the strategy of flexible response. Under that strategy, the Alliance must have a full range of capabilities to respond to any level of Warsaw Pact aggression from the conventional through the theater nuclear up to strategic nuclear war.

It seemed clear to me that at least some allied leaders wish that the outcome of the negotiations had been partial removal of the INF missiles, with a core deep strike missile capability remaining to maintain the deterrent credibility of flexible response. On the other hand, a cardinal principle of the Alliance is shared burdens and shared risks, and this principle would have been hard to maintain with an INF force cut to only 100 warheads. As a practical matter, these residual warheads would have had to have been concentrated in one or two countries, with possibly severe political problems for those countries being so singled out.

However, no allied leader with whom I spoke argued that the INF Treaty was disadvantageous to NATO, and all urged its prompt ratification. Almost all did say that the INF Treaty, by itself, means little from a military or arms control point of view—though they stressed its great political importance—and must be complemented soon by a strategic arms reduction treaty. Otherwise, the Soviets will quickly replace SS-20 warheads with more strategic missile warheads, as on the SS-25.

NEXT STEPS IN FORCE IMPROVEMENTS AND ARMS CONTROL

All allied leaders with whom I spoke pointed to remaining NATO deep strike forces, primarily dual capable aircraft, as preserving for the alliance the capability to present to the Soviet Union a credible risk of nuclear attack from within Europe. However, most conceded dual capable aircraft do not present the same deterrent risk as missiles. NATO's flexible response strategy remains fully valid, but the Alliance does need to examine thoroughly and systematically what further measures, both in arms control and in defense improvements, are needed to maintain high quality deterrence in the INF Treaty era. All accepted the obvious point that elimination of INF highlights Soviet conventional force advantages, but several emphasized that these Soviet advantages are not nearly as pronounced as many, especially in the United States, like to claim.

In all capitals, I found the allies willing to consider in the NATO framework what additional force improvements may be needed. All reaffirmed the 1983 Montebello decision that NATO should modernize its short range nuclear systems. All expressed a willingness to look at conventional force improvements. But, Mr. President, it was made very clear to me that the allies do not want to be stampeded into a public debate over what specific steps each country should take in force improvements. Even as I was in Europe for these meetings, I saw evidence why our allies should feel these concerns. There were press reports of

senior administration civilian officials and U.S. military leaders talking about the importance of NATO deploying an extended range Lance missile. Of introducing a standoff nuclear missile for use on dual capable aircraft, and of upgrading the large NATO nuclear artillery force. There was a perception in Europe that the administration is already trying to push key allied countries toward early decisions on specific modernization programs before NATO has worked out a combined action plan for its next steps in force improvements and arms control—and before the allies have had an opportunity to work out a political consensus in their own countries about how to proceed.

The allied leaders with whom I spoke were invariably polite. But it was quite clear to me that underneath their courteous phrases were real concerns that the administration, in its need to demonstrate "strength" during the INF Treaty debate, will press them on modernizing short range nuclear forces. Also, frankly, I think they are worried that their friends in the Senate, in their zeal to show Alliance security is not compromised by the INF Treaty, may try to add conditions about NATO nuclear and conventional force modernization and improvements to the treaty. The more specific and binding these Senate conditions, the more problems they create for our allies.

I am confident, after these discussions, that all our allies are prepared to do what is necessary, within the political and fiscal realities of each partner, to maintain the strength and cohesion of NATO and the validity of Flexible Response. But, they want to use the NATO consultative machinery to work out specific steps, with due regard to the special sensitivities and political conditions of each country. The allies definitely do not want the Alliance consultative mechanism shortcircuited—as it disastrously was at the Reykjavik Summit. Nor do they want to be forced into a highly controversial public debate over specific force modernization measures, as they were during the neutron bomb fiasco.

Mr. President, let me interject a personal observation here. My sense from these conversations and from a broader acquaintance with NATO, one that I fostered over my 14 years in the Senate, is that politically and financially our allies cannot afford to do major things in force improvements—conventional or nuclear. They face many of the same fiscal and economic problems we do, and realistically they are not going to significantly expand defense spending, for that matter in the United States. Therefore, the more we claim NATO is at severe disadvantage in certain kinds of forces and the more we insist great efforts

are needed to rectify imbalances, the more we foster perceptions of weakness. This simply undermines Western will and solidarity. It will not, whatever the doom and gloom crowd may think, stimulate our allies into greater defense efforts.

Therefore, Mr. President, during the INF Treaty debate and afterward, I hope the administration and individual Senators will keep calls for NATO defense efforts reasonable and within the bounds of political and fiscal reality. Let us not set up the Alliance as weak, when it is immensely strong, and let us not call for spending and deployments we will not accomplish.

The same concerns hold for the arms control dimension of NATO's overall political and military strategy for maintaining stability in relations with the East. Just as there is as yet no clear consensus among the allies on the question of precisely what force improvements to undertake, when and by whom, so there is no agreement on what to do next on arms control.

All those with whom I spoke were united in urging rapid conclusion of a START agreement reducing strategic offensive forces. That is the logical priority after ratification of the INF agreement. Allied leaders were clear that the INF agreement, while it is primarily important for political reasons, will be militarily meaningless without strict limits on Soviet strategic forces. Otherwise, as I noted earlier, the SS-20 warheads the Soviets will eliminate under the INF Treaty will be easily replaced by additional strategic ballistic missile warheads, such as the SS-25's.

Beyond that, there is no unanimity of view on what NATO's arms control priority should be. Most told me they strongly favor making major asymmetric conventional force reductions by the Warsaw Pact NATO's next goal. Others said they would add a ban on chemical weapons—to eliminate what some feel are significant Soviet advantages—though many conceded there are serious verification problems with verification of a chemical weapons ban.

Most allied leaders told me they wanted no further steps by NATO on its remaining theater nuclear arsenal. They believe INF and START treaties are as far as the Alliance should go in eliminating or reducing nuclear weapons, at least for now. They emphasized time and again that nuclear weapons are an integral part of NATO's deterrent strategy of Flexible Response, and the Alliance must take care to deflect the longstanding Soviet goal of the denuclearization of Europe. This would leave Western Europe naked before Soviet and Warsaw Pact conventional force advantages. "Decoupling" or the withdrawal of the American nuclear umbrella from Europe remains a nightmare to all our allies.

However, Mr. President, German leaders across the political spectrum, as well as opposition party figures in Britain—argued to me that NATO must move promptly to negotiations on short or battlefield range systems, of which NATO will retain well over 4,000 even under the INF Treaty. Most insisted the goal should not be a "third zero,"—elimination of all remaining nuclear systems in Europe. The aim should be reductions in short range nuclear systems to equality at some lower number (the Soviet Union is variously estimated in public literature to have some 6,000 short range warheads in Europe).

Our German friends, certainly the Government, share absolutely the position that NATO must retain nuclear weapons. However, antinuclear sentiment is extremely strong in Germany, and the German Government must be sensitive to pressures to go beyond the INF Treaty. Most of the remaining NATO nuclear arsenal is based in Germany, and if ever used, most would explode on German soil. German interest in negotiations on short range nuclear systems is understandable, and the Alliance has an obligation to consider the German point of view carefully.

THE CONSULTATIVE PROCESS AND THE CHALLENGE TO NATO

Allied leaders were highly complimentary of the Reagan administration's use of NATO consultative machinery during the INF negotiations. I heard no concerns expressed about the ability of the allies to present their views on the negotiations and to have them taken into account in the formulation of U.S. positions. There were some concerns expressed about the rapidity of the negotiations in the closing phases. It seemed to me that some allied leaders felt that the administration's initial proposal for a zero option in Europe was not serious, and the allies were somewhat surprised at the Soviet acceptance of the zero outcome. However, the allies all indicated they had had ample opportunity to consult with the United States during the negotiations, and all declared the zero-zero result was acceptable to them (although, as noted earlier, some said the zero-zero outcome did create new problems for the Alliance).

Much more serious concerns were voiced about indications the administration may pressure the Alliance to make quick decisions about specific conventional nuclear force modernization actions, and about what to do next in arms control. One allied leader was quite blunt in criticizing actions by the administration that circumvent established NATO consultation and decisionmaking procedures. All allies told me they want NATO to study next steps very carefully, making full use of Alliance mechanisms. Insofar as it is possible, they want to address

issues of force modernization—and even arms control steps—out of the public limelight. They reminded me how well the process leading to the December 1979 dual track decision worked and said we should use the same model.

Specifically, the Germans fear the administration is going to spark a highly visible debate on modernizing and extending the range of the Lance battlefield missile, on deploying a tactical air launched missile on dual capable aircraft, and on modernizing NATO's nuclear artillery. The Germans are not ready for such a public debate, which would be highly divisive in their country. They need to make use of the NATO consultative machinery to deal with the issues of nuclear—and conventional—force modernization. Some spoke of using the consultative process to work out a new "dual track" strategy of short range nuclear modernization in the framework of a new nuclear arms control proposal.

In most meetings, allied leaders spoke of their shock at the President's actions at the Reykjavik summit, where he appeared to jettison 40 years of NATO strategy of integrating nuclear weapons into its overall deterrence posture. They said nothing in recent years had "jolted" them so much as this evidently casual, almost offhand agreement by the President to pursue the goal of a complete elimination of nuclear missiles. The damage of the administration's conduct of the Reykjavik summit should not be underestimated.

As an interesting demonstration of how closely the allies follow developments here, several times allied leaders raised the study by Dr. Fred Ikle and others entitled "Discriminate Deterrence." They saw this study as another bit of evidence, together with the Reykjavik summit, the zero/zero option, star wars, and other strategic actions of the Reagan administration, of a gradual loosening of the U.S. commitment to nuclear deterrence in Europe. They fear the United States is looking for ways to reduce the risk of nuclear war beginning in Europe and spreading to the intercontinental level—or conversely, that the United States is looking for ways to confine any nuclear exchange to Europe, sparing the American homeland. I sought to reassure them on this point, referring to the Ikle study as a classic example of the many "file and forget" papers that are done by our strategic community. Nevertheless, to have this study raised with concern is a needed reminder that the allies study our actions in much the same way as our kremlinologists or sinologists "read the tea leaves" to try to predict future directions of Soviet or Chinese policy. We ought to be more aware of how such essentially peripheral exercises

feed into allied anxieties about where we may be going in security policy.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

The following is a list of my meetings on INF and related issues in Europe. I also had a separate schedule of meetings with EEC and host country officials on agriculture trade matters, which will be dealt with in a separate report.

LONDON

Ambassador Charles Price, U.S. Embassy.
DCM Ray Seitz, U.S. Embassy.
Alexander Vershbow, U.S. Embassy.
Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary.
George Younger, Minister of Defense.
Gerald Kaufman, Labor Party Foreign Policy Spokesman.

BRUSSELS

DCM Ronald Woods, U.S. Embassy.
Alexander Leibowitz, U.S. Embassy.
Leo Tindemans, Foreign Minister.
Ambassador Alton Keel, U.S. Mission to NATO.
Political Adviser Robert Gray, U.S. Mission to NATO.
John Kornblum, U.S. Mission to NATO.
Steven Geis, U.S. Mission to NATO.
General Robert Reed, Chief of Staff, SHAPE.
Donald Gelber, Political Adviser to SACEUR.
General Lutz Moek, Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations.
Admiral Fiorenzo Rosso, Deputy Chief of Staff, Support.
General Michael Nelson, Asst. Chief of Staff, Operations.
Air Comm. John Willis, Chief, Special Weapons Branch.

BONN

DCM James Dobbins, U.S. Embassy.
Felix Vargas, U.S. Embassy.
Manfred Woerner, Defense Minister (and soon to be Secretary General of NATO).
Helmut Schaefer, State Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Voker Ruehe, CDU Foreign Policy Spokesman.
Willy Wimmer, CDR Defense Spokesman.
Ortwin Lowack, CSU Foreign Affairs Spokesman.
Karl Lamers, CDU Arms Control Spokesman.
Michaela Geiger, CSU Spokesman on U.S. Affairs.
Dr. Werner Hoyer, FDP Defense Spokesman.
Dr. Horst Emke, SDP Foreign Policy Spokesman.
Dietrich Stobbe, SPD U.S. Affairs Expert.
Dieter Boden, FRG Foreign Service, aid to Dr. Emke.

ROME

Ambassador Maxwell Rabb, U.S. Embassy.
DCM John Holmes, U.S. Embassy.
John Tefft, U.S. Embassy.
Guilio Andreotti, Foreign Minister.
Giuseppe Pisanu, Undersecretary of Defense.

Finally, Mr. President, I also wish to take this opportunity to commend the majority leader on the new schedule that we have. There has been a great deal of interest in Vermont on the INF Treaty and other matters pending here. Usually, I would only be able to travel to Vermont on weekends. Last week, however, I was able to schedule meetings all over the State to discuss

not only the trip that the leader was having, a trip that was carried prominently and clearly in the Vermont press, but also to discuss my trip and the legislative calendar.

Everywhere I went, Mr. President, throughout the State, I heard over and over again from Vermonters, ranging from schoolchildren to senior citizens, that they were delighted to see we actually had a schedule which enabled them to hear from us directly. I hope that Senators will cooperate with the leadership in making this new schedule possible.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

THE CALENDAR

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I inquire of the distinguished assistant Republican leader as to whether or not Calendar Order No. 527 on the Calendar of Business has been cleared on his side of the aisle.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I advise the majority that, indeed, that has been cleared on our side of the aisle.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the assistant Republican leader.

GEOHERMAL STEAM ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Order No. 527.

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

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1889) to amend the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 to provide for lease extensions, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets, and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

S. 1889

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be referred to as the "Geothermal Steam Act Amendments".

Sec. 2. The following [subsection is] subsections are inserted at the end of section 2 of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 as amended (30 U.S.C. 1001):

"(f) 'Substantial investment' means expenditures at an amount per acre as specified by the Secretary. Such expenditures shall be made on one or more of the following: drilling exploratory, development, or temperature gradient wells; geological, geochemical, or geophysical surveys; environmental studies; architectural and engineering services procured in connection with design of generating facilities; or other expenditures approved by the Secretary."

"(g) 'Significant thermal features within units of the National Park System' shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (1) thermal features within units of the National Park System designated as significant in the Federal Register notice of August 3, 1987 (Vol. 52, No. 148 Fed. Reg. 28790); and (2) Crater Lake National Park."

Sec. 3. Section 6 of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 as amended [(30 U.S.C. 1005(a))] (30 U.S.C. 1005) is amended by striking subsection (a), and inserting in lieu thereof, the following:

"(a) Geothermal leases shall be for a primary term of ten years. If geothermal steam is produced or utilized in commercial quantities within this term, or any administrative extension thereof as provided under subsection (c), such lease shall continue for so long thereafter as geothermal steam is produced or utilized in commercial quantities, but such continuation shall not exceed an additional forty years."

Sec. 4. Subsection 6(c) of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 as amended (30 U.S.C. 1005(c)) is amended by designating the current language as paragraph 6(c)(1), and by inserting the following as a new paragraph 6(c)(2):

"(c)(2) Any geothermal lease issued pursuant to this Act and in effect on or after the date of enactment of the Geothermal Steam Act Amendments [of 1987] shall be extended for successive five-year periods, but totaling not more than fifteen years, if—

"(i) the lessee has submitted a report to the Secretary detailing bona fide efforts to bring such lease or approved cooperative or unit plan of development into commercial production, given the then current economic conditions, and either;

"(ii) actual drilling operations, to a depth specified by the Secretary, were commenced prior to the end of its primary term and prior to the end of each successive five-year extension period and such drilling operations have not been used in obtaining a prior extension on any other lease and are being actively pursued on the lease to be extended or on another lease where, at the time application for extension is made and such drilling occurs, such leases are included in the same approved cooperative or unit plan of development or operation; or

"(iii) in the opinion of the Secretary, substantial investment has been made during the primary term and during each successive five-year extension on such lease or on another lease where, at the time the substantial investment is made, such leases are included in the same approved cooperative or unit plan of development or operation and such expenditures have not been used to obtain an extension on any other lease."

Sec. 5. Section 6(d) of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 as amended (30 U.S.C. 1005(d)) is amended by striking subsection 6(d), and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(d) For purposes of subsection (a) of this section, the term "produced or utilized in commercial quantities" includes the comple-

tion of a well capable of producing geothermal steam in commercial quantities."

SEC. 6. Section 18 of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 as amended (30 U.S.C. 1017) is amended by inserting the following new paragraph after the first full paragraph of that section:

"No more than five years after approval of any cooperative or unit plan of development or operation, and at least every five years thereafter, the Secretary shall review each such plan and, after notice and opportunity for comment, eliminate from inclusion in such plan any lease or part of a lease not regarded as reasonably necessary to cooperative or unit operations under the plan: *Provided*, That such elimination is based on scientific evidence, and occurs only when it is determined by the Secretary to be for the purpose of conserving and properly managing the geothermal resource. Any lease or part of a lease so eliminated would be eligible for an extension under section 6(c) of this title within two years if it separately meets the requirements for such an extension."

SEC. 7. For purposes of section 115(2)(a) of Public Law 99-591, significant thermal features within the national park system shall include, but not be limited to, the following thermal features designated as significant in the Federal Register notice of August 3, 1987 (Vol. 52, No. 148 Fed. Reg. 28790).

SEC. 8. The first sentence of section 115(2)(d) of Public Law 99-591 is amended to read as follows:

"(d) With respect to all geothermal leases and drilling permits issued, extended, renewed or modified, the Secretary shall include stipulations in leases and in drilling permits necessary to protect significant thermal features listed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section where a determination is made based on scientific evidence that the exploration, development, or utilization of the lands subject to the lease or drilling permit is reasonably likely to adversely affect such significant features."

SEC. 9. As part of the monitoring program required by section (2)(b) of Public Law 99-591, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish a research program to collect and assess data on the geothermal resources within units of the National Park System with significant thermal features. Such program shall begin with the collection and assessment of data for significant features near current or proposed geothermal development.

SEC. 10. (a) The United States Geological Survey, in consultation with the National Park Service, shall conduct a study of the impact of present and potential geothermal development in the vicinity of Yellowstone National Park on the thermal features within Yellowstone National Park. The area to be studied shall include the lands within the Corwin Springs Known Geothermal Resource Area as designated in the July 22, 1975 Federal Register (Fed. Reg. vol. 40 No. 141). The study shall be transmitted to Congress no later than December 1, 1990.

(b) Any production from existing geothermal wells or any development of new geothermal wells or other facilities related to geothermal production is prohibited in the Corwin Spring Known Geothermal Resource Area until one hundred and eighty days after the receipt by Congress of the study provided for in subsection (a) of this section.

(c) If the Secretary determines that geothermal drilling and related activities within

the area studied pursuant to subsection (a) of this section may adversely affect the thermal features of Yellowstone National Park, the Secretary shall include in the report required under subsection (a) of this section recommendations regarding the acquisition of the geothermal rights necessary to protect such thermal resources and features.

(d) The Secretary may not issue, extend, renew, or modify any geothermal lease or drilling permit pursuant to the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) in the Corwin Spring Known Geothermal Resource Area until one hundred and eighty days after the receipt by Congress of the study provided for in section 10(a) of this Act. This section shall not be construed as requiring leasing subsequent to the one hundred and eighty days after study submittal.

(e) Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the ban on leasing under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, as amended, with respect to the Island Park Geothermal Area, as designated by the map in the "Final Environmental Impact Statement of the Island Park Geothermal Area" (January 15, 1980, p. XI), and provided for in Public Law 98-473.]

SEC. 7. *The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, as amended (30 U.S.C. 1001-1025) is amended by adding the following new section 28:*

"SEC. 28. (a) *The Secretary shall maintain a monitoring program for significant thermal features within units of the National Park System.*

(b) *As part of the monitoring program required by subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary shall establish a research program to collect and assess data on the geothermal resources within units of the National Park System with significant thermal features. Such program shall begin with the collection and assessment of data for significant features near current or proposed geothermal development.*

(c) *Upon receipt of an application for a geothermal lease the Secretary shall determine on the basis of scientific evidence if exploration, development, or utilization of the lands subject to the geothermal lease application is reasonably likely to result in a significant adverse effect on a significant thermal feature within units of the National Park System. Such determination shall be subject to notice and public comment. If the Secretary determines on the basis of scientific evidence that the exploration, development or utilization of the land subject to the geothermal lease application is reasonably likely to result in a significant adverse effect on a significant thermal feature within units of the National Park System, the Secretary shall not issue such geothermal lease. In addition, the Secretary shall withdraw from leasing under this Act those lands, or portion thereof, subject to the application for geothermal lease, the exploration, development, or utilization of which is reasonably likely to result, based on the Secretary's determination, in a significant adverse effect on a significant thermal feature within units of the National Park System.*

(d) *With respect to all geothermal leases and drilling permits issued, extended, renewed or modified, the Secretary shall include stipulations in leases and in drilling permits necessary to protect significant thermal features within units of the National Park System where a determination is made based on scientific evidence that the exploration, development, or utilization of the lands subject to the lease or drilling*

permit is reasonably likely to adversely affect such significant features. Such stipulations shall include, but are not limited to—

"(1) *requiring the lessee to reinject geothermal fluids into the rock formations from which they originate;*

"(2) *requiring the lessee to report annually to the Secretary on its activities;*

"(3) *requiring the lessee to continuously monitor geothermal production and injection wells; and*

"(4) *requiring the lessee to suspend activity, temporarily or permanently on the lease if the Secretary determines that ongoing exploration, development, or utilization activities are having a significant adverse effect on significant thermal features within units of the National Park System until such time as the significant adverse effect is eliminated.*

"(e) *The Secretary of Agriculture shall consider the effects on significant thermal features within units of the National Park System in determining whether to consent to leasing under this Act on national forest or other lands administered by the Department of Agriculture available for leasing under this Act, including public, withdrawn, and acquired lands."*

SEC. 8. (a) *The United States Geological Survey, in consultation with the National Park Service, shall conduct a study of the impact of present and potential geothermal development in the vicinity of Yellowstone National Park on the thermal features within Yellowstone National Park. The area to be studied shall be the lands within the Corwin Springs Known Geothermal Resource Area as designated in the July 22, 1975, Federal Register (Fed. Reg. vol. 40 No. 141). The study shall be transmitted to Congress no later than December 1, 1990.*

(b) *Any production from existing geothermal wells or any development of new geothermal wells or other facilities related to geothermal production is prohibited in the Corwin Springs Known Geothermal Resource Area until one hundred and eighty days after the receipt by Congress of the study provided for in subsection (a) of this section.*

(c) *If the Secretary determines that geothermal drilling and related activities within the area studied pursuant to subsection (a) of this section may adversely affect the thermal features of Yellowstone National Park, the Secretary shall include in the report required under subsection (a) of this section recommendations regarding the acquisition of the geothermal rights necessary to protect such thermal resources and features.*

(d) *The Secretary may not issue, extend, renew, or modify any geothermal lease or drilling permit pursuant to the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001-1025) in the Corwin Springs Known Geothermal Resource Area until one hundred and eighty days after the receipt by Congress of the study provided for in section 8(a) of this Act. This section shall not be construed as requiring leasing subsequent to the one hundred and eighty days after study submittal.*

SEC. 9. *The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, as amended (30 U.S.C. 1001-1025), is amended by adding the following new section 29:*

"SEC. 29. *Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the ban on leasing under this Act with respect to the Island Park Geothermal Area, as designated by the map in the 'Final Environmental Impact Statement of the Island Park Geothermal Area' (January 15,*

1980, p. XI), and provided for in Public Law 98-473."

Sec. 10. To the extent that any provision in this Act is inconsistent with the provisions of section 115(2) of title I of section 101(h) of the Act Making Continuing Appropriations for fiscal year 1987, Public Law 99-591 (100 Stat. 4431-264 through 100 Stat. 4431-266), this Act shall be deemed to supersede the provisions of section 115(2) of title I of section 101(h) of the Act Making Continuing Appropriations for fiscal year 1987, Public Law 99-591 (100 Stat. 3341-264 through 100 Stat. 3341-266).

Mr. HECHT. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is about to take action on S. 1889, a bill introduced by Senator MELCHER and myself to promote geothermal energy development in the United States. Geothermal energy is the most promising form of alternative energy currently available in our country.

Geothermal energy already provides electricity for hundreds of thousands of people, and its significance is growing day by day. Geothermal energy can also be used for space heating and industrial processes.

My own State of Nevada has truly immense geothermal potential. It has been estimated that Nevada's geothermal energy reserves can offer the equivalent of the full electric production of four nuclear powerplants. Geothermal energy may also prove a boon to the booming gold mining industry in Nevada, where the hot water may improve the efficiency of mining operations and turn seasonal operations into year-round ventures.

Ever since I came to the Senate I have worked hard on the legislation that is now before us. I have introduced bills in each of the recent Congresses to allow for the extension of geothermal leases for up to 15 years when temporary market conditions prevented a lease from being fully developed during its primary term.

As ranking minority member of the Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, it has been my pleasure during this Congress to join forces with my subcommittee chairman, Senator MELCHER, on the legislation now before us. I thank him for his leadership and his cooperation on this legislation.

I would also like to salute the father of geothermal energy in Nevada, former U.S. Senator Alan Bible, for his early and farsighted efforts in support of geothermal energy. Many years ago Senator Bible recognized the potential of this form of energy. I am pleased to be able to follow in his legislative footsteps, to continue the work he started, which will have significant value for our State and our country.

Mr. President, we have before us S. 1889, a bill introduced by Senator

MELCHER and myself to amend the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. A number of geothermal lessees have made substantial investments, in their leases during the primary term of their leases, but for a number of reasons will not be able to bring those leases into production during the primary term of the lease. This legislation allows for lease extensions when the Secretary of the Interior determines that the lessee has made a substantial investment in the lease or related lease in an approved cooperative or unit plan of development or operation and such investment has not been previously used to obtain an extension of another lease.

A lease held by the State of California, CA 5632, in Lake County, the so-called Binkley Leasehold, would appear to me to be covered by this bill. Over the last 10 years the State has spent about a million dollars on this lease for such things as legal expenses, economic analyses, permits, environmental studies, surveys, design work, and assorted consultants. The State is serious about eventually producing energy from this lease, and is hopeful that the provisions of this bill relating to substantial investment would allow California to receive an extension for this lease.

Without prejudicing in any way the authority of the Secretary under this bill to decide what constitutes substantial investment in a given situation, I would like to state my expectation as one of the sponsors of this legislation and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee of jurisdiction, that the Binkley lease would qualify for a lease extension under the substantial investment provision of the bill, assuming that the lessee meets all the other terms and conditions necessary for a lease extension.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. Are there further amendments? If not, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. SIMPSON. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

GAUCHER'S DISEASE AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a mes-

sage from the House of Representatives on Senate Joint Resolution 122.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the resolution from the Senate (S.J. Res. 122) entitled "Joint resolution to designate the period commencing on October 18, 1987, and ending on October 24, 1987, as "Gaucher's Disease Awareness Week", do pass with the following amendments:

Page 2, strike out lines 3 through 8, and insert: *That the week beginning October 16, 1988, is designated as "Gaucher's Disease Awareness Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution to designate the week beginning October 16, 1988, as 'Gaucher's Disease Awareness Week'."

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from West Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I would like to inquire of the assistant Republican leader as to whether or not Calendar Order No. 517 on the executive calendar under Department of Defense has been cleared for action on his side of the aisle.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I advise the majority leader that that item, Calendar No. 517, has been cleared on this side of the aisle.

Mr. BYRD. I thank my friend.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider the nomination of Ronald F. Lehman II, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense, vice Richard N. Perle, resigned.

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

The clerk will report the nomination.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Ronald F. Lehman II, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nominee.

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

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the nominee was confirmed.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, may I respectfully inquire of the majority leader whether it might be possible to go to the consideration of Calendar Item No. 507 on the Executive Calendar, the nomination of Wade Brorby, of Wyoming, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, we have a hold on our side of the aisle on the other nominees to the judiciary. On that one nomination, the distinguished assistant Republican leader discussed this matter with me earlier. The Senator who has exercised his right to place some holds on some nominees has been contacted. I certainly want to be as accommodating as I can be to the distinguished assistant Republican leader. By virtue of his efforts and his great interest in this nomination, we are prepared to proceed with the consideration of the nomination at this time. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming to make the motion.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I deeply appreciate that, and I certainly understand the concern of my colleague on the other side of the aisle with regard to the other nominations. I understand the nature of the hold on those other nominees. I hope that can be resolved soon. I do want to thank the majority leader. I realize fully that this is a personal accommodation. I accept it as that. I am very gratified at that.

I have known Wade Brorby since we attended law school together at the University of Wyoming. There were only a small number of students in our graduating class, and I had the opportunity to get to know Wade very well. He graduated with high honors from the University of Wyoming Law School. A superb lawyer he is.

But my long personal acquaintance with him is not the reason that he was being considered for this position. He has been selected entirely "on the merits". The entire Wyoming congressional delegation, under the fine leadership of our senior Senator, MALCOLM WALLOP, and with the able assistance of our congressman, DICK CHENEY, set up a "blue ribbon" merit selection committee of well respected and seasoned lawyers to evaluate individuals for this judgeship. Wade Brorby was

the very first choice of this impartial panel.

I have known Wade to be an outstanding member of the legal community in Wyoming. He has practiced law in the city of Gillette, WY, following his law school graduation and after a three-year stint in the Air Force. Not only has he actively, avidly and successfully practiced law, he has also been a very active member in the Gillette community and a member of the board of directors of many Campbell County and Gillette service clubs and organizations.

Wade has consistently handled himself with distinction. He is a "class guy" in every respect. In his law school days he was on the editorial board of the Wyoming Law Journal and on the dean's list. He even edited my law review articles—and they were dazzling pieces! His practice of law and his association with the legal community and Gillette community also exemplify his character and fitness to be a judge. He and his lovely wife, Miriam, are delightful people whom Ann and I are very honored to count among our fine friends. I heartily and earnestly support him as the nominee for the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals and unhesitatingly commend him to you. I do appreciate the leaders expeditious handling of his nomination by the Senate.

This nomination has been "in the pipeline" for many months. The Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals seat for which Wade is nominated, has been vacant since April 8 of last year. A second Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals seat has now been vacant for over 3 years. The backlog in caseload is becoming more than an embarrassment, it is a disservice to the administration of Justice. The addition of Wade Brorby, who thoroughly thrives on hard work, will go a very long way in resolving that situation. There simply could not be a finer selection.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their assistance in confirming this fine nominee.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to the consideration of Executive Calendar Order No. 507.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the nomination.

THE JUDICIARY

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Wade Brorby, of Wyoming, to be U.S. circuit judge for the Tenth Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, let me thank the majority leader for the extraordinary courtesy in allowing me to make that motion as a member of the minority party. That was very uncommon but it is very deeply appreciated.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator. He is very welcome. I am pleased to be of assistance and I always want to be of assistance where I can be.

Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nominee.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to legislative session.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Emery, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS

A message from the President of the United States announced that on February 5, 1988, he had approved and signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 825. An act to amend and extend certain laws relating to housing, community and neighborhood development and preservation, and related programs, and for other purposes.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of February 3, 1987, the Secretary of the Senate, on February 9, 1988, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled joint resolution:

H.J. Res. 402. Joint resolution to designate the week of February 7-13, 1988, as "National Child Passenger Safety Awareness Week".

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of February 3, 1987, the enrolled joint resolution was signed on February 9, 1988, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the President pro tempore (Mr. STENNIS).

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:01 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5) to improve elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes; it agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints the following as managers of the conference on the part of the House:

From the Committee on Education and Labor, for consideration of the House bill, and the Senate amendment (except section 7003), and modifications committed to conference: Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. WISE, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. PETRI, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. HENRY, and Mr. GRANDY.

From the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of section 7003 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. RINALDO, and Mr. BLILEY.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-2515. A communication from the United States Trade Representative transmitting, pursuant to law, a report identifying foreign export subsidies and opportunities where U.S. export subsidies can be used most effectively; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2516. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense transmitting, pursuant to law, notification of funding sources prior to any transfer of funds in support of the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-2517. A communication from the Secretary of Defense transmitting, pursuant to law, certification of production facilities for the Bigeye Binary Chemical Bomb; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2518. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense transmitting a draft of proposed legislation "To amend title 10, United States Code, to provide authority for the Armed Forces to recover and examine certain remains"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2519. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation transmitting a draft of proposed legislation "To make two technical amendments to laws relating to drug interdiction"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2520. A communication from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the stockpiling of strategic and critical materials; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2521. A communication from the Chief of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, notification that the Navy intends to sell certain naval vessels to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2522. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of the Air Force (Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the conversion of the commissary resale warehouse function at Offutt Air Force Base, NE, to performance under contract; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2523. A communication from the Secretary of the Army transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the determination and findings for other than full and open competition for evaluation of service of 24th Infantry Regiment; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2524. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on supplemental contract awards for the period January 1, 1988, to February 29, 1988; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2525. A communication from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation "National Bank Regulatory Simplification Act of 1988"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2526. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation transmitting, pursuant to law, a report detailing the activities undertaken by the Department of Transportation to implement the Commercial Space Launch Act of 1984; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2527. A communication from the Secretary of Energy transmitting, pursuant to law, the Eleventh Report entitled "Comprehensive Program and Plan for Federal Energy Education, Extension and Information Activities"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2528. A communication from the Assistant Secretary (Land and Mineral Management) of the Department of the Interior transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Report of Review and Revision of Royalty Payments for Fiscal Years 1985 and 1986 for Federal Onshore and Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leases"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2529. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning the impact on competition and on small business of the development and implementation of voluntary agreements and plans of action to carry out provisions of the International Energy Program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2530. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on financing, supply, and installation activities of public utilities in connection with the Residential Conservation

Service Program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2531. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The Impact of State Hospital Payment Ratesetting Systems"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-2532. A communication from the Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 52d quarterly report on trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-2533. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting, pursuant to law, monthly reports on imports during July, August, and September, 1987, of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2534. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting, pursuant to law, a monthly report on imports during June 1987 of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2535. A communication from the Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs), Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report analyzing the impact of IMF-supported economic adjustment programs implemented during 1985 on the provisions of basic human needs in program countries; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2536. A communication from the Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs) of State conveying a Honduran National Congress resolution expressing support for the Esquipulas II accords and for democratization in Central America; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2537. A communication from the Secretary of State transmitting, pursuant to law, a report with respect to U.S. security assistance programs; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2538. A communication from the Chairman, Board for International Broadcasting, transmitting, pursuant to law, its annual report covering the period from October 1, 1986, through September 30, 1987; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2539. A communication from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 7-132, adopted by the council on January 5, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2540. A communication from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 7-133, adopted by the council on January 5, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2541. A communication from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 7-134 adopted by the council on January 5, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2543. A communication from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 7-137, adopted by the council on January 5, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2544. A communication from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 7-136, adopted by the council on

January 5, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2545. A communication from the President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States transmitting, pursuant to law, a report containing a statistical summary of performance under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2546. A communication from the Secretary of Education transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Advocate for Competition for the Department of Education; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2547. A communication from the Assistant Secretary (Administration), Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for the alteration of four Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation systems of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2548. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Review of Boxing and Wrestling Commission Chairperson's Travel Expenditures for Fiscal Years 1982 Through 1987"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2549. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Federal Trade Commission for the fiscal year 1987; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2550. A communication from the Vice President, C&P Telephone Co., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report containing a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2551. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's annual report regarding the Government in the Sunshine Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2552. A communication from the Chairman, Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 29th annual report of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2553. A communication from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 7-138, adopted by the council on January 5, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2554. A communication from the Chairman, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's "Annual Report on Competition"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2555. A communication from the Controller, Washington Gas Light Co., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report containing a certified copy of a balance sheet of the company as of December 31, 1987; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2556. A communication from the Secretary to the Board, U.S. Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Board's fiscal year 1987 activities to increase competition; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2557. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report on competition; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2558. A communication from the Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's third annual report on competition; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2559. A communication from the Director of the National Science Foundation transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on competition for fiscal year 1987; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2560. A communication from the Administrator of the Veterans Administration transmitting, pursuant to law, the (VA) annual report on procurement competition, pursuant to section 21 of the Competition in Contracting Act (CICA); to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2561. A communication from the Executive Secretary, Federal Reserve Employee Benefits System transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for the plan year ending December 31, 1986; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2562. A communication from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on 15 positions (grades 16, 17, and 18) allocated by statute to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts as of December 31, 1987; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2563. A communication from the Chairman of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2564. A communication from the Chief Immigration Judge, Department of Justice transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on grants of suspension to section 244(a)(1) and section 244(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2565. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General of the United States (Legislative Affairs) transmitting, pursuant to law, a certification indicating whether any part of section 8142 of House Joint Resolution 395 will interfere with any ongoing criminal investigation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2566. A communication from the Secretary of Education transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of final funding priorities for rehabilitation research and training centers for fiscal year 1988 under the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-2567. A communication from the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education transmitting, pursuant to law, the report and recommendations of the Council for the improvement of the educational system in the area of job training and retraining; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-2568. A communication from the Administrator of the Task Force on Environmental Cancer and Heart and Lung Disease transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the task force for 1986; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-2569. A communication from the Director of the National Science Foundation transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Women and Minorities in Science and Engineering"; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-2570. A communication from the staff director of the Commission on Education of the Deaf transmitting, pursuant to law, a

report entitled "Toward Equality: Education of the Deaf," a report on the quality of education of deaf persons in America; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-2571. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Systems) transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on performance of Department of Defense commercial activities for fiscal year 1987; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2572. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize a scholarship program for selected junior military officers and defense force leaders with similar status from the countries of the Americas, other than the United States and Canada, to attend educational institutions in the United States which host, or have an agreement with, a Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) unit; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2573. A communication from the Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs transmitting, pursuant to law, notice that the information asked for on the current method of estimating yields of Soviet underground nuclear tests to determine compliance with the 150 kiloton limit will be forthcoming with the President's report on Soviet noncompliance with arms control agreements; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2574. A communication from the Secretary of Defense transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board for fiscal year 1987; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2575. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development transmitting, pursuant to law, the interim report on the Transitional Housing Demonstration Program; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2576. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President transmitting, pursuant to law, the third annual report on the impact of offsets in defense-related exports; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2577. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Commerce transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Export Administration for fiscal year 1987; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2578. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's intention to award a contract for performance of certain commercial-type functions at John F. Kennedy International Airport, NY; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2579. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's intention to award a contract for the performance of certain commercial-type activities at LaGuardia Airport, NY; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2580. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on railroad financial assistance for fiscal year 1987; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2581. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting, pursuant

to law, the annual report on ocean pollution, monitoring, and research for fiscal year 1986; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2582. A communication from the Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to provide authorization of appropriations for the U.S. International Trade Commission for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-2583. A communication from the Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the status of DOD guaranty loans for fiscal year 1987; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2584. A communication from the Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States in the 60-day period prior to February 4, 1988; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2585. A communication from the Chairman of the Farm Credit Administration transmitting, pursuant to law, the third Farm Credit Administration report required by the Competition in Contracting Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2586. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Transportation (Administration) transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of proposed changes to certain Privacy Act systems of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2587. A communication from the Administrator of General Services transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the donation of surplus personal property for fiscal year 1987; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2588. A communication from the Chairman and the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1987; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2589. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Management) transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on competition advocacy for fiscal year 1987; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2590. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture (Administration) transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on competition advocacy for fiscal year 1987; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2591. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 7-140 adopted by the council on January 5, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2592. A communication from the Chairman of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1987; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2593. A communication from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a delay in the submission of a report on the effect of recruitment, retention, and operations of the New York field office caused by the unusual living expenses of the area; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2594. A communication from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Natural-

ization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of the decision granting defector status to a certain alien under section 212(a)(28)(I)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2595. A communication from the Counsel to the Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden transmitting, pursuant to law, the audit report of the Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden for calendar year 1986; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2596. A communication from the Secretary of Education transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for the Library Research and Demonstration Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-2597. A communication from the Secretary of Education transmitting, pursuant to law, final regulations for the Regional Resource and Federal Centers Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-2598. A communication from the Secretary of Education transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of final funding priority for fiscal years 1988 and 1989—Teachers as Researchers; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-2599. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Financial Audit—Senate Building Beauty Shop Statements—6 Month Period Ended 12-31-86"; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-2600. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Financial Audit—Senate Building Beauty Shop Statements—4 Month Period Ended 6-30-86"; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-2601. A communication from the Executive Secretary, Office of the Secretary of Defense transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for October through November 1987; to the Committee on Small Business.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-403. A resolution adopted by the California Republican Party relative to fair trade; to the Committee on Finance.

POM-404. A resolution adopted by the California Republican Party relative to the Alaska Boundary Negotiations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-405. A resolution adopted by the Commission of the City of Miami, Florida relative to funding for international refugee assistance programs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-406. A resolution adopted by the City Commission of Port Isabel, Texas relative to the serious needs of veterans in the Rio Grande Valley; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BYRD (for Mr. BIDEN), from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

H.R. 3025. A bill to grant the consent of the Congress to the Appalachian States Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact (Rept. No. 100-285).

By Mr. BYRD (for Mr. BIDEN), from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment and an amended preamble:

S.J. Res. 190. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating June 6-12, 1988 as "National Fishing Week."

By Mr. BYRD (for Mr. BIDEN), from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment and with a preamble:

S.J. Res. 206. Joint resolution to declare Dennis Chavez Day.

S.J. Res. 218. Joint resolution to designate March 25, 1988, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

S.J. Res. 222. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing on May 1, 1988, and ending on May 7, 1988, as "National Older Americans Abuse Prevention Week."

S.J. Res. 223. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing on April 10, 1988, and ending on April 16, 1988, as "National Productivity Improvement Week."

S.J. Res. 224. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing on September 5, 1988, and ending on September 11, 1988, as "National School Dropout Prevention Week."

S.J. Res. 242. Joint resolution designating the period commencing May 2, 1988, and ending on May 8, 1988, as "Public Service Recognition Week."

S.J. Res. 245. Joint resolution to designate April 21, 1988, as "John Muir Day."

S.J. Res. 246. Joint resolution to designate the month of April, 1988, as "National Child Abuse Prevention Month."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of February 4, 1988, the following reports of committees were submitted on February 11, 1988 during the adjournment of the Senate:

By Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1904. A bill to strictly limit the use of lie detector examinations by employers involved in or affecting interstate commerce (with minority views) (Rept. No. 100-284).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS ON COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BENTSEN, from the Committee on Finance:

Sydney J. Olson, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

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. McCLURE:

S. 2055. A bill to designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Idaho for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, to prescribe certain management formulae for certain national forest system lands, and to release other forest lands for multiple-use management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. INOUE:

S. 2056. A bill for the relief of Sascha Glade Weinzheimer, Jean Weinzheimer Jansen, Doris Alexa Weinzheimer, Walter Richard Weinzheimer, and the estate of Walter Weinzheimer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADLEY (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 2057. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Coastal Heritage Trail in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BURDICK (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. McCLURE, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. EXON, Mr. BOND, Mr. GORE, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. NUNN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. McCAIN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BOSCHWITZ, and Mr. KARNES):

S.J. Res. 254. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing on May 15, 1988, and ending on May 21, 1988, as National Health Awareness Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. INOUE:

S. Res. 378. A resolution to refer S. 2056 entitled "A bill for the relief of Sascha Glade Weinzheimer, Jean Weinzheimer Jansen, Doris Alexa Weinzheimer, Walter Richard Weinzheimer, and the estate of Walter Weinzheimer" to the Chief Judge of the U.S. Claims Court for a report thereon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. McCLURE:

S. 2055. A bill to designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Idaho for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, to prescribe certain management formulas for certain national forest system lands, and to release other forest lands for multiple-use management, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

IDAHO WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Idaho Forest

Management Act of 1988, legislation that will finally resolve the longstanding difficult issues surrounding the remaining forest wilderness in my State of Idaho. A product of many weeks of negotiation between Idaho Governor Cecil Andrus and myself, this legislation will chart a positive future for the management of Idaho's extensive national forests.

We are blessed in Idaho with an abundance of natural resources. The Gem State is the most heavily forested of the Rocky Mountain States. We have more than 16,000 miles of rivers and nearly 2,000 natural lakes. Idahoans can boast, and rightly so, that they live in one of the most beautiful States of the Republic, from Mount Borah's Peak 12,600 feet above sea level to the floor of Hell's Canyon, a gorge deeper than even the Grand Canyon. We have an abundance of minerals such as gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and zinc. From the pristine alpine forests and wildflower-filled meadows surrounding trout-filled Kelly Creek, to the barren and desolate beauty of the craters of the Moon, our natural resources provide outstanding recreational opportunities as well as an economic foundation for our communities, including jobs and taxes.

The majority of these resources occur on Idaho's vast public lands. The output of goods and services from these lands is determined through management practices established either by Federal legislation or administrative regulation. Out of Idaho's 53 million acre land base, more than 33.5 million acres is managed by the Federal Government. More than 20.5 million of that is national forest land of which approximately 13 million acres is, by definition, roadless. The legislation I am proposing today creates new wilderness within the boundaries of nine national forests in Idaho, including the Boise, Caribou, Challis, Clearwater, Panhandle, Payette, Salmon, Sawtooth, and the Targhee, and would increase the current wilderness system in Idaho from 3,969,757 million to nearly 5.4 million acres, which is more wilderness than in any other State in the lower 48, and second only to Alaska.

Over the years, I've hiked through much of the wild country of Idaho and fished some of the best streams and lakes in the Nation. Like most Americans, I treasure these experiences and feel real gratitude in knowing that my grandchildren will have ample opportunity to enjoy them as well. Whether they enjoy the solitude of a wilderness setting or the convenience of a recreation area with road access, Congress has provided such opportunities for generations to come.

At the same time, however, it is important to note that these public lands also provide a resource base for the traditional Idaho industries of timber

and mining, cattle ranching, and energy development. Some of Idaho's most avid sportsmen are lumberjacks and miners by trade. Their livelihoods as well as their recreational pursuits are in large part dependent upon national forest resources.

The Forest Service has been studying and evaluating roadless areas in Idaho for potential wilderness designation for more than 20 years. The first mandated roadless area review and evaluation—rare I—was begun in 1972, and the second such review, rare II, was conducted in the late 1970's. In 1979, the Carter Administration made its recommendations to Congress on which lands out of a possible 62 million acres nationwide should be designated wilderness. Since that time, wilderness bills have been enacted in States from coast to coast. Only Nevada, Montana, and my State of Idaho still face difficult wilderness questions.

The Idaho Forest Management Act I am introducing today will bring a degree of certainty to the management of these roadless areas that has been so desperately needed for such a long period of time. Governor Andrus and I, and indeed several elected officials within the Idaho delegations of past and present have worked diligently over a very long period of time trying to resolve this complex and difficult matter. Numerous meetings and hearings, including four days of hearings of the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources during the late summer of 1983, have been conducted in an attempt to find the best solution—from all perspectives—to this issue. We have sifted through hundreds of pages of testimony and thousands of pieces of written correspondence, and we have reviewed any number of resource statistic and forest management documents in our attempt to craft this wilderness legislation.

It is important to note parenthetically that Governor Andrus and I have known each other since the early 1960's when we served together in the Idaho Legislature. In spite of the fact that we are from different political parties, a mutual trust resulting from our long association, our experience with public lands issues, and the trust the Idaho people have placed in us offered us a rare opportunity to resolve this issue. With this as background, we approached the crafting of this bill in a unique way. Rather than begin negotiations with a target plan based on a predetermined number of acres, we started from scratch and discussed the best use of each area of the national forest individually. While such details of our negotiations may seem superfluous, they are essential to understanding our proposal. The final product includes a chain of delicately bal-

anced resource tradeoffs. Virtually every decision to allow timber harvesting has been balanced by another decision to protect fish and wildlife habitat. Every decision to allow motorized access to a specific area has been balanced by another decision to set aside an area where motorized vehicles will be prohibited. To add or to delete from our proposal could do great damage to the balance we have so carefully constructed.

I am pleased to say that Governor Andrus and I believe this legislation considers the needs of both current and future generations. It also strikes a balance between the economic requirements of the State and the desire to set aside lands for nondevelopment. It proposes over 1.4 million acres of new wilderness, creates special management areas in nearly 611,000 additional acres, and finally addresses the future management of those roadless areas not designated as wilderness. It proposes many more acres than a great many Idahoans have been willing to accept yet also proposes considerably fewer acres than a great many Idahoans have pushed for. It is in every sense of the word a compromise; albeit a reasonable, workable compromise for Idahoans all of whom, one way or another, are dependent on the State's national forests and the goods and services they provide. From our public school system, which is supported by Forest Service timber receipts, to our outfitters and guides, who introduce the rest of the world to Idaho's back country, this bill provides the true balance of wilderness and multiple use management on which our future planning and growth must be based.

Several years ago I came across an article in the Wall Street Journal which addressed the wilderness issue and the philosophies behind it. While we have made many decisions with respect to this Nation's wilderness system over the past few years, I believe this article written by Vermont Royster, one of this country's most celebrated newspapermen, bridges what still is a very large gap between wilderness and nonwilderness advocates. It is the job of Governor Andrus and I to bridge that gap in our home State, but it is imperative that we also bridge that gap here in Washington in order to reach an equitable resolution of this matter. I'd like to share with my colleagues a portion of Royster's article in the hopes that it will motivate some recognition of the poet that exists on both sides of this issue:

Poets, to be sure, have always found romance in wilderness, and perhaps today's environmentalists are poets at heart. But is there not also a touch of the poet in those who look at barren land and see it plowed with growing fields of grain? Or in those who dig the earth in search of oil to fuel homes and factories or give electricity to light the night? Yet to hear some people

talk, it's a sacrilege to cut down a single tree. . . . It's wicked to drill through frozen tundra or clear forest land for man's habitation.

For my own part, I would like to see some untamed land kept to remind us of Eden lost, where those who will may visit to escape our concrete cities and the maddening crowd. Our spirit as well as our flesh needs its respite. Still, we, the human species would never have moved out of the Mesopotamian Valley to spread ourselves over the whole Earth except that we tamed wilderness for man's use . . . only thus were we able to be fruitful and multiply.

Mr. President, let me emphasize my commitment to diligently pursue the resolution of this issue before the end of the year. We in Congress have what I believe is a unique opportunity to finally put to rest this important wilderness legislation which has been so difficult for us in the past. Passage of this bill will provide the Forest Service in my State of Idaho with the legislative direction and stability they require in order to most effectively perform the very important task of managing our National Forest System, and it will provide pleasures and benefits for this and many future generations of Idahoans and, indeed, all Americans. I strongly urge my colleagues to support me in pushing for quick passage of this important wilderness legislation.

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

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

S. 2055

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Idaho Forest Management Act of 1988".

TITLE I—FINDINGS, PURPOSES, WILDERNESS AND SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

Sec. 101. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) certain areas of undeveloped national forest lands in the State of Idaho possess outstanding natural characteristics giving them high values as wilderness and will, if properly preserved, contribute as an enduring resource of wilderness for the benefit of the American people;

(2) review and evaluation of roadless and undeveloped lands in the national forest system of Idaho have identified those areas which, on the basis of their landform, ecosystem, associated wildlife, and location, will help to fulfill the national forest system's share of a quality National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(3) review and evaluation of roadless and undeveloped lands in the national forest system in Idaho have also identified those areas which should be specially managed under a prescribed formula designed to allow timber harvesting while protecting and mitigating damage to fish and wildlife resources and also identified other areas which should be specially managed for recreational access only; and

(4) review and evaluation of roadless and undeveloped lands in the national forest system in Idaho have also identified those

areas which should be available for multiple uses other than wilderness, subject to the Forest Service's land management planning process and the provisions of this Act.

(b) The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) designate certain national forest system lands in Idaho for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System in order to preserve the wilderness character of the land and to protect watersheds and wildlife habitat, preserve scenic and historic resources, and promote scientific research, primitive recreation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and inspiration for the benefit of all of the American people;

(2) designate certain National Forest system lands in Idaho for special management under prescribed formulae designed to allow timber harvesting while protecting and mitigating damage to fish and wildlife resources and to designate certain other lands for special management to allow recreational access only;

(3) withdraw, subject to valid existing rights, National Wilderness Preservation system lands in the State of Idaho, including those so designated by this Act, from operation of the general mining and mineral leasing laws in order to protect the physical characteristics and wilderness values which motivated the Congress to include these lands within the System;

(4) require appropriate inventory to assess and document the minerals potential of National Wilderness Preservation System lands in the State of Idaho in order to enhance the data base; and

(5) insure that certain national forest system lands in the State of Idaho be made available for multiple uses other than wilderness in accordance with applicable national forest laws and planning procedures and Title II of this Act. The lands referred to in this paragraph may be managed for a wide variety of uses, depending on their unique characteristics, including but not limited to fish and wildlife protection management, developed and undeveloped recreation, scenic enjoyment, preservation of natural characteristics, range management, grazing, timber harvesting, watershed and vegetation management, energy and minerals exploration and development, and other uses.

Sec. 102. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890), and to end the dispute regarding the RARE II studies of the Forest Service lands, subject to valid existing rights, the following national forest system lands in the State of Idaho, comprising approximately one million four hundred two thousand three hundred (1,402,300) acres and generally depicted on maps appropriately referenced, are hereby designated as wilderness, and therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(a) certain lands in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests which comprise approximately twenty two thousand six hundred (22,600) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Salmo-Priest Wilderness-Proposed", dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Salmo Priest Wilderness;

(b) certain lands in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests which comprise approximately fifty four thousand eight hundred (54,800) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Selkirk Crest Wilderness-Proposed", dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Selkirk Crest Wilderness: Provided that if all of any portion of lands owned by the State of Idaho

comprising approximately fifteen thousand four hundred forty (15,440) acres as generally depicted as "proposed legislative exchange" on such map are acquired by exchange by the Secretary, they shall become part of the Selkirk Crest Wilderness and the Secretary shall modify the boundary of the area accordingly;

(c) certain lands in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests which comprise approximately fourteen thousand nine hundred fifty (14,950) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Scotchman Peak Wilderness-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Scotchman Peak Wilderness;

(d) certain lands in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests and the Clearwater National Forest which comprise approximately one hundred sixty one thousand one hundred (161,100) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Mallard-Larkin Wilderness-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Mallard Larkin Wilderness. The previous classification of the following is hereby abolished: The Mallard Larkin Pioneer Area;

(e) certain lands in the Clearwater National Forest which comprise approximately one hundred forty two thousand two hundred fifty (142,250) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Kelly-Cayuse Wilderness-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Kelly-Cayuse Wilderness;

(f) certain lands in the Payette National Forest which comprise approximately two hundred sixty three thousand one hundred (263,100) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Secesh-Payette Crest Wilderness-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Secesh-Payette Crest Wilderness;

(g) certain lands in the Boise National Forest which comprise approximately nine thousand three hundred (9,300) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Snowbank Wilderness-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Snowbank Wilderness;

(h) certain lands in the Boise National Forest which comprise approximately sixty six thousand two hundred (66,200) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Red Mountain Wilderness-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Red Mountain Wilderness;

(i) certain lands in the Boise and Challis National Forests which comprise approximately one hundred two thousand four hundred (102,400) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Sawtooth Additions-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Sawtooth Additions and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be part of the Sawtooth Wilderness and are to be managed by the Sawtooth National Recreation Area;

(j) certain lands in the Boise National Forest which comprise approximately forty seven thousand six hundred (47,600) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Trinities Wilderness-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Trinities Wilderness;

(k) certain lands in the Sawtooth National Recreation Area which comprise approximately one hundred thousand two hundred (100,200) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "White Cloud Wilderness-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the White Cloud Wilderness and shall be administered in accordance with the Wilderness Act (78 Stat.

890) as provided in section 103 of this Act, or the Act of August 22, 1972 which established the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (Public Law 92-400), whichever is more restrictive: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall affect the value of any valid existing rights which may have existed under the mining laws of the United States prior to August 22, 1972;

(1) certain lands in the Challis National Forest which comprise approximately one hundred fifteen thousand six hundred (115,600) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Pioneer Wilderness-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Pioneer Wilderness;

(m) certain lands in the Challis National Forest which comprise approximately fifty four thousand five hundred (54,500) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Borah Peak Wilderness-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Borah Peak Wilderness;

(n) certain lands in the Targhee National Forest which comprise approximately fifty four thousand six hundred (54,600) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Italian Peaks Wilderness-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Italian Peaks Wilderness;

(o) certain lands in the Targhee National Forest which comprise approximately sixteen thousand three hundred (16,300) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Lionhead Wilderness-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Lionhead Wilderness;

(p) certain lands in the Targhee National Forest which comprise approximately three thousand five hundred (3,500) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Winegar Hole Addition-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be a part of the Winegar Hole Wilderness;

(q) certain lands in the Targhee National Forest which comprise approximately one hundred fifty five thousand two hundred (155,200) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Palisades Wilderness-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Palisades Wilderness. Within the Palisades Wilderness, on and immediately around Palisades Peak, the Secretary shall permit helicopter landings for recreational skiing as if the area had not been designated wilderness. Such landings shall continue either under permits issued to the existing permittee, or to such other permittee or permittees as the Secretary may authorize; and

(r) certain lands in the Caribou National Forest which comprise approximately eight thousand one hundred (8,100) acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Mount Naomi Wilderness-Proposed," dated December, 1987, and which shall be known as the Mount Naomi Wilderness.

Sec. 103. (a)(1) There is hereby established the Bonner's Ferry Special Management Area (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the "area"), located in the Idaho Panhandle National Forest, and comprising approximately eighty nine thousand eight hundred (89,800) acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Bonner's Ferry Special Management Area" and dated December, 1987. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall manage the area designated "A" on the above described map so as to provide 3.5 million board feet additional allowable sales quantity of timber annually above the allowable sale quantity level for that area in the

forest plan for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests at the date of enactment of this Act; *Provided, further*, that the allowable sales quantity in the Bonner's Ferry District of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests shall be not less than 40.5 million board feet annually for the first planning period and the allowable sales quantity for the entire Idaho Panhandle National Forest shall be not less than 283.5 million board feet annually for the first planning period.

(2) There is hereby established the Clearwater Special Management Area (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the "area"), located in the Clearwater and Idaho Panhandle National Forests, and comprising approximately fifty thousand six hundred sixty (50,660) acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mallard-Larkin Special Management Area-Proposed" and dated December, 1987. The areas which are composed of Foehl Creek, Minnesaka Creek, Bear Creek, Bacon Creek, Yankee Point-Neversweat, and Skull Creek-Copper Creek, shall be managed permanently as a "C8S" area as described in the Forest Plan. Clearwater National Forest dated September 1987. The goals of this "C8S" management prescription shall be to manage these areas to maintain high quality wildlife and fishery objectives while producing timber from the productive Forest land. In managing these areas, the Secretary shall meet the goals by resource as set forth in section C of the "C8S" management area prescription contained in the Plan. The Secretary shall achieve these goals by managing the areas pursuant to the standards by resource set forth in section C of the "C8S" management prescription, and the minimum forest standards in section E of Chapter II, of the Plan.

(3) There is hereby established the East Weitas Special Management Area, (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the "area"), located in the Clearwater National Forest, comprising approximately twenty six thousand one hundred (26,100) acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "East Weitas Special Management Area" and dated December, 1987. The area shall be managed permanently as a "C8S" area as described in the Forest Plan, Clearwater National Forest dated September, 1987. The goals of this "C8S" management prescription shall be to manage these areas to maintain high quality wildlife and fishery objectives while producing timber from the productive Forest land. In managing these areas, the Secretary shall meet the goals by resource as set forth in section C of the "C8S" management area prescription contained in the Plan. The Secretary shall achieve these goals by managing the areas pursuant to the standards by resource set forth in section C of the "C8S" management prescription, and the minimum forest standards in section E of Chapter II, of the Plan.

(4) There is hereby established the Cook Mountain Special Management Area, (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the "area"), located in the Clearwater National Forest, comprising approximately seventy seven thousand one hundred (77,100) acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cook Mountain Special Management Area," dated December, 1987. The area shall be managed permanently as a "C1" area as described in the Forest Plan, Clearwater National Forest dated September 1987. The goal of the "C1" management prescription for the Cook Mountain area shall be to manage the area to maximize big-game

summer habitat potential without building new roads; to provide for short-term livestock grazing where compatible with elk habitat management; and to provide for high quality dispersed recreation in a semi-primitive motorized setting. In managing these areas, the Secretary shall meet the goals by resource as set forth in section C of the "C1" management area prescription contained in the Plan. The Secretary shall achieve these goals by managing the areas pursuant to the standards by resource set forth in section C of the "C1" management prescription, and the minimum forest standards in section E of Chapter II, of the Plan.

(5) There is hereby established the French Creek Special Management Area (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the "area"), located in the Payette National Forest, and comprising approximately one hundred fifty seven thousand (157,000) acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "French Creek Special Management Area-Proposed" and dated December, 1987. The goal of this management prescription is to improve wildlife and fishery resources while producing timber from the productive Forest land. The Secretary shall take specific actions to protect, maintain and improve calving areas, summer and winter range, and habitat for elk and other big game. New roads may be constructed for the purpose of timber harvest and management: *Provided* That any such roads shall comply with road density standards for the Elk Management Unit in which they are to be constructed and such roads shall be closed to public motorized use. Grazing lands within the area shall be subject to extensive management and, where appropriate to protect fish and wildlife habitat on a site specific basis, to intensive management practices. Fish habitat and water quality within the area shall be maintained or improved.

With respect to wildlife and big game habitat, the Secretary shall consult with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game in developing management and monitoring practices. The Secretary shall comply with the following standards:

(i) Management activities shall be concentrated within the smallest possible area and shortest period of time practical for the completion of each project within a timber sale area.

(ii) Logging shall not occur simultaneously on adjacent timber sale areas.

(iii) Ecotones shall be created in timber sale units by unit design and by interspersing successional stages.

(iv) Big game wallows and licks identified as key habitat by the Secretary shall be protected from disturbance and hiding cover shall be maintained immediately adjacent thereto. No timber harvest of any kind shall occur near wallows or licks during the "rut."

(v) Timber harvest shall not occur in calving and fawning areas, identified by the Secretary between May 1 and July 1, or any time when such areas are being used by big game for such purposes.

(vi) Big game hiding and thermal cover shall be provided around a minimum of 50 percent of the perimeter of meadows greater than five (5) acres where existing conditions make this viable. Cover areas shall be no less than two elk site distances wide and contain no less than a ten acre stand."

The Secretary shall set such additional standards as may be necessary and prudent with respect to cultural, recreational, wildlife, range, timber, soil, water, air, research natural areas, and resource protection as may be necessary to meet the goal of this management prescription.

(6)(A) There is hereby established the South Fork Special Management Areas (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the area), located in the Payette National Forest, and comprising approximately fifty four thousand two hundred (54,200) acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "South Fork Special Management Areas-Proposed" dated December, 1987. The area shall be administered by the Secretary to allow no harvesting of timber or other commercial activity in the area designated "A" on the above described map, which area is generally one half mile in both directions from the center of the South Fork of the Salmon River from the confluence with the East Fork of the South Fork, south to the Payette National Forest boundary.

(B) The Secretary shall allow timber harvesting in areas outside of area "A" but within any drainage of any tributary which flows into that reach of the South Fork of the Salmon which lies within area "A" (hereinafter the "reach system") only to the extent such harvesting results in no net increase in sediment deposit in the reach system. Such timber harvesting shall occur only upon the following conditions:

(i) Sediment deposited in the reach system shall be mitigated;

(ii) Mitigation shall occur by removal of deposited sediment or by prevention of sedimentation, in an amount equal to, in volume, the total amount of the sediment to be deposited in the reach system as a result of commercial activity associated with timber harvesting within the sale area as predicted by the BOISET sedimentation model, or any state-of-the-art reach system specific replacement;

(iii) Mitigation by removal of deposited sediment shall occur before, during or immediately after commercial activity associated with timber harvesting within a sale area commences. Mitigation by removal shall occur, to the extent reasonably practicable, in locations within the reach system in the following priority order: stretches downstream from the commercial activity that are significant to anadromous fish; stretches upstream from the commercial activity that are significant to anadromous fish; other downstream stretches; and other upstream stretches;

(iv) Mitigation by prevention shall occur in areas within the reach system that are significant to the anadromous fishery in stretches of the reach system before mitigation by prevention is conducted in other areas;

(v) The Secretary shall monitor sedimentation from all commercial activities, and if such monitoring shows that commercial activity associated with timber harvesting in a sale area is resulting in sediment deposits in the reach system which are materially and consequentially in excess of that predicted by the BOISET sedimentation model or its replacement assuming normal activities and conditions, the Secretary shall require such commercial activity to cease. The activity may resume only if the Secretary ensures that such additional action as may be necessary to prevent or mitigate the increase in sediment deposits are undertaken by the commercial operator, or other appropriate entity; and

(vi) Mitigation must begin prior to or during the season in which timber harvesting resulting in sedimentation commences.

(C) The Secretary shall consult with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game in identifying stream sediments or areas of significance to the anadromous fish or fishery

for purposes of mitigation by removal or prevention. The Secretary shall schedule and manage mitigation activities in order to avoid disturbance of anadromous fish or damage to fish habitat."

(7) There is hereby established the Lime Creek Special Management Area (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the "area"), located in the Sawtooth National Forest, and comprising approximately forty thousand five hundred (40,500) acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Lime Creek Special Management Area-Proposed" and dated December, 1987. The use of motorized recreational vehicles is prohibited within the area except on trails designated for such use. The Secretary shall designate certain trails in the area for use solely by motorized vehicles and shall designate certain other trails on which motorized recreational vehicles shall be prohibited. Such use or prohibition may be either permanent or for specific periods. The Secretary may not construct any new trails within the area: *Provided*, that relocation of any portion of any existing trail to alleviate resource damage shall not constitute construction of a new trail if the existing portion is thereafter closed.

(8) There is hereby established the Smokies Special Management Area (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the "area"), located in the Sawtooth National Forest, and comprising approximately one hundred fifteen thousand six hundred (115,600) acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Smokies Special Management Area-Proposed" and dated December, 1987. The use of motorized recreational vehicles is prohibited within the area except on trails designated for such use. The Secretary shall designate certain trails in the area for use solely by motorized recreational vehicles and shall designate certain other trails on which motorized vehicles shall be prohibited. Such use or prohibition shall be either permanent or for specific periods. The Secretary may not construct any new trails within the area: *Provided*, That relocation of any portion of any existing trail to alleviate resource damage shall not constitute construction of a new trail if the existing portion is thereafter closed.

(b) The Secretary shall administer the areas designated by this section to achieve the purposes for which each area was established and in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

(c) Land and resource management plans for the affected national forests prepared in accordance with the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, shall emphasize achieving the purposes for which the areas are designated.

Sec. 104. (a) As soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall file the maps referred to in section 102, section 103, and section 309 and a legal description of each area designated by this Act with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made. Each map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of

the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(b) Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890) governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that, with respect to any wilderness area designated in this Act, any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act of 1964 shall be deemed to be reference to the effective date to this Act.

TITLE II—RELEASE OF LANDS FOR MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT

SEC. 201. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II); and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of national forest system roadless areas in Idaho and of the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that—

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II final environmental statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest system lands in States other than Idaho, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to national forest system lands in the State of Idaho;

(2) with respect to the national forest system lands in the State of Idaho which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture in the second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II) and those lands referred to in subsection (d), that review and evaluation or reference shall be deemed for the purposes of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revisions of the plans, but shall review the wilderness option when the plans are revised, which revisions will ordinarily occur on a ten-year cycle, or at least every fifteen years, unless, prior to such time the Secretary of Agriculture finds that conditions in a unit have significantly changed;

(3) areas in the State of Idaho reviewed in such final environmental statement or referenced in subsection (d) and not designated wilderness upon enactment of this Act shall be managed for multiple use in accordance with land management plans pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976: *Provided*, That such areas need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation prior to or during revision of the initial land management plans;

(4) in the event that revised land management plans in the State of Idaho are implemented pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and other applicable law, areas not recommended for wilderness designation need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation prior to or during revision of such plans, and

areas recommended for wilderness designation shall be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation as may be required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and other applicable law; and

(5) unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of Idaho for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(c) As used in this section, and as provided in section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the term "revisions" shall not include an "amendment" to a plan.

(d) The provisions of this section shall also apply to—

(1) those national forest system roadless areas in the State of Idaho which were evaluated in any unit plan or which are being managed pursuant to a multiple use plan; and

(2) national forest system roadless lands in the State of Idaho which are less than five thousand acres in size.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

GRAZING IN WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 301. The grazing of livestock and all grazing allotments on lands designated as wilderness in section 102 and special designations in section 103 in this Act where established prior to the date of enactment of this Act shall be continued together with such motorized vehicular access and water developments as may be in use on such lands. Predator control methods shall be continued as currently practiced on such lands. This section shall be considered in accordance with section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act.

STATE WATER ALLOCATION AUTHORITY

SEC. 302. (a) Within the State of Idaho, nothing in the Wilderness Act nor this Act nor any other legislation designating lands as wilderness or Special Management Areas shall constitute or be construed to constitute either an express or implied reservation of water or water rights for any purpose. The United States may acquire such water rights as it deems necessary to carry out its responsibilities on any lands designated as wilderness or Special Management Areas pursuant to the substantive and procedural requirements of the laws of the State of Idaho. This section shall not affect any reserved water right which the United States may have previously acquired within the State of Idaho with respect to any lands designated as wilderness or Special Management Areas by this Act or any other Act for the primary purposes for which such lands had been originally withdrawn from the public domain.

(b) As provided in section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Idaho with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests in Idaho.

(c) Within areas designated as Wilderness by this Act, the Forest Service is directed to utilize whatever sanitary facilities are necessary, including but not limited to vault toilets which may require service by helicopter, to insure the continued health and

safety of the communities serviced by the watersheds in Wilderness areas in the State of Idaho; furthermore, nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those minimum maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of whatsoever watershed facilities currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in wilderness areas within the State of Idaho.

(d) Within areas designated wilderness or Special Management Areas in the State of Idaho by this or any other Act, the Secretary is directed to allow helicopter access by Federal and State agencies for emergency purposes and to State agencies for fish and wildlife purposes: *Provided* that this subsection does not authorize the construction of any new landing areas. Access shall be allowed only in existing landing sites, whether previously constructed or natural.

PROHIBITION OF BUFFER ZONES

SEC. 303. No protective perimeters or buffer zones around any wilderness areas are necessary or authorized to protect any wilderness areas within the State of Idaho or may be established pursuant to this or any other law. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

MINERAL RESOURCES

SEC. 304. In furtherance of section 4(d)(2) of the Wilderness Act and the policies of the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act (94 Stat. 2305), the Secretary of the Interior shall continue to make assessments of the mineral potential of national forest wilderness areas in the State of Idaho, on a recurring basis, using environmentally compatible methods, in order to expand the data base with respect to the mineral potential of such lands.

LANDING OF AIRCRAFT

SEC. 305. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this act, the landing of aircraft on lands within the State of Idaho designated as wilderness or Special Management Areas, where this use has become established prior to the date of enactment of this Act shall be permitted to continue and the Secretary shall not permanently close and shall maintain any aircraft landing strip in use on national forest lands in Idaho on the date of enactment of this Act. On lands acquired after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary may close any aircraft landing strip only with the express written concurrence of the agency of the State of Idaho charged with evaluating the safety of bankcountry airstrips.

INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 306. (a) Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and with agencies and institutions of the State of Idaho in conducting an inventory of the ranch, homestead, trapper, and other cabins and structures within areas designated as wilderness in section 102(a) of this Act and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives a report on—

(1) the location of these structures;

- (2) their historic significance, if any;
- (3) their present condition;
- (4) recommendations as to which of these structures should be—
- (A) stabilized;
- (B) restored;
- (C) maintained; or
- (D) removed;
- (5) the estimated cost of such stabilization, restoration, maintenance, or removal; and
- (6) the suitability of any of these structures for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

(b) Until such time as the study under this subsection is completed and the required report submitted to the committees, the Secretary shall not knowingly permit the destruction or significant alteration of any historic cabin or other structure on national forest land within the areas designated as wilderness in section 102(a) of this Act.

LAND ACQUISITION

Sec. 307. The Secretary shall promptly identify all lands within the areas designated in sections 102 and 103 of this Act which are not owned by the federal government and shall acquire such lands by exchange where such lands are held in public ownership by the State of Idaho or a unit of local government or by purchase on a willing buyer-willing seller basis, donation or exchange where such lands are privately held.

OUTFITTER CAMPS

Sec. 308. (a) With respect to outfitter and guide camps and practices as assigned and allowed by permit prior to the date of enactment of this Act on lands within the State of Idaho designated as wilderness or as Special Management Areas by this or any other Act, the Secretary shall permit, subject to reasonable regulation to insure compatibility, the continuance of existing uses, and the future establishment, and use, of temporary campsites, tent platforms, shelters, and other temporary facilities and equipment directly and necessarily related to such activities. Such facilities and equipment shall be constructed, used, and maintained in a manner consistent with the protection of the area in which they are located. All new facilities shall be constructed of materials which blend with, and are compatible with, the immediately surrounding landscape. Upon termination of such activities and uses (but not upon regular or seasonal cessation), such structures or facilities shall, upon written request, be removed from the area by the permittee.

(b) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the Secretary may determine, after adequate notice, that the establishment and use of such new facilities or equipment would constitute a significant expansion of existing facilities or uses which would be detrimental to the purposes for which the affected conservation system unit was established, including the wilderness character of any wilderness area within such unit, and may thereupon deny such proposed use or establishment.

(c) The Secretary shall not prohibit the continuance of any commercial outfitting and guide camps and practices subject to this section without the express written concurrence of the agency of the State of Idaho charged with the regulation of the outfitting and guide industry.

ROADS

Sec. 309. (a) For the purposes of this Act, any parallel track together with an area measured by 50 feet to each side from the center line of such track which was in use

prior to the enactment of this Act in areas designated by section 102 and which may be traveled by four wheel vehicles licensed for highway use by an appropriate state agency is hereby defined as a road.

(b) The designation of lands in section 102 by this Act does not include any roads as defined in subsection (a) nor any improved (such as gravel or paved) roads, and the Secretary shall indicate such roads on the maps and shall revise the boundaries on such maps to exclude such roads on the maps as required in section 104.

By Mr. BRADLEY (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 2057. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Coastal Heritage Trail in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

NEW JERSEY COASTAL HERITAGE TRAIL

● Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to establish a New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail. This trail will provide a tour route to highlight the natural, cultural, and historic aspects of the New Jersey coast in an innovative way. The coastline of New Jersey offers an enormously rich and diverse array of resources. The objective of this proposal is to create a path using publicly-owned roads in order to enable people to more easily appreciate and understand these tremendous resources.

My proposal calls upon the National Park Service [NPS] to lay the groundwork for this effort. Although the proposal does not prejudice the sites or resources to be included in the trail, I envision that it will extend roughly from Sandy Hook down to and around Cape May and up into the Delaware Bay region. The NPS will prepare an inventory of the important resources along the trail route. It will also solicit and ensure active public involvement and consultation with the State and local municipalities as well as any other appropriate Federal agencies.

The purpose here is to put a mechanism in place to ensure that the Federal, State and local governments, as well as private citizens, work as partners to develop a blueprint to emphasize the interrelationship of New Jersey's natural and cultural resources.

The trail will focus on existing sites—interpreting, restoring, and protecting them in the future, if necessary. We hope to highlight the ecological significance and distinctive cultural and historical elements of New Jersey's coastal area. Many types of resources merit inclusion. For example: national recreation areas, wildlife refuges and bird sanctuaries, marine mammal sanctuaries, national monuments, historic shipwreck sites, historic lighthouses, historic communities, and the cultural aspects of the Pinelands. The key is to tie together the elements that comprise the richness of the New Jersey coast. To do so will require the efforts of a wide variety of

people at all levels of Government as well as the interest and commitment of individual citizens.

The New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail proposal authorizes no acquisitions, condemnations, or any other type of taking. Its purpose is to link resources that already exist and to interpret the significance of those resources.

Mr. President, there exists a plethora of possible sites which could be included in the trail. I would not prejudge the work of the National Park Service, but some representational possibilities might include: historic towns and communities, such as Salem, Bridgeton, Cape May, Ocean Grove, and Smithville; wildlife refuges, such as the Edwin B. Forsythe Wildlife Refuge, the Stone Harbor Bird Sanctuary and the Marine Mammal Stranding Center; abandoned shipwreck sites, such as the site of the Alexander Hamilton—a paddle wheel steamer built in 1924—off Monmouth County; historic sites, such as Hancock House or Barnegat Light; examples of our rich cultural heritage, such as the cranberry industry in the Pinelands or the oyster industry around Millville or even folklore such as the Jersey Devil; and national recreation areas, such as Sandy Hook.

It is obvious that, in addition to some of the loveliest beaches along the eastern seaboard, the coastal area of New Jersey offers rich and exciting possibilities for learning about our history, experiencing our culture, and exploring the natural beauty of our parks, wildlife refuges, and other wild areas. I hope that this trail will make that diversity a part of our national heritage.●

By Mr. BURDICK (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. McCURE, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. EXON, Mr. BOND, Mr. GORE, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. NUNN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. McCAIN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BOSCHWITZ, and Mr. KARNES):

S.J. Res. 254. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing on May 15, 1988, and ending on May 21, 1988, as "National Rural Health Awareness Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, as chairman of the Senate Rural Health Caucus, I am pleased to introduce National Rural Health Awareness Week. Since the Senate Rural Health Caucus was founded in 1985, we have seen enormous progress in the area of rural health policy. While important gains have been made, our work will not be

finished until rural Americans have access to the same high quality health care service as other Americans.

In rural communities today, there remains a health care crisis. The health status of rural Americans remains significantly lower than that of urban Americans, with rural Americans showing disproportionately higher rates of maternal and infant mortality, higher injury rates, higher rates of chronic illness, and more poor and uninsured. In addition, rural areas face acute shortages of health professionals, including nurses, psychologists, physicians, and allied health professionals. Many rural hospitals and other health care facilities are closing across America. This has a severe impact on our rural communities.

The first step in addressing the rural health crisis is to focus attention on the special health care needs of rural Americans and rural communities. That is why I am introducing this resolution designating the week of May 15 to 21, 1988, as "National Rural Health Awareness Week."

I strongly encourage my colleagues to join me in recognizing the importance of the health of rural Americans and improving the health care delivery systems in rural America.

● Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with Senator Burdick to introduce a bill designating the week of May 15-21, 1988, as "National Rural Health Awareness Week."

This legislation will bring attention to the special needs of the 40 million Americans who depend on health services in rural areas.

Though we have made some progress in improving our ability to deliver health care to these regions, we still face enormous problems.

I trust that the observance of "National Rural Health Awareness Week" will awaken all people to the special health needs of rural America.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 39

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 39, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the exclusion from gross income of amounts paid for employee educational assistance permanent.

S. 533

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAU], the Senator from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY] were added as cosponsors of S. 533, a bill to establish the Veterans' Administration as an executive department.

S. 698

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MELCHER] was added as a cospon-

sor of S. 698, a bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to prohibit the conveyance of the right to perform publicly syndicated television programs without conveying the right to perform accompanying music.

S. 824

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 824, a bill to establish clearly a Federal right of action by aliens and U.S. citizens against persons engaging in torture of extrajudicial killing, and for other purposes.

S. 1162

At the request of Mr. MITCHELL, the names of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MELCHER] were added as cosponsors of S. 1162, a bill to amend chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, to provide authority for the direct payment or reimbursement to certain health care professionals; to clarify certain provisions of such chapter with respect to coordination with State and local law; and for other purposes.

S. 1370

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1370, a bill to provide special rules for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals.

S. 1567

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIXON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1567, a bill to provide for refunds pursuant to rate decreases under the Federal Power Act.

S. 1678

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1678, a bill to establish a block grant program for child care services, and for other purposes.

S. 1761

At the request of Mr. DURENBERGER, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1761, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that a decedent's spouse may enter into a cash lease of farm and other real property with family members and still qualify for the special estate tax valuation of the property.

S. 1776

At the request of Mr. ARMSTRONG, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] were added as co-

sponsors of S. 1776, a bill to modernize U.S. circulating coin designs, of which one reverse will have a theme of the bicentennial of the Constitution.

S. 1817

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from California [Mr. WILSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. WEICKER], the Senator from Utah [Mr. GARN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. CHILES] were added as cosponsors of S. 1817, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that gross income of an individual shall not include income from U.S. savings bonds which are transferred to an educational institution as payment for tuition and fees.

S. 1830

At the request of Mr. SANFORD, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. HECHT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1830, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for a more gradual period of transition—and a new alternative formula with respect to such transition—to the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977 as they apply to workers born in years after 1916 and before 1930—and related beneficiaries—and to provide for increases on their benefits accordingly, and for other purposes.

S. 1833

At the request of Mr. CHILES, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1833, a bill to make grants from amounts appropriated from the Federal hospital insurance trust fund under title XVIII of the Social Security Act to test the cost-effectiveness of innovative nursing practice models under the Medicare Program.

S. 1848

At the request of Mr. WILSON, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1848, a bill to authorize a Minority Business Development Administration in the Department of Commerce.

S. 1877

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1877, a bill to restore balance among sources of supply for the Nation's sweetener needs, and for other purposes.

S. 1897

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1897, a bill to recognize the organization known as the National Association of State Directors of Veterans' Affairs, Incorporated.

S. 1910

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. STAFFORD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1910, a bill to provide financial assistance to local educational agencies to demonstrate the advantages of implementing plans to reduce class size.

S. 2024

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2024, a bill to amend the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986, Public Law 99-519, to extend certain deadlines.

S. 2033

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HUMPHREY] were added as cosponsors of S. 2033, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to child protection and obscenity enforcement, and for other purposes.

S. 2036

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SYMMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2036, a bill to redefine "extortion" for purposes of the Hobbs Act.

S. 2042

At the request of Mr. DURENBERGER, the names of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. HECHT], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIER], and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] were added as cosponsors of S. 2042, a bill to authorize the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project, Inc., to construct a statue at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in honor and recognition of the women of the United States who served in the Vietnam conflict.

S. 2051

At the request of Mr. McCLURE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2051, a bill entitled the "Prohibition of Undetectable Firearms Act."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 59

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. FOWLER] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 59, joint resolution to designate the month of May 1987 as "National Foster Care Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 147

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from Utah [Mr. GARN], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McCAIN], and the Senator from Pennsylvania

[Mr. SPECTER] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 147, joint resolution designating the week beginning on the third Sunday of September in 1987 and 1988 as "National Adult Day Care Center Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 182

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 182, joint resolution to authorize the National Committee of American Airmen Rescued by General Mihailovich to erect a monument to Gen. Draza Mihailovich in Washington, District of Columbia, or its environs in recognition of the role he played in saving the lives of more than 500 United States airmen in Yugoslavia during World War II.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 199

At the request of Mr. BYRD, the names of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH], and the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 199, joint resolution to designate the month of May 1988, as "Trauma Awareness Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 214

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 214, joint resolution to designate the week of February 7-13, 1988, as "National Child Passenger Safety Awareness Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 218

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MELCHER] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 218, joint resolution to designate March 25, 1988, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 223

At the request of Mr. NUNN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. JOHNSTON] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 223, joint resolution to designate the period commencing on April 10, 1988, and ending on April 16, 1988, as "National Productivity Improvement Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 229

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BOSCHWITZ], the Senator from Washington [Mr. ADAMS], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE], and the Senator from California [Mr. WILSON] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 229, joint resolution to designate the

day of April 1, 1988, as "Run to Daylight Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 237

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the names of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. QUAYLE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. HEINZ], the Senator from Utah [Mr. GARN], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. DeCONCINI], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. WEICKER], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. TRIBLE], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 237, joint resolution to designate May 1988 as "Neurofibromatosis Awareness Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 240

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. MATSUNAGA], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Florida [Mr. CHILES], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. DeCONCINI], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], the Senator from Washington [Mr. ADAMS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD], the Senator from California [Mr. CRANSTON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. FOWLER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SANFORD], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. McCLURE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], the Senator from California [Mr. WILSON], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER], the Senator

from New Hampshire [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BOSCHWITZ], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KARNES], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. WEICKER], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. HECHT], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. EVANS], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. TRIBLE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTEN], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DANFORTH] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 240, joint resolution to designate the period commencing on May 16, 1988 and ending on May 22, 1988, as "National Safe Kids Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 242

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] was withdrawn as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 242, joint resolution designating the period commencing May 2, 1988, and ending on May 8, 1988, as "Public Service Recognition Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 247

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. DECONCINI], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. PACKWOOD], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. ADAMS], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 247, joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday of April 1988 as "National Arbor Day."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 32

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. MATSUNAGA], and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WIRTH] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress that volunteer work should be taken into account by employers in the consideration of applicants for employment and that provision should be made for a listing and description of volunteer work on employment application forms.

SENATE RESOLUTION 377

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KARNES], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 377, resolution to express the sense of the Senate regarding negotiations on a

new long-term agreement on agricultural trade with the Soviet Union.

SIMPLE RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 378—TO REFER S. 2056 TO THE CHIEF JUDGE OF THE U.S. CLAIMS COURT FOR A REPORT THEREON

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

S. RES. 378

Resolved, That the bill (S.) entitled "A bill for the relief of Sascha Glade Weinzheimer, Jean Weinzheimer Janzen, Doris Alexa Weinzheimer, Walter Richard Weinzheimer, and the estate of Walter Weinzheimer" now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, is referred to the Chief Judge of the United States Claims Court. The Chief Judge shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code, and report thereon to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand as a claim, legal or equitable, against the United States, or a gratuity and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due to the claimants from the United States.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Small Business Committee will hold a full committee hearing on Wednesday, March 2, 1988, on a new proposal by the Forest Service to govern administration of the Small Business Timber Sale Set-Aside Program. The hearing will be held in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office building and will commence at 2 p.m., for further information, please call Chuck Culver of the committee staff at 224-3188 or Deborah Merrick at 224-4843.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY AND PRODUCTIVITY

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Small Business Committee's Subcommittee on Innovation, Technology and Productivity will hold a hearing on Tuesday, March 1, 1988, at 9:30 a.m., on the use of advanced manufacturing technologies by small business. The hearing will be held in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office building and will commence at 9:30 a.m. For further information, please call Scott Hibbard of the committee staff at 224-3052.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Select Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding a hearing on Thursday, February 18, 1988, beginning at 2 p.m. in Senate Dirksen 628, on S. 1703, the Indian

Self-Determination Act Amendments—section 209, and for other purposes.

Those wishing additional information should contact the committee at 224-2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 16, 1988, at 2 p.m., to hold a hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SPACE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space, of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 16, 1988, at 9:30 a.m. to hold oversight hearings on the return of the space shuttle to flight status.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

BLUEGRASS MUSIC IN UPPER EAST TENNESSEE

● Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, Tennessee's heritage of bluegrass music is a nationally known treasure. In particular, the tricities region of Tennessee has played a central role in the growth and development of bluegrass. The tricities region of upper east Tennessee was recently highlighted in Bluegrass Unlimited for its many contributions to bluegrass music. I commend this publication to my colleagues for a fascinating glimpse into the history of this art form.

The magazine points out that this center of musical creativity has been home to many bluegrass greats, and was host to some of the very first commercial country music recordings in 1927.

Whether playing in local music establishments such as A.P. Carter's store and the Down Home or on a number of earlier popular radio shows, bluegrass entertainers continue to rely on this upper east Tennessee area as a springboard to greater fame. The tricities area is home to bluegrass greats such as Earl Scruggs, the Stanley Brothers, Jim and Jesse, Mac Wiseman, Red Rector, Ricky Skaggs, Jethro Burns, and many others. The beautiful setting and warm hospitality of this region has allowed this distinc-

tive musical form to flourish as it has evolved from its Appalachian beginnings.

Appropriately, East Tennessee State University, located in Johnson City in the heart of upper east Tennessee, offers a number of courses on the history and heritage of bluegrass music. Through the work of Dr. Richard Compton, chairman of the East Tennessee State University Music Department and Dr. Richard Blaustein, director of the Center for Appalachian Studies and Services, a variety of bluegrass classes and fellowships related to bluegrass culture are offered. The Center for Appalachian Studies and Services funds projects related to bluegrass culture. Dr. Blaustein, the director of this center, plays in a bluegrass band, the Dixie Dewdrops, himself.

In addition, ETSU sponsors its own bluegrass band, giving students an opportunity to display their musical talents. By exposing students to the east Tennessee bluegrass heritage, the students are able to gain an in-depth understanding of this musical heritage and interest in bluegrass music is ensured through the generations.

I am pleased that Bluegrass Unlimited has taken the opportunity to honor the special role that upper east Tennessee plays in both the past and future development of bluegrass music. It is heartening to know that there are so many individuals, such as Dr. Compton and Dr. Blaustein, who have taken an interest in preserving this important aspect of our Appalachian heritage and passing the love and talents of bluegrass music onto our youth. While the entire issue is dedicated to the tricities bluegrass scene, I want to share with my colleagues the lead article entitled "Rock Me in the Cradle of Bluegrass." I believe this article will entice many of my colleagues to read the remainder of this fascinating journal and discover the joys brought to us by those associated with bluegrass music in the tricities region of upper east Tennessee. Mr. President, I ask that Tim Stafford's article be included in the RECORD at this point.

The article follows:

BLUEGRASS MUSIC IN THE TRI-CITIES REGION
OF UPPER EAST TENNESSEE
(By Tim Stafford)

I caught bluegrass in 1974. I was a high school freshman. Two guys in my concert choir class were playing guitar and mandolin. I'd never seen a mandolin before, and I'd never heard of the kind of music they were playing.

Bluegrass? Yeah, one of them said, and after a while they pointed out the window to a house below the hill: that's Doyle Lawson's parents' house. Who's Doyle Lawson? They laughed. He's the best. At what? One pointed to the mandolin. By the end of the day I knew all about Doyle and the Country Gentlemen, A.P. Carter's Store, other staples of the music littered around the area like mute artifacts, and I knew I wanted to play.

I'm sure my experience is similar to those of other young people who've caught the bluegrass bug. Within a year, I'd begged my parents to purchase a cheap banjo and guitar, and was dreaming of playing in a band. But it seemed so natural then, I never thought of it happening any other way.

Later on, I spent two years in Southwestern Ohio in graduate school. Every morning, there was bluegrass on the radio—WPFB and Moon Mullins from Middletown, mainly—and on the weekends, Janice McLaughlin's excellent Oak Street Ramble on WMUB-FM reminded me of home, yet beyond the group of eight or so musicians who irregularly got together on and off Miami University's campus, there didn't seem to be much going on in bluegrass.

As a matter of fact, there is as much excitement over the music in Ohio as anywhere, and not only because so many Appalachian people settled there after World War II. But it didn't seem so to me because bluegrass reminded me of home.

Home is the Tri-Cities (Kingsport, Bristol and Johnson City) area of Upper East Tennessee, perhaps the center of the area which served as bluegrass's "incubator." Although today a growing area for industry and the 93rd largest population expansion in the nation, the Tri-Cities remains primarily an agricultural, rural area, the same area in which Flatt and Scruggs, the Stanley Brothers, Jim and Jesse, Mac Wiseman and virtually all the others who popularized the Monroe sound found their greatest early market.

Of course, bluegrass wasn't "born" in the Tri-Cities, if it was "born" anywhere, but it was nurtured here, and it's possible that without such tender care in the cradle, the baby might not have survived. Yet, it did, and the most ironic thing of all is that almost no one here now seems to realize that, even though the reminders are all around.

The old schoolhouse are still here; many of the old radio stations still function, although their programming is now oriented mainly toward country-pop and the live radio show has disappeared, except for WBBI's Bluegrass Saturday Night for Abingdon, Virginia. But you can still find bluegrass here. How else could a fourteen-year-old high school freshman have been turned on to it so much thirteen years ago?

As performance centers, most of the dance halls and schoolhouses have been replaced by regular music establishments like the A.P. Carter's store and the Down Home, while bluegrass via the airwaves has retreated—or advanced, depending on your orientation—in a developing trend nationally, to public radio.

But every bluegrass fan and musician knows there are two faces to the music; public and private. The thousands of back-porch pickers form an informal network which coalesces into an even higher organization with the many bands who play only irregularly but make up a private bluegrass community. This is why it isn't hard, notwithstanding most of the population of East Tennessee's ironic apathy towards bluegrass music, for any young person in the area to learn about bluegrass and catch its contagiousness.

On a larger scale, there are really three levels of bluegrass here: first, the big-time groups and musicians like Doyle Lawson (see interview in this issue) who travel the festival circuit and are well known throughout the country; second, the local groups who are well known here and perhaps occa-

sionally outside the area; and third, the legions of "just for fun" pickers who don't come close to forming bands or achieve excellent musicianship, but who occasionally see members of the first two levels locally and outside the area.

Of course, the Carter Family, from Maces Springs, Virginia, just over the Virginia line, once existed in and beyond all three levels. The roots of traditional country music in all forms go very deep here. Its past and present merge effortlessly into a seamless whole.

Perhaps that's why most natives take it for granted. I was born and grew up perhaps five miles from Maces Springs, and never heard about traditional music until high school. Oh, we had all heard the banjo, mainly on *The Beverly Hillbillies* and other things, but to me, like most of the kids in my peer group, pop music reigned in the early seventies and country music was still very much sugar-coated with the Nashville Sound.

It's taken years, but now, with the valuable experience of graduate school and living outside the area, I think I know why the music has stayed with me and why there is so little attention paid to it here. The music is inextricably bound up with the culture. Bluegrass can travel anywhere and still be valid and exciting, but for some reasons I don't understand, it is simply part of this area.

When I travel the backroads and hear Flatt and Scruggs pounding over the cassette to the beautiful scenic backdrop which might have provided the inspiration for whatever tune I'm hearing, it is as natural as anything can be. And if someone who I've never seen before throws his hand up in greeting and smiles, that's part of it too—never expected, unappreciated, but inextricably part of the culture.

Caught in between broad cultural generalizations and my wonderment over the music's connection to this area are the hard facts of its history and continuance here. It's really quite remarkable how many influential people in the history of bluegrass and country music were born near the Tri-Cities area. In fact, if you could draw a circle with a 100-mile radius around Kingsport, Johnson City and Bristol, it would encompass the homes of people like Earl Scruggs, the Stanley Brothers, Jim and Jesse, Mac Wiseman, Don Reno, and scores of others.

Earlier, it was only natural that some of the very first commercial country music recordings were made in Bristol. In 1927, Ralph Peer and his RCA Victor cronies recorded the Carter Family, Mom and Pop Stoneman and Jimmie Rodgers on State Street in that city bisected by the Tennessee/Virginia state line. (A local musician/artist has recently commemorated this event with a mural on a downtown Bristol building; see figure two.)

Most musicologists and country music scholars recognize these seminal discs as the most important early country music recordings; they literally began the country music recording industry. In addition, this early exposure in part helped to make possible the growth of the country and later bluegrass scene in the Tri-Cities region.

[Editor's Note: The Country Music Foundation Records has a 2-LP set of "The Bristol Sessions" slated for release September 25th featuring many of the artists who made their recording debut or continued rising recording careers in Bristol. Those included on this set are the Carter Family, Jimmie Rodgers, Stoneman Family, Tenneva Ram-

blers, *Blind Alfred Reed, Henry Whitter, and many more. A celebration in Bristol is slated to follow the album's release on September 26th.*

And, indeed, radio stations such as WOPI and WCYB in Bristol and WJHL in Johnson City soon blossomed into major performance and listening centers. After World War II, shows such as WCYB's Farm and Fun Time offered free publicity for practically every important early bluegrass entertainer at some point in the 1940s and '50s (see Jack Tottle's interviews with Ralph Stanley and Mac Wiseman in this issue). And, even after the advent of local labels, such as Jim Stanton's Johnson City-based Rich-R-Tone, WCYB served as a recording studio for many groups such as the Stanley Brothers, whose recordings there capture the spirit of the times and are classics of recorded bluegrass.

In addition, the Stanley Brothers, Flatt and Scruggs, Jim and Jesse and countless others promoted various products on early morning shows on other stations in the area. The obvious reason for this was the market for bluegrass in the Tri-Cities area. The early morning, noon-day and evening shows on WOPI, WCYB and other stations actually paid performers very little; their main function was to offer a rostrum for the groups which would allow the performers to be heard by potential promoters and simultaneously promote their public appearances. Consequently, shows such as Farm and Fun Time remained major spawning grounds for bluegrass talent.

As a result, many bluegrass musicians made their homes in the Tri-Cities area and the place-names of the bluegrass heartland made their way into the iconography of the bluegrass repertoire. And, with the spread of the music in the sixties and seventies, places such as Flint Hill, Roane County, Clinch Mountain, Pike County and Kingsport became familiar to bluegrass fans throughout the world.

Jack Tottle noted that Japanese pickers he'd met knew which sidemen had recorded on Stanley Brothers' albums cut in the area in the 1950s. One Japanese banjo player I met in Lexington, Kentucky, in June 1985 knew only a few words of English, but "Kingsport" was among them.

Obviously, he was familiar with one of native Joe Greene's fiddle tunes. Kingsport is also the home of Doyle Lawson, one of the country's most popular and successful bluegrass artists (see my interview with Doyle in this issue). Recently, Doyle moved back to the Tri-Cities area, and is now booking many more shows in the region.

The availability of such shows is evidence of the continuing appeal of bluegrass and related music here. One of the best places to hear the music today is the Down Home in Johnson City, long recognized as one of the premiere acoustic clubs in the country (see interview with co-owner Phil Leonard also in this issue).

There are several other places in the Tri-Cities area which feature bluegrass, old-time and acoustic music, including the Carter Fold in Hiltons, Virginia. Located just over the Tennessee line in Poor Valley near the Maces Springs homeplace of the Carter family, the fold is run by Janette Carter, Sara and A.P.'s daughter.

Every Saturday night, huge crowds jam the fold to watch both local and nationally-known bands. With its rustic setting, the fold (sometimes called "Carter's Store" because the Carters initially had music at a grocery store near the site) is a tourist at-

traction in its own right, a "no-miss" chance for travelers to sample the music of the bluegrass heartland and the Southern Appalachian culture with which it is so closely bound.

But surprisingly enough, one of the focal points of bluegrass in the Tri-Cities today is the region's only four-year university, East Tennessee State University in Johnson City. The Center for Appalachian Studies and Services, WETS-FM (the university's public radio station), and the Music Department all offer unique support to bluegrass-related happenings.

Dr. Richard Blaustein, director of the Center for Appalachian Studies and Services (CASS) at ETSU, is well-known to many fans of old-time music. He performs regularly with the Dixie Dewdrops band and has written extensively on old-time fiddlers contests and the region's treasure-trove of musicians. Since the beginning of his tenure at CASS, which was set up under Tennessee's Better Schools Program in 1984 and last year became one of the top five "Centers of Excellence" in the state, Blaustein has re-directed the course of the organization.

CASS offers fellowships which fund projects related to all aspects of Appalachian culture, including music. For example, CASS fellow Tommy Bledsoe used his support to produce an album by 94-year-old fiddler Uncle Charlie Osborne on the June Appal label. A CASS fellowship was also awarded to Phil Leonard, program director of WETS-FM and co-proprietor of the Down Home, to produce his Down Home Music series (see interview with this issue).

Blaustein has also revived the popular HomeFolks Festival which was a tradition on the ETSU campus from the sixties, and features many local bluegrass and old-time bands. Those interested in past Home Folks Festivals can listen to recordings of Flatt and Scruggs and other bands made at ETSU in the sixties at the Archives of Appalachia, also a part of CASS. The Burton-Manning folksong collection housed at the archives is one of the richest compilations of folk tunes and traditions in the nation.

CASS's triennial magazine, *Now and Then*, has featured issues on Appalachian music including bluegrass. (For more information write to: Center for Appalachian Studies and Services/Institute for Appalachian Affairs, Box 19180A, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN 37614-0002, or call 615-929-5348, 4498).

WETS-FM, the University's public radio station, includes in its programming a number of acoustic and bluegrass-oriented shows. In addition to nationally-syndicated weekend programs such as *A Prairie Home Companion*, *Our Front Porch*, and the station's own *Down Home Music*, Phil Leonard programs an hour-long "acoustic review" Tuesday through Friday and supports Jack Tottle's excellent *Bluegrass Heartland* show on Monday afternoons. Local bluegrass aficionados have learned that WETS-FM's 60,000 watt signal offers perhaps as much of their kind of programming as any station in the area.

The Music Department itself at ETSU has recently decided to give bluegrass a fair hearing. Thanks to chairman Richard Compton and others, students at ETSU can now enroll in classes such as "The History of Country and Bluegrass Music," "Bluegrass Guitar," and "Bluegrass Ensemble (The ETSU Bluegrass Band)."

Rounder recording artist Jack Tottle designed and teaches all these courses. It is somehow appropriate, because of the lack of

indigenous interest, that an outsider who appreciated the historical importance of this region for bluegrass was able to convince the Music Department that such courses belong in the curriculum. Since moving to the Tri-Cities five years ago, Jack has become an ardent supporter of music from the cradle of bluegrass.

There are other organizations here which promote bluegrass actively. The East Tennessee Musicians' Cooperative is an inter-form group which has been presenting opportunities for local groups for the past several years. Many local bluegrass and old-time groups are members of the "Co-op," as it's called.

Every Fourth of July weekend, the Co-op supplies entertainment for the Jonesborough Days Celebration in Tennessee's oldest town. Also in Jonesborough every year, the Co-op hosts the Old-Time Radio Reunion, a chance for veterans of the many historically important local radio shows to mix with the younger musicians and perform over WJCW-AM radio and for a live audience. The Co-op also sponsors a live bluegrass radio show over WJCW-AM from time to time called the "Rocky Top Roundup."

Over in Bristol, The Appalachian Music Association was organized in 1982 out of the Bristol Country Music Foundation. This organization provides informal gatherings for bluegrass musicians, such as the Slater Community Center dancing and jam session every week in Bristol, and holds formal events such as the annual Appalachian Music Days Festival at the Steele Creek Park and the State Street Music Festival downtown annually.

The existence of such organizations is proof that bluegrass is still very much alive in its cradle. Quality-wise, the music is just as vibrant today here as it was thirty or forty years ago. There are acres of good bluegrass bands around today in the Tri-Cities literally carrying on the tradition.

Perhaps a glance at the results of SPBGMA's 1987 International Bluegrass Band Competition held at the Mariott in Nashville earlier this year even better illustrates the vitality of the music in East Tennessee. No less than five bands from this region made the final fifteen cut in the contest, and three of those finished with prize money. Incidentally, these were the only five bands from the area entered in the contest.

The continuity of bluegrass as a band-oriented event in the Tri-Cities region is perhaps even more revealing considering the surprising lack of steady work for bluegrass musicians in the area. Maybe that's because so many of these bands are simple extensions of "level one": the myriad of back-porch pickers. But maybe it's because most of the local bands are family affairs. In fact, it's hard to find a local band that isn't made up of relatives of some sort here.

And that goes back to the nature of bluegrass music in the Tri-Cities and its unique connection to the area. It's almost as if bluegrass belongs here; not that it's really any better here than anywhere else or that there aren't other places where it "belongs," (like D.C., for example) but it simply fits here, like cab drivers in New York City, or other community-inherited traits.

Hopefully, it will continue. I sense a transformation here, a drastic moving away from the things which used to give the music its identity; but I also sense a pride usually reserved for families among the musicians. I think bluegrass is safe in its cradle for the time being, but wouldn't it be ironic if it

died out here? Perhaps the lesson can be applied everywhere: the music will live and grow as long as people support it, thus the parameters of our task. The Tri-Cities was an efficient nanny, but now the baby is grown and still requires care, perhaps now as never before.●

INTERPLAY BETWEEN CAPITAL GAINS TAX AND THE FINANCIAL MARKET

● Mr. BOSCHWITZ. Mr. President, once again I would like to address what President Reagan considers "the most important piece of unfinished business" of 1986 tax reform: that is, reducing the capital gains tax.

While the 1986 Tax Reform Act lowers income tax rates substantially, the maximum tax rate on long-term capital gains increases from 20 to 33 percent. That's a 65 percent increase. Significantly, such an increase in the capital gains rate will reduce the venture capital needed to start up new businesses that create more and better jobs and pay taxes.

At this time I would like to put into the RECORD an article by Louyis Rukeyser. Mr. Rukeyser recognizes the negative impact of increasing the capital gains tax and makes a plea for the tax to be reduced in order to restore a more efficient market.

As my colleagues recall, an objective of tax reform was to let the market, not tax considerations, influence investment decisions. Mr. Rukeyser points out to us how this objective has not been realized. When tax rates are relatively high, there is an incentive for investors to hold assets or not to invest. Even as the stock market skyrocketed up until the October 1987 crash, punitive tax considerations led investors to hold on to their investments.

Mr. Rukeyser perceives that the high tax on capital gains interfered with normal financial market signals. He believes the tax could have been a major contributor to the crash. Investors held on to their investments, whereas normally, as the market went up they would have sold assets to lock in profits. Rather than supporting investment and innovation, the economy was faced with a crisis situation.

Mr. Rukeyser also touches on my point regarding revenues. History shows that increasing the capital gains rate results in a loss of revenue. In contrast, lowering the tax rate on capital gains has consistently resulted in an increase in tax collections for the Treasury. That's because the capital gains tax is unique—the taxpayer only incurs the tax when an asset is sold. If the capital gains tax is high, the taxpayer has no incentive to dispose of assets and incur a tax.

Again, I urge my colleagues to join me in the effort to reinstate an exclusion for long-term capital gains. I have introduced legislation, S. 444, which

would provide a 40-percent exclusion for assets held 1 year and a 60-percent exclusion for assets held 3 years or more. Mr. President, it's time to complete the unfinished business of tax reform. Doing so will be a major step toward more orderly markets and higher tax revenues.

The article follows:

[From the Plain Dealer, Dec. 6, 1987]

REDUCING U.S. TAX ON CAPITAL GAINS COULD RESTORE FINANCIAL CONFIDENCE

(By Louyis Rukeyser)

NEW YORK.—Hye there, Congress, how would you like a cheap and sensible way to restore confidence to the nation's financial markets?

If you guys are serious, you could work wonders simply by enacting a quick and needed reduction in the capital gains tax.

Ironically, unlike some other kinds of tax cuts, this one would lead not just to a happier economy, but to higher, not lower tax receipts.

A year ago, Congress outdid itself in the stupidity sweepstakes by raising the capital gains tax from a maximum of 20%, many small investors paid less to 28%, a whopping 40% increase.

Although few people in Washington have been willing to admit it publicly, this may have been a significant contributing factor to the Crash of '87.

The capital gains tax, you see, is a unique levy. It's the only one taxpayers decide when to pay. As long as an investor holds onto his investment, there's no tax.

Ordinarily, when a market skyrockets as this one did between January and August, investors would be selling heavily at every attitude, to lock in profits. This year, though, taxpaying investors faced a double whammy. Not only was the rate on long-term gains way up, but the tax on short-term profits was due to taxable next January. Any way you looked at it, the tax incentives were to hold on and hope.

So investors did just that. Before the market collapsed Oct. 19, the Dow Jones industrials did not have a single important sell-off, indeed, the Dow had by then gone an extraordinary 3½ years without so much as a normal 10% correction.

Had such adjustments occurred this year, there would not have been so much steam in the market to be let out with the first grant pinprick. By holding on abnormally, investors helped assure that the inevitable correction would itself be abnormal.

Nor is there anything new to the discovery that raising capital gains rates has widespread deleterious effects. The national interest lies in efficient, responsive capital markets. Were there no capital gains tax whatsoever, investors would buy and sell at every price level based solely on their financial rather than tax judgments.

Most serious students of the tax (notably including Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan) believe that eliminating it entirely would significantly promote more and better jobs, and higher living standards generally.

Given this conviction, and the certainly that the government would thus collect higher revenues further down the economic stream, why did Congress last year move in precisely the opposite direction?

Clearly, because legislators were sold on the idea that raising the capital gains tax was "soaking the rich," and thus potically (if not not economically) irresistible.

The only trouble with this cynical conclusion is that it happens not to be true. For history tells us that every reduction in the capital gains tax dramatically including the last two in 1978 and 1981, resulted in more, not less, capital gains revenue.

Those hostile to capital formation, and those who do not understand its irreplaceable role in raising everybody's living standards, are perennially baffled by the phenomenon of lower rates producing higher revenue.

The reason is simple. When rates come down, people are willing to take capital gains, whereas, as in 1987, when rates go up, people avoid realizing paper profits.

Much has been made of the increased market role of tax-free institutions, such as pension funds, and many have bewailed the lack of greater individual participation.

Slashing the capital gains rate immediately, at least to the 15% minimum rate on other income scheduled for next year, would send an immediate positive signal to individual investors, as well as producing both higher revenues and more orderly markets.●

THE MEDICARE NURSING PRACTICE AND PATIENT CARE OF 1987

● Mr. CHILES. Mr. President, on October 30, 1987, Senator DURENBERGER introduced S. 1833, the Medicare Nursing Practice and Patient Care Improvement Act of 1987. I am pleased to join my colleague in cosponsoring this measure.

Our Nation is facing a shortage of nurses that seriously threatens the delivery of safe and quality health care to patients. According to the 1986 nursing supply survey conducted by the American Hospital Association, the vacancy rate for registered nurses in U.S. hospitals has more than doubled between 1985 and 1986—from 6.3 percent to 13.6 percent. Not only are there more vacancies for qualified nurses, but hospitals and other health care providers are reporting that it is taking longer to fill those vacancies. Recent data indicate that many hospitals need 60 or more days to recruit qualified nurses, especially in specialty areas such as intensive and critical care.

The shortage of professional nurses to render quality health care deeply troubles me. While there have been nurse shortages in the past, this one seems to be more serious. According to Connie Curran, executive director of the American Organization of Nurse Executives, this shortage " * * * involves all types of nurses in all kinds of hospitals and in all regions of the country." Even more troubling is the fact that there is no indication that the situation is improving. Even though the number of nurses educated has doubled over the past 30 years, demand for registered nurses is increasing. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has forecast a 33-percent increase in the number of positions between

1985 and 1995, from 1.4 to about 1.8 million. At the same time, fewer people are choosing to be nurses, as evidenced by declining enrollments in nursing education programs.

Over the past few years, various studies, commissions, and forums have focused on the nursing shortage in an attempt to identify why our Nation is experiencing a problem in this area. One factor cited is that the appeal of nursing as a desirable career seems to be waning. Many people who might have chosen nursing as a profession are opting to pursue other careers with better salaries and advancement potential.

Among the other reasons that nurses given for leaving the profession are: increased severity and intensity of care in hospitals, poor staffing ratios, undesirable working hours, and a lack of administrative support. More significant, however, is professional dissatisfaction which results because the specialized abilities of registered nurses are more often than not fully utilized. Under current management practices, highly trained and skilled professional nurses are often inhibited in their ability to provide high quality, cost-effective care because they are required to perform nonclinical, nonnursing related tasks. This underutilization of professional talent results in wasted resources, disappointment, apathy, and an eventual migration from nursing.

What can be done to solve our nursing shortage problem? One approach is to promote new, unique and innovative methods to recruit and retain nurses. S. 1833 contains important provisions which, I believe, will accomplish this, and I am proud to be a co-sponsor of this measure.

The bill authorizes the funding of projects to demonstrate and evaluate innovative nursing practice and management models which are designed to link case management with patient care, increase the nurse's role in administration, improve working conditions to attract and retain the highest quality staff, and improve the cost-effectiveness and quality of patient care.

Projects which may be funded include initiatives to: promote more effective utilization of nurses; study patient outcomes of nursing care, including nursing diagnosis and treatment; support the establishment of professional collaborative relationships between nurses and physicians; develop or expand career progression opportunities for nurses; and, improve working conditions for nurses, in an effort to promote professionalism and retain the brightest and best in the profession.

Mr. President, we cannot neglect to address the shortage of nurses that threatens the delivery of quality health care services to our citizens. What is needed now are innovative approaches which will not only serve to

abate the problem before us, but also encourage practice models that will result in the best and most cost-effective health care. ●

THE JAMES B. TAYLOR, JR., MEMORIAL AND CARRIER AVIATION TEST PILOTS HALL OF HONOR

● Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I recently became aware of a new activity that pays tribute to a small but elite band of Americans whose heroic accomplishments in advancing naval aviation are virtually incalculable.

I refer to the professional test pilots involved in the experimental flight testing of U.S. Navy aircraft designed for carrier operations. Historically these pilots, unsung and unheralded, have faced risks as challenging and hazardous as combat flying itself.

Thanks to a dedicated group of Navy veterans and aircraft industry executives, the most outstanding of these pilots will be memorialized now and forever in a new chamber aboard the U.S.S. *Yorktown* CV-10, the famous "Fighting Lady."

The *Yorktown* today is a public museum at Patriots' Point in Charleston Harbor, SC. The ship's new chamber is called the "James B. Taylor, Jr. Memorial Room and Carrier Aviation Test Pilots Hall of Honor." It is here that the test pilot will be recognized for his work in naval aviation.

I am just one of the thousands of former naval aviators who owe a deep debt of gratitude to those whose labors of love and flying skills have enabled the rest of us to perform at peak efficiency.

In a day when the word "hero" has lost much of its true meaning, it is refreshing indeed to see some real American heroes honored in this way. The following is a brief report on this new activity which I recommend to all my colleagues, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The report follows:

THE JAMES B. TAYLOR, JR., MEMORIAL ROOM AND CARRIER AVIATION TEST PILOTS HALL OF HONOR

(By James R. Greenwood)

Last fall in a little known ceremony aboard the U.S.S. *Yorktown* (CV-10) at Charleston, SC, the first nine in a select group of American test pilots were honored for their significant contributions to the development of United States Navy carrier aviation.

The ceremony, conducted by the U.S.S. *Yorktown* CV-10 Association & Foundation, followed the dedication of the famed ship's new "James B. Taylor, Jr. Memorial Room and Carrier Aviation Test Pilots Hall of Honor." The room is named for the late Lt. Cdr. James B. Taylor, Jr., U.S. Naval Reserve, a naval aviator and test pilot in two world wars.

In addition to Commander Taylor, eight other pilots, four living and four deceased, were enshrined in the new Hall of Honor.

And in the years to come still others will be selected and inducted in like ceremonies.

Among the nation's shrines of flight, the new James B. Taylor, Jr. Memorial Room and Carrier Aviation Test Pilots Hall of Honor is truly unique. It is the only place in the country that honors aviators who helped build American air power by test flying carrier-based naval aircraft.

More than a few of these experimental test pilots have paid the highest price in the pursuit of their profession. One of them was "Jimmie" Taylor, an early pioneer in aeronautical development.

Commander Taylor learned to fly in 1914. When the United States entered World War I he quit Princeton and joined the Navy, soon winning his wings as Naval Aviator Number 437. In the words of aviation authority Harry Bruno, he was "one of the greatest test pilots in American history."

During an active aviation career spanning more than 25 years, both as a naval aviator and a "free-lance" civilian contract test pilot, Jimmie flew, tested or demonstrated 461 different makes and models of aircraft. This could well be a world record for the most aircraft flown by one pilot.

He evaluated some of the most advanced military fighter and attack designs of their day—planes built by Douglas, Boeing, Brewster, Grumman, Seversky, Curtiss and Vought. He was one of the very few pilots qualified to perform terminal velocity dives and other high stress maneuvers.

But his value to naval aviation went far beyond his skill as a pilot. His expert assessment of the European air industry in 1937, for example, revealed dramatic gains in aircraft technology abroad. His informative report drew high praise from the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics.

He was also instrumental in bringing about constructive changes in the Navy's requirements for testing new aircraft. And he was one of the first to urge the consolidation of all naval flight test activities for greater efficiency, a plan which ultimately resulted in the establishment of the Naval Air Test Center at Patuxent River, Maryland.

In 1918, as a young ensign, he flew the initial flight of the Loening M-2 Kitten, the Navy's first monoplane, the next year he became one of the first pilots to fly scout planes from platforms built over the gun turrets of battleships.

He was also one of the first naval aviators to test new types of landing and launching gear on the U.S. Navy's first aircraft carrier, the U.S.S. *Langley*.

Jimmie Taylor left the Navy in 1922 and became a contract test pilot for a number of early aircraft manufacturers. On April 3, 1939, while diving a Curtiss XSBC-4 Helldiver for the Navy, he lost parts of his plane and nearly blacked out in a violent 13.5-G pullout. He may have been the first pilot in history to fly a plane over 500 mph and live.

In 1940, some 16 months before Pearl Harbor, the Navy recalled him to active duty. Tragically, he was killed on May 25, 1942, when a new electric control mechanism he was flight testing on a modified Grumman XF4F-6 Wildcat fighter suddenly failed and the plane crashed.

For his "heroism and extraordinary achievement" as an experimental test pilot, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross posthumously by a grateful nation. The citation accompanying the medal states in part:

"Lieutenant Commander Taylor's superb airmanship, great personal valor and fear-

less devotion to duty were responsible in large measure for the rapid advance of military aviation and in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

About Jimmie Taylor, Senator John McCain of Arizona, himself a highly decorated former Navy combat pilot, recently wrote: "Because of his dedication and love for aviation, he exemplified the true spirit of the test pilot. The risks he encountered to ensure the safety of others is the utmost sacrifice in the service of our country."

Commander Taylor's pioneering work paved the way for better and safer airplanes. He pushed planes beyond their limits. And in the process he helped develop a whole new technology for proving new concepts in aircraft design. The highly sophisticated flight test operations we know today are a living tribute to the legacy of Jimmie Taylor.

Candidates for enshrinement in the new James B. Taylor, Jr. Memorial Room and Carrier Aviation Test Pilots Hall of Honor are chosen for their exceptional performances in the field of carrier aircraft flight testing. The other eight test pilots inducted in the Yorktown ceremonies October 10, 1987, were:

Eugene B. Ely of the Curtiss Exhibition Company, who in 1910 and 1911 successfully landed and took off from wooden ramps erected on Navy ships. The feats marked the beginning of naval aviation. Later in 1911 Ely died in a plane crash.

Theodore G. Ellyson, Naval Aviator Number One, who tested the first Navy aircraft, the Curtiss A-1. The first Navy pilot to fly at night, he also flew the initial tests on the Navy's first flying boat, the C-1. Commander Ellyson lost his life in a 1928 aircraft accident.

Vice Admiral Frederick M. Trapnell, a pioneer in naval flight test. He was also a leading force in moving the Navy into jets. He also commanded the U.S.S. Coral Sea. Admiral Trapnell retired in 1952 and died 23 years later.

Major Gen. Marion E. Carl, USMC (Ret.), first Marine Corps combat ace in World War II. A veteran naval test pilot, he had a key role in testing jets for carriers. He also flew jet and rocket-powered research vehicles in which he set speed and altitude records.

Lt. Col. Charles A. Sewell, USMC, a veteran of Korea and Vietnam combat who became chief test pilot for Grumman Aerospace where he flew first tests on a number of carrier aircraft, among them the A-6 Intruder and F-14A Tomcat. He was killed in a plane crash in 1986.

Robert M. Elder, one of the first naval aviators to test jet aircraft and later flight operations director for Northrop Corporation. He is the only pilot ever to land a P-51 on an aircraft carrier. In 1948 he flew the first Navy carrier suitability tests on the FJ-1 Fury, the first jet fighter to go to sea.

James L. Pearce, a Navy fighter ace in World War II who flew tests on some of the earliest jet aircraft designed for carrier operations. While at North American Aviation he tested the AJ Savage, FJ Fury and A-5 Vigilante, a Mach 2 carrier-based attack aircraft.

Robert O. Rahn, a former U.S. Army Air Forces test pilot who flew America's first jet, the Bell XF-59 Airacomet. At Douglas Aircraft he performed tests on some of the Navy's most successful carrier aircraft, including the AD Skyraider, F3D-1 Skynight, F4D Skyray, A4D Skyhawk and F5D Sky-lancer.

It is fitting that "The Fighting Lady" was selected as the permanent site for memorializing pilots who have achieved distinction flight testing carrier-based naval aircraft. From her decks, and the decks of her sister-ships, some of the best and bravest pilots in the world racked up victory after victory in the defense of freedom.

Commissioned in 1943, the Yorktown CV-10, namesake of the first Yorktown (CV-5) which was sunk at Midway in 1942, fought many historic battles in World War II. It also saw action in Korea and Vietnam. A museum since 1975, it serves today as a national monument to carrier aviation.

The new James B. Taylor, Jr. Memorial Room and Carrier Aviation Test Pilots Hall of Honor was first proposed by James T. Bryan, Jr., executive director of the U.S.S. Yorktown CV-10. Association & Foundation and the ship's ordnance officer during the war.

Much of the credit for transforming an idea into reality goes to James B. Taylor, III, chairman of Gates Learjet, his brother David and sister Aileen Butler. They are the sons and daughter of the man in whose memory the new shrine is named. The two brothers had followed in their father's footsteps—both became naval aviators in World War II.

The honorees were chosen by a selection committee which included A. Scott Crossfield, a former test pilot now serving as technical consultant to the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology, and Albert W. Blackburn, also a former test pilot and now associate administrator for policy and international aviation, Federal Aviation Administration.

Other panel members represented a broad spectrum of the air industry and the U.S. Navy. Nominations were submitted by senior naval officers, by fellow test pilots and by the chief executives of airframe companies engaged in the manufacture of carrier aircraft, past and present.

Periodically in the future other experimental test pilots will be similarly honored and their names and deeds added to the roster of airmen previously inducted. Such well-deserved recognition will go far in preserving America's proud heritage in naval aviation. ●

JEWISH COMMUNITY HOUR RADIO SHOW CELEBRATES TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR

● Mr. DIXON. Mr. President, the Jewish Community Hour, a Chicago area radio show, celebrates its 25th consecutive year of being on the air in February 1988. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the show and its producer, Bernard Finkel, for providing the Chicago area with an extraordinary radio program for the past two and a half decades.

The Jewish Community Hour first aired in mid-February, 1963, and has since been a variety show of music, commentary, humor, special features, interviews, weather reports; and news from Israel and the Chicago area Jewish community. The show has continued to provide something for everyone, regardless of age or religious inclination under the guidance of producer and host for the past 12 years, Bernard Finkel.

The Jewish Community Hour has been recognized for its community public service by various area organizations. The Jewish Community Hour is the only show of its kind in Chicago and the only radio show in the area to receive such prestigious community endorsements.

Mr. President, I would like to bring attention to this radio show and congratulate it and its producer, Bernard Finkel, on reaching such a milestone. I wish the Jewish Community Hour the best, and thank everyone connected with the show for their dedication.

THE RETIREMENT OF FRANK S. SATO, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE VETERANS' ADMINIS- TRATION

● Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Frank S. Sato, who recently retired as Inspector General of the Veterans' Administration.

An Air Force veteran, Frank Sato was appointed Inspector General of the Veterans' Administration by President Reagan on July 31, 1981, after confirmation by the U.S. Senate. He was responsible for all audit and investigative activities within the Veterans' Administration.

As former chairman, and now ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, it was my good fortune to have had the opportunity to work closely with Frank. The second IG in the history of the Government's largest independent agency, his accomplishments are truly remarkable. Under his leadership, potential monetary recoveries and cost efficiencies identified in audit reports totaled \$1.1 billion in 1986 alone. During his 6-year tenure, actual monetary recoveries and cost efficiencies totaled over \$2.7 billion.

Mr. Sato's investigations into fraudulent situations have had significant impact on reducing fraud and improving the service to veterans and use of taxpayers' dollars. In 1986, for example, 422 indictments were issued on IG cases referred for prosecution. Investigations in the VA's Loan Guaranty Program disclosed that veterans' properties were being fraudulently obtained and rented out until foreclosure, without relieving the veteran of mortgage liability; those investigations helped lead to legislation which changed the rules on assumptions of VA loans.

I particularly remember Frank for the time he took to investigate an issue critical to the veterans of Alaska. After a comprehensive report and despite a burdensome schedule, Mr. Sato personally took the time to work closely with me in order to assist Alaska veterans to continue to receive the best medical care in the most cost-effective manner.

During his more than 32 years of Federal service, Mr. Sato was also known for his governmentwide contributions, including service as Chair of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency Audit Committee. He received the Association of Government Accountants Distinguished Leadership Award in 1978, the Department of Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Award in 1979, and the Association of Government Accountants Gold Medal Award in 1981. Most recently, Mr. Sato was selected to receive a distinguished award from President Reagan for his outstanding work at the VA.

Frank Sato's lifetime of public service is even more remarkable when we recall that he was incarcerated with his family from 1942-45, along with 120,000 Japanese-Americans. It was this experience, he told me, that forged his civic involvement and commitment to responsible Government.

We were fortunate to have had the benefits of Frank Sato's service. I wish him nothing but the best and thank him again for his service to veterans and his country. ●

WELFARE REFORM

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I would like to have an article, which appeared in the February 1, Washington Post, inserted into the public record. The article is entitled, "Public Beliefs on Welfare Challenged" and stems from a speech our distinguished colleague from New York, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, delivered on the Senate floor last week.

PAT MOYNIHAN has spent the last three decades studying and working with welfare reform in a number of capacities. There is no one currently in the Congress who has been more involved with examining the welfare system than the Senator from New York.

To address a situation in our country where one in every five children is living in poverty, we implement two programs; SI and AFDC. But while the majority of children receiving SI are white, the majority of children receiving AFDC are black or Hispanic.

The Post article highlights statistics from PAT's research and hands-on experience: Since 1970 the provision for children receiving survivors insurance [SI] has increased in real terms by 53 percent, while the provision for children receiving AFDC benefits had declined by 13 percent.

And, as a result we have a system where the Government tries to alleviate poverty for one group of children while wholly ignoring the children living in poverty in the other group.

Most Americans assume that welfare benefits are at least generous enough to rescue from poverty people who are too young, too old, or too sick to work.

This is false. Few States have ever provided benefits generous enough to remove families from poverty, even when the value of food stamps and subsidized housing are taken into consideration.

Welfare reform is not a new objective. It has frustrated both Congress and the White House for decades. The players are different now, but the issue remains the same. What's wrong is not that we have too many benefits or not enough variation among States, but that we've failed to offer a genuine way to become self-supporting.

During this Congress, I believe we are taking the right approach. PAT MOYNIHAN has drafted legislation that will fundamentally change the welfare system. Fifty-five of us, more than half the Senate, have cosponsored the bill and are working with PAT to enact effective changes.

For the first time, we are seeing Democrats advocating work requirements for welfare recipients, and Republicans are starting to endorse Federal funds for child care and transportation allowances. With the wealth of information available from recent studies and the bipartisan support apparent for welfare reform, this Congress may actually achieve true reform.

PAT MOYNIHAN wrote in his book, "Family and Nation,"

A commonplace of political rhetoric has it that the quality of a civilization may be measured by how it cares for its elderly. Just as surely, the future of a society may be forecast by how it cares for its young.

As the welfare reform debate continues and as welfare reform is considered on the Senate floor, I urge you to join with PAT and the 55 of us who have cosponsored the Family Security Act. Our children are our future.

The article follows:

PUBLIC BELIEFS ON WELFARE CHALLENGED (By Spencer Rich)

Are welfare benefits so high they discourage work?

Do most people stay on welfare for eight or 10 years or more?

Do young women have babies just to qualify for welfare?

Is a tendency to go on welfare passed down from generation to generation?

Two leading figures in the national welfare policy debate addressed such widely held public beliefs about the welfare system last week.

On the Senate floor, Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) making a pitch for his bill to revise the welfare system, showered the Senate with statistics challenging the notion that welfare benefits are excessively high and have grown rapidly over the past decade or so.

In 1970, said Moynihan, the average person on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)—which has about 3.8 million women and more than 7 million children on the rolls—received a benefit of \$140 a month, measured in 1986 dollars.

Sixteen years later, in 1986, that benefit, in the same constant dollars, had dropped to \$122.

By contrast, Moynihan said, another public support system for children who have lost the support of a father—Social Security survivor insurance—rose from \$222 month per child in 1970 to \$339 in 1986, measured in constant dollars.

Noting that most children who receive Social Security survivor benefits are white, while the majority of those who receive AFDC are black or Hispanic, Moynihan told the Senate, "We have created an extraordinary institutional bias against minority children." He added in an interview, "Built into our Social Security system is discrimination between majority white children growing up with one parent and minority black children growing up with one parent."

In an article in Science magazine, Greg J. Duncan of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, with colleague Martha J. Hill and Saul D. Hoffman of the University of Delaware, summarized some of the findings from various welfare studies and from his pioneering longitudinal studies of income in welfare families.

Contrary to a widespread belief that many people stay on welfare almost forever, Duncan and his coauthors said that of all people on AFDC, about 30 percent receive welfare for one or two years, 40 percent for three to seven years and only 30 percent for eight years or more.

Welfare does have some inhibiting effect on work, reducing work effort for female heads of families 180 hours a year on average, according to one recent study, Duncan and his colleagues wrote.

They said a recent comprehensive study suggests that the "amounts of AFDC payments have no measurable impact on births to unmarried women, and only a modest effect on rates of divorce, separation and female head-of-household status."

One finding addresses the popular notion that welfare dependency is handed down from generation to generation.

Based on a 19-year study of the fortunes of representative families, Duncan and his coauthors reported that in families that had not been dependent on welfare while the child was growing up, 91 percent of the daughters were not on welfare when observed later at the ages of 21 to 23.

Where the parents had been moderately dependent on welfare while the child was growing up, 62 percent were not on welfare when observed at the same ages.

Even where the family had been highly dependent on welfare when the child was young, 64 percent of the daughters were not on welfare when observed at ages 21 to 23.

The House passed its welfare overhaul bill, the Family Welfare Reform Act of 1987, on Dec. 16 after weeks of controversy and lobbying by Democratic leaders. The five-year, \$5 billion measure would convert AFDC into a program that places adult participants in education and job training programs while providing benefits to their families.

Moynihan's measure, which will be taken up by Senate panels this year, is expected to cost about half as much as the House bill because it does not attempt to increase welfare benefits. Like the House bill, it would create mandatory education, work and job training programs. It also includes several provisions aimed at children's needs. ●

LITHUANIA'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

● Mr. BOSCHWITZ. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 70th anniversary of Lithuania's Declaration of Independence. In 1920, the Soviet Union recognized Lithuanian sovereignty for "all time." Unfortunately, that lasted about as long as it took Stalin to work out a deal with Hitler, and in 1939, Soviet troops invaded Lithuania and ended its independence.

The United States has never recognized Lithuania's annexation into the U.S.S.R. and despite the long Soviet occupation, the Lithuanians continue to resist incorporation into the Soviet Union. Today, they are coming together in their country's capital, Vilnius, and in its second largest city, Kauna, to commemorate that Declaration of Independence of 70 years ago. They do so at great personal risk, because public celebration of Lithuania's Independence Day is considered a criminal offense by Soviet authorities.

Americans of all political persuasions stand behind this noble effort, and I am joining my colleagues in a petition on behalf of the Lithuanian people, asking the Soviet Union to allow them to demonstrate peacefully on this anniversary. I salute these valiant people as they struggle to regain a voice in shaping their own destiny and that of their country. ●

CONGRATULATIONS TO AUGUSTINE GURROLA

● Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am proud to congratulate Mr. Augustine Gurrola, who has been chosen to receive the 1988 New Mexico Club of Nevada Distinguished Award. Mr. Gurrola will be honored at the annual installation banquet on February 26, 1988, at the Elk's Lodge in Las Vegas, NV.

Mr. Gurrola, a native of Gallup, NM, received his bachelor of science degree from Notre Dame University and his masters degree in civil engineering from the University of Southern California. He has more than 25 years experience in management, engineering, and design and construction projects such as testing support structures, highways, utilities, airports, and housing. Much of this outstanding work has been in support of the Nuclear Weapons Testing Program at the Nevada test site.

As vice president and general manager of the energy support division of Holmes and Narver, Augustine Gurrola is responsible for management of the A&E contract between his distinguished firm and the Nevada office of the Department of Energy. This contract includes engineering, surveys, inspection and special studies for the Nevada test site, and operations and maintenance on Johnson Island in the Pacific area.

Mr. Gurrola is currently the chairman of the opportunity development council, consisting of companies under contract to the Department of Energy. The ODC has actively supported such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Nevada Association of Latin Americans, and the Latin and Black Chambers of Commerce. He also serves as a director in the Latin Chamber of Commerce.

Always a leader in providing business and educational opportunities for young people in southern Nevada, Mr. Gurrola is currently working with the Department of Energy and the University of Nevada-Las Vegas to establish a minority engineering program at the university. The Student Intern Employment Program managed by Mr. Gurrola at Holmes and Narver has been very ambitious, employing 30 summer students in 1987.

Since the inception of the Magnet School Program in Las Vegas, Augustine Gurrola has spearheaded his firm's partnership with Chaparral High School. The Magnet Program ended, but Mr. Gurrola's commitment remains strong. Holmes and Narver has raised funds yearly for student scholarships at UNLV, assisted in student science fairs, and contributed technical publications.

Recognizing his dedication, the Clark County School District asked Mr. Gurrola to be a member of a strategic team whose goals are to provide better educational facilities and reduce the high school dropout rate. He is an active participant in the professionals and youth building a commitment program for the school district. PAYBAC counsels youths on the benefits of education and provides guidance in career selections.

Augustine Gurrola's professional achievements and outstanding record of service to the community are an inspiration to us all. Once again, I offer him my congratulations. ●

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, it is a great honor for me to join with more than 1 million Lithuanian Americans in celebrating the establishment 70 years ago of the Republic of Lithuania. On this day, February 16, it is customary for those of Lithuanian heritage and their friends and supporters to commemorate the proclamation of a progressive and independent Lithuania which, for its all-too-brief life of 22 years, was a beacon of democracy. Today all Americans are afforded the opportunity to reflect on the proud heritage of our fellow citizens of Lithuanian descent and to renew our dedication to the principles of freedom and liberty for which this important day stands.

The continuing unity of the Lithuanian people is based on a common heritage dating back many centuries. In the more than 700 years since the original formation of a united Lithuania, the history of this valiant nation has been marked by constant struggle against aggressors. Through countless invasions Lithuanian defenders stood resolutely against their foes and demonstrated their commitment of freedom. After well over a century of domination by Russia, the people of Lithuania proclaimed their independence and reestablished their sovereignty as a nation on February 16, 1918. Years of repression ended with the adoption of a constitution in 1922, which granted to the Lithuanian people the basic freedoms of speech, assembly, and religion. For more than two decades the young nation prospered economically and lived at peace with its neighbors. Yet this brief period was terminated in 1940, when Soviet forces occupied and annexed Lithuania in violation of their peace treaty of 1920. The Soviets to this day continue to control the land and its people, an occupation the United States has never recognized.

Remarkably, the brave Lithuanian people have withstood centuries of relentless pressure to abandon their religion, their culture, and their language. Their success in preserving that culture as immigrants to the New World has not only guaranteed their cohesion as a community, but has produced innumerable contributions to American society. In the last century Lithuanians joined in the building of our new land as foundrymen in western Pennsylvania; weavers in New England and New Jersey; tanners in Philadelphia; dockworkers in Cleveland; and tailors in Baltimore. Today their descendants are leading members of the professional, business, artistic, and academic communities. Lithuanian Americans have greatly enriched America's culture with their longstanding tradition of self-help and voluntarism, as shown by the more than 2,000 Lithuanian charity and mutual aid organizations in the United States today.

On this 70th anniversary of the Republic of Lithuania's restoration, we must also pay tribute to the brave men and women whose visions of freedom and whose sacrifices of the past and present continue to guide the Lithuanian people. Our thoughts turn to Viktoras Petkus, founder of the Lithuanian Helsinki Monitoring Group, who has served more than 20 years in prisons, labor camps, and internal exile. We think of Balys Gajauskas, who has spent more than half his life in prison for his human rights activities. Bishop Julijonas Steponavicius has been in exile since 1961, and Father Alfonsas Svarinskas and Sigitas Tamkevicius will remain in exile until 1993. These

men have risked their lives for the rights and freedoms we, as Americans, enjoy and cherish, and their strength and steadfastness of purpose serve as a bright ray of hope for all of us.

Mr. President, Lithuanians gather today in their capital, Vilnius, and around the world to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of an independent Lithuanian Republic. Despite the violent disruption of their peaceful gatherings just last August and November, they will not be deterred from demonstrating their continuing commitment to freedom. We in the United States stand with them on this important occasion, and share in the hope that the day is near when their dream of independence once again becomes a reality. ●

COMMEMORATION OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

● Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the people of Lithuania, an independent nation that for too long has been illegally occupied by the Soviet Union. Today, February 16, marks the 737th anniversary of the founding of this heroic nation and the 70th anniversary of the restoration of the independent state of Lithuania in 1918. On this memorable day, the world should pause to honor the noble people of Lithuania.

Many of the visitors in the Senate gallery today are probably too young to recall the recent tragic past of Lithuania. This tiny nation on the Baltic coast in Europe has long been occupied and victimized by more powerful neighbors. It enjoyed a brief freedom beginning in 1918 only to lose that freedom in a brutal Soviet occupation in 1940. At the same time, the Soviet Union also illegally swallowed the tiny neighboring nations of Latvia and Estonia. In a world distracted by the larger horrors of World War II, nothing was done to reverse this outrage.

Yet our Nation has never recognized the Soviet occupation and to this day we view Lithuania as an independent nation illegally occupied by the Soviet Union. In this way, we continue to press for the withdrawal of Soviet forces and the liberation of the Baltic States.

Similarly, Lithuanians around the world, including in my home State of Nebraska, have never given up the struggle for the freedom of their homeland. Nor should they. Indeed, all free people should join them in their effort to free the land that is rightfully theirs. For if we ignore this encroachment of sovereignty and tolerate the illegal occupation of lands, no matter how tiny or remote, then freedom is doomed. This is the lesson we must all understand. We ignore it at our own peril.

Mr. President, we are witnessing all kinds of wondrous changes within the

Soviet Union. I submit, however, that until the Soviet Union undoes the injustice it has done to Lithuania, those changes will be revealed as cosmetic and propagandistic. As long as the Baltic States remain enslaved, we should not be distracted by meaningless Soviet gestures and fooled by the smiles of new Soviet leaders.

The Lithuanian people need our continued support if their dream of a free homeland is to ever occur. These proud and energetic people deserve our commitment to their independent future. I hope that free people everywhere will join me today in paying a special tribute to the Lithuanian people as we renew our commitment to their freedom. ●

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

● Mr. DIXON. Mr. President, February 16, 1988, marks the 70th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Lithuania.

June 14, 1988, will mark the 47th anniversary of the date on which the Soviets, acting on the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and in collusion with Nazi Germany, began their occupation of the then sovereign State of Lithuania and the deportation of thousands of Lithuanian citizens to Siberia, few of which never returned.

The people of Lithuania and their relatives worldwide, many of whom reside in Illinois, have been peacefully resisting Soviet occupation of their land, deportation of their peoples and russification of their culture.

I heartily commend the people of Lithuania for their nearly half-century of gallant and peaceful resistance to Soviet domination and occupation. The most recent example of peaceful resistance occurred on August 23, 1987, when some 10,000 Lithuanians, Estonians, and Latvians gathered in the streets of Tallinn, Riga, and Vilnius to commemorate Soviet occupation. My hope is that General Secretary Gorbachev will allow these ceremonies to continue unimpeded again this year.

I am completely committed to freedom, independence, and self-determination for Lithuania. We must never forget the Lithuanian struggle. When we support the people of Lithuania, we support the pursuit of freedom and liberty in the United States and everywhere. And when we continue our support of Lithuania, we know that one day freedom will come to Lithuania. Tegyvuoja Laisvoji Lietuva! (May Lithuania be free!) ●

CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORATION ACT

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I wish to clarify the remarks pertaining to the Civil Rights Restoration Act that I

entered in the RECORD of our proceedings on February 1, 1988. My statement concerned a proposed amendment denying people with infectious diseases protection under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. It was inadvertently printed under the title "Statement on Amendment No. 1396 to the Civil Rights Restoration Act." However, my comments did not refer to amendment No. 1396, which is completely harmonious with the Arline decision.

I supported the amendment numbered 1396, as adopted. It does not reduce the scope of the act or eclipse the Arline decision. It simply emphasizes that neither the Rehabilitation Act nor the Arline decision requires employers to hire individuals who directly threaten the safety of others or are incapacitated by their illnesses. Consequently, it is entirely consistent with the intent of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, as interpreted in Arline. ●

175TH ANNIVERSARY OF LIVINGSTON TOWNSHIP

● Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, February 13 marked the 175th anniversary of the founding of Livingston Township. I call upon my colleagues to join me in commemorating this historic occasion.

Since its formation in 1813, Livingston has enjoyed a history marked by remarkable growth and progress. It began as a small farming community and by the latter part of the century became the home of various industries. The shoemaking trade employed about 10 percent of the township's residents, with many others involved in the dairy business. Business boomed for shoemakers during the Civil War as the demand for soldiers' shoes increased dramatically. After the war, the sizing industry—part of the hat-making trade—flourished until about 1910. The standard of living in Livingston was given a further boost in the late 1800's when "Livingston Accommodation," a stage coach line, began operating. It quickly became one of the largest public transportation systems in northern New Jersey, marking an end to the years of isolation that plagued the township.

Throughout this century, growth in Livingston has increased rapidly. There has been a tremendous building boom and influx of new residents, along with considerable progress in transportation, education, and various municipal services—all of which have contributed to making Livingston one of the finest communities in New Jersey today. After 175 years, Livingston is no longer a small farming community, yet the feeling of pride and cooperation among the residents, re-

mains one of the township's greatest assets.

Livingston celebrated its 175th anniversary on February 13 with a series of special events. I join the residents of Livingston in celebrating 175 years of progress, and I extend my best wishes to them for continued success in the future.●

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

● **Mr. LAUTENBERG.** Mr. President, I rise to join the people of Lithuania in commemorating the 70th anniversary of Lithuania's Declaration of Independence.

On February 16, 1918, Lithuania's independence was proclaimed, and for two decades the sovereign nation flourished. However, the signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in 1939 and the subsequent Soviet occupation of the Baltic States ended that period of independence.

Although the Lithuanian people no longer enjoy the freedoms they once knew as a sovereign nation, their memories of independence remain strong. The Soviets have stolen Lithuanian independence, but they have not stolen hopes and dreams of freedom and sovereignty. Those remain strong in the hearts of Lithuanians and their relatives abroad.

Today, Lithuanians intend to meet in their capital, Vilnius, and the country's second largest city, Kaunas, to commemorate the occasion. Some 200 Lithuanians contacted General Secretary Gorbachev informing him of their intentions to commemorate the day with flower-laying ceremonies. Others plan to commemorate the day by attending services in churches throughout Lithuania.

In the Senate, we have encouraged General Secretary Gorbachev to permit desiring Lithuanians to participate in these peaceful ceremonies commemorating Lithuanian Independence Day. Senators RIEGLE, DURENBERGER, and I circulated a letter in the Senate, signed by 29 of our colleagues, which sent that message to the Soviet Union. I ask that a copy of the full text of the letter be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, February 11, 1988.

HON. MIKHAIL S. GORBACHEV,
General Secretary of the Communist Party,
The Kremlin, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

DEAR MR. GORBACHEV: This year marks the 70th anniversary of the restoration of Lithuanian independence and the establishment of independent nation-states in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. We have received reports that citizens of Estonia and Lithuania intend to honor their independence days, which occur this month, with public ceremonies.

From a series of peaceful demonstrations which took place in the Baltic States last year, we know that national feelings run

strong and deep among the Baltic peoples. This was made especially clear to us and to people throughout the United States when on August 23, 1987, some 10,000 Balts gathered in the streets of Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius to peacefully commemorate the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and its secret protocols, which led to the occupation of the Baltic States by the U.S.S.R.

Prior to that August demonstration, many of us wrote to you urging you to prevent any official disruption of these peaceful gatherings. We were encouraged by the fact the August demonstrations were allowed to proceed, and hope your government will similarly respect the rights of the Lithuanian and Estonian people to mark their independence days in whatever peaceful manner they choose.

In Lithuania, we understand that 200 Lithuanians have written a letter informing you of their intention to commemorate their independence day on February 16 with flower-laying ceremonies at various sites of historical and national significance in Vilnius and Kaunas. The letter appealed for your assurances that the ceremonies be allowed to proceed unimpeded. However, one report reaching the west indicates that Soviet authorities may move to block these peaceful ceremonies.

We have also learned that 41 Lithuanian citizens, including 10 priests, have issued an appeal to other Lithuanians to join them in commemorating their Independence Day at religious services to be held in churches throughout Lithuania.

In Estonia, in addition to public demonstrations held on February 2nd, citizens there have announced the formation of the Estonian National Independence Party, to promote human rights and self-determination of the Estonian Republic.

In the past, we have been greatly concerned over the official harassment and abuse directed against individuals who have participated in public demonstrations.

Indications are that those who participate in this year's commemorations may face similar reprisals. We are particularly concerned over the January 29th "Pravda" report stating that Communist Party leaders in Lithuania had decided to intensify their efforts against "bourgeois nationalism and clerical extremism." We are also disturbed by the news that Ms. Nijole Sadunaite, a leading Lithuanian dissident and demonstration organizer, was assaulted on the streets of Vilnius on February 6 in a apparent attempt to intimidate her.

We therefore write today to urge you not only to allow the Lithuanian and Estonian people to peacefully honor their national independence days, but also to take all necessary measures to guarantee that they do not become targets of state-sponsored harassment before or after these commemorations.

In your November, 1987 speech marking the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, you referred to the "enormous and unforgivable" crimes of Stalin, and you asserted that Soviet foreign policy under your leadership has remained in concert with the "basic course worked out and charted by Lenin." As you know, when Lenin was at the helm of the Soviet Union's Communist Party, the U.S.S.R. signed peace treaties in 1920 with each of the three Baltic States, renouncing claims to their territory in perpetuity. Two decades later, Stalin violated this solemn commitment. We sincerely hope that the course set by Lenin will be the one which guides your response to the Baltic

peoples as they seek to peacefully express their aspirations for human rights and self-determination.

Sincerely,

David F. Durenberger, Frank R. Lautenberg, Donald W. Riegle, Jr., Dennis DeConcini, John Heinz, Bill Bradley, John Glenn, Christopher J. Dodd, Dale Bumpers, Quentin N. Burdick, George J. Mitchell, Carl Levin, Paul Sarbanes, Paul Simon, Richard G. Lugar, William Proxmire, David Pryor, Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Brock Adams, Rudy Boschwitz, Thomas Daschle, Alan J. Dixon, Bob Graham, Barbara A. Mikulski, David K. Karnes, Daniel P. Moynihan, Arlen Specter, Frank H. Murkowski, Paul S. Trible, Harry Reid, Timothy Wirth, Pete Wilson.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, last August, the Soviets demonstrated a willingness to allow Baltic citizens to participate in peaceful demonstrations. But on other occasions, individuals who have participated in public demonstrations have been the targets of official harassment and abuse. In the true spirit of glasnost, I hope the Soviets will permit today's demonstrations to proceed without incident.

Mr. President, today and every day Congress should join the people of Lithuania in their struggle for freedom and independence. We must continue to elevate their quest for sovereignty international attention on every occasion.

I urge my colleagues to join me today in commemorating the 70th anniversary of Lithuanian independence.●

THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

● **Mr. BRADLEY.** Mr. President, 70 years ago on the 16th of February, the brave Lithuanian people declared independence from Russia and established the Lithuanian Republic. The freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, and self-determination enjoyed by the citizens of Lithuania was short-lived. Life as an independent republic ended in 1940 when the Soviet Government forcibly annexed Lithuania and her sister States of Estonia and Latvia.

On this day of commemoration, I applaud the strength and spirit of the Lithuanian people. They continue to struggle for the freedoms they enjoyed only too briefly. During the past 48 years they have endured many hardships under Soviet occupation. Basic human rights that we, as Americans, hold so dear are being violated and repressed in Lithuania as well as Estonia and Latvia. Under Soviet rule, drastic actions have been taken to eradicate Lithuanian language, cultural values, artistic traditions, and religious freedoms.

Despite the attempts of the Soviet Union to dominate the Lithuanian people, they have not lost their love of

freedom, pride in their identity, or national spirit. The Lithuanians courageously continue to resist the russification of their homeland. Here in the United States, Americans of Lithuanian descent look to the land of their fathers in the hope that self-determination can be restored.

The United States must continue to recognize the plight of the Lithuanian people and actively demonstrate against Soviet domination. We, as a nation, must not forget our struggle for freedom, and on this 70th anniversary, let us rededicate ourselves to the cause of freedom. I join my colleagues in praising the spirit of the Lithuanian people and in deploring human rights violations inflicted on these courageous people in their quest for freedom and dignity. ●

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY

RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW AT 10:30 A.M.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 10:30 a.m. tomorrow.

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

PERIOD FOR MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, following the prayer tomorrow and the recognition of the two leaders or their designees under the standing order, there be a period for the transaction of morning business, not to extend beyond 20 minutes and that Senators be permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

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

RESUME CONSIDERATION OF S. 2

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will it not be the case that upon the completion of morning business tomorrow, the Senate will resume consideration of the unfinished business, S. 2?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is correct.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, does any other Senator wish to seek recognition?

Mr. McCLURE addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as if in morning business.

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

(Mr. McCLURE's remarks appear in today's RECORD under Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.)

MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE COOPERATION TREATY

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be

removed from the Mutual Legal Assistance Cooperation Treaty with Mexico (Treaty Document No. 100-13), transmitted to the Senate on February 11, 1988, by the President; and ask that the treaty be considered as having been read the first time; that it be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

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

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

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty on Cooperation between the United States of America and the United Mexican States for Mutual Legal Assistance, signed at Mexico City on December 9, 1987.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty.

The Treaty is one of a series of modern mutual legal assistance treaties being negotiated by the United States in order to counter more effectively trans-border criminal activities. The Treaty should be an effective tool to combat a wide variety of modern criminals including members of drug cartels, "white-collar criminals," and terrorists. The Treaty is self-executing and utilizes existing statutory authority.

The Treaty provides for a broad range of cooperation in criminal matters. Mutual assistance available under the Treaty includes: (1) the taking of testimony or statements of witnesses; (2) the provision of documents, records, and evidence; (3) the execution of requests for searches and seizures; (4) the serving of documents; and (5) the provision of assistance in procedures regarding the immobilizing, securing, and forfeiture of the proceeds, fruits, and instrumentalities of crime.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

RONALD REAGAN,

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 11, 1988.

ORDER FOR RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 5 P.M.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senators may have until 5 o'clock p.m. today to have statements inserted in the RECORD, and that they may have until 5 p.m. to introduce bills and resolutions.

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

RECESS UNTIL 10:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I inquire of the assistant Republican leader if he has anything further he wishes to say.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I have no further business on this side of the aisle, and none that I am aware of.

Mr. BYRD. I thank my friend.

Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the order previously entered, that the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 10:30 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and, at 2:50 p.m., the Senate recessed until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 17, 1988, at 10:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Secretary of the Senate February 5, 1988, under authority of the order of the Senate of February 3, 1987:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEBORAH J. DANIELS, OF INDIANA, TO BE U.S. ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA FOR THE TERM OF 4 YEARS, VICE JOHN D. TINDER, RESIGNED.

GROVER W. GARRISON, OF LOUISIANA, TO BE U.S. MARSHAL FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA FOR THE TERM OF 4 YEARS, VICE JAMES L. MEYERS, RETIRED.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH & IMPROVEMENT

FRANCES MATHEWS, OF COLORADO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 1990, VICE ELAINE Y. SCHADLER, TERM EXPIRED.

BARRY GOLDWATER SCHOLARSHIP & EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

HOWARD W. CANNON, OF NEVADA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE BARRY GOLDWATER SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION FOUNDATION FOR A TERM OF 4 YEARS, NEW POSITION.

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 16, 1988:

THE JUDICIARY

THOMAS S. ZILLY, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, VICE WALTER T. MCGOVERN, RETIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

PAUL FREDENBERG, OF MARYLAND, TO BE U.S. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR EXPORT ADMINISTRATION, NEW POSITION.

MARC G. STANLEY, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, VICE GERALD J. MCKIERNAN, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MARK E. BUCHMAN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE PRESIDENT, GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION, VICE GLENN R. WILSON, JR., RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ERNEST C. BAYNARD III, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH), VICE MARY L. WALKER, RESIGNED.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

LESLEE KATHRYN ALEXANDER, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR A TERM EXPIRING MARCH 26, 1991, VICE HARRY O'CONNOR, TERM EXPIRED.

HARRY S. TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

RICHARD C. CRAWFORD, OF OKLAHOMA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE HARRY S. TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 10, 1993, VICE ROBERT MICHAEL ISAAC, TERM EXPIRED.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

JOHN E. HIGGINS, JR., OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD FOR THE TERM OF 5 YEARS EXPIRING DECEMBER 16, 1992, VICE DONALD L. DOTSON, TERM EXPIRED.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

TIRSO DEL JUNCO, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A GOVERNOR OF THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE FOR THE REMAIN-

DER OF THE TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 8, 1991. VICE JOHN R. MCKEAN, RESIGNED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, UNDER THE APPROPRIATE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 624, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, AS AMENDED, WITH DATES OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be lieutenant colonel

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 ROGER C. WHITE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 THOMAS W. WHITE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL D. WHITEHOUSE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 STANLEY G. WHITFIELD, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL J. WHITNEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GARY T. WHITWORTH, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RANDOLPH A. WICKERS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN L. WIGGINTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CARL J. WILES, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 BRYAN L. WILKINS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 WILLIAM G. WILKINSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 EDGAR D. WILLIAMS, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 ERWIN L. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GARY E. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN L. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN R. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOSEPH Y. WILLIAMS, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 KENNETH L. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KENNETH R. WILLIAMSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 WILLIAM H. WILLIAMSON, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 RAYMOND A. WILLSON, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 CHARLES E. WILSON III, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ERIC S. WILSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 HOWARD C. WILSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD L. WILSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 SETH J. WILSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 BRUCE E. WIMMER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DENNIS E. WINCHELL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT E. WINKLER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GORDON M. WIRAM, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAY B. WISHALL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD K. WISNER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES H. WISNESKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD P. WITTE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GERARD D. WITTMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 SHERI L. WOLFSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOSEPH R. WOLOZYN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GAREY T. WOOD, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN P. WOOD, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DAVID A. WOODS III, xxx-xx-xxxx
 BILLY A. WOOLEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD R. WOOLS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LESLIE C. WORDEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LAWRENCE P. WRAY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DAVID K. WRIGHT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN R. WRIGLEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN W. WYATT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LINDA S. WYATT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 STEVEN WYPYSZYSKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN R. WYSOWSKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT YABLONSKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DAVID P. YONIKA, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES H. YOUNG, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KARL B. YOUNG, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL J. YOUNG, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KENNETH E. YOWELL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GREGORY S. ZANIEWSKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
 FRANK A. ZAWADA, xxx-xx-xxxx
 FRANK A. ZAZULA, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT M. ZDENEK, xxx-xx-xxxx
 TIMOTHY R. ZEIGLER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GREGORY J. ZENO, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MELVIN R. ZERNOW, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES N. ZWEIGLER, xxx-xx-xxxx

CHAPLAIN CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

JAMES R. ANDERSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CHARLES C. BALDWIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MAVIS S. BALDWIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN I. BERNSTEIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DONALD R. BICKERS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 WILLIAM J. BISCHOFF III, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CLINTON BRANTLEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES BROOKS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 EMILIO A. CHAVIANO, xxx-xx-xxxx
 SAMUEL COSBY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 BRUCE EWING, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOSEPH M. GLATTS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOSEPH E. GOLDEN, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 HARRY E. GRIFFIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 BERNARD J. GROCHOWSKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
 HOWARD E. HARRIS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JUNIUS W. JOHNSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LESLIE A. PEINE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ALEXANDER B. ROBERTS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROGER J. SCHILTZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LAVERNE L. SCHUELLER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CHARLES C. SEIDLITZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LOREN E. SWANSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MILTON O. TYLER, xxx-xx-xxxx

EDCORT D. YATES, xxx-xx-xxxx
 WILLIAM H. ZOSHAK, xxx-xx-xxxx

JUDGE ADVOCATE

To be lieutenant colonel

BRYCE F. ABEL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GEORGE W. ASH, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CURTIS L. BENTZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MARK A. BREIDENBACH, xxx-xx-xxxx
 EMIL D. BRUPBACHER, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 LINDA D. CARTER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAY L. COHEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DONALD A. COX, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 TERENCE A. CURTIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CHARLES J. DUNLAP, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 JEROME S. GABIG, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 JEFFERY L. GRUNDTISCH, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN S. HANNAH, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DANIEL P. HASS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PETER R. HELD, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DAVID C. HENDERSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN G. HUMPHRIES, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JEFFERY T. INFELISE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT L. KUSTER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GERALD M. LAWLER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DAVID W. MADSEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MARK C. MAGNESS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL R. MCANTEE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL MCDONALD, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOSEPH E. MINICLIER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 TERRENCE J. MORAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CHESTER H. MORGAN II, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN M. MORRISONORTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CLINTON C. PEARSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN M. PELLETT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CLARENCE R. PENNINGTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 FRANK D. PULIS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 BERNARD K. SCHAFER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL W. SCHLABS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 THOMAS E. SCHLEGEL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PATRICK L. SINGER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JACK W. SMITH, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN C. SUHAR, xxx-xx-xxxx
 THOMAS S. M. TUDOR, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CHARLES H. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ERIK L. WINBORN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 HARRY YEE, xxx-xx-xxxx

NURSE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

GERALD A. BAKER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 BARBARA D. BARNICOTT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ELAINE S. BERRETH, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PHYLLIS M. BISPING, xxx-xx-xxxx
 NANCY B. BJERKE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PATRICIA A. BOLAND, xxx-xx-xxxx
 BARBARA C. BRANNON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KATHY E. BRENNAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MARGARET A. BROWN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DIANA L. BUSSIAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ETHEL L. BYRNES, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MARY A. E. CARDINALI, xxx-xx-xxxx
 FLORENCE M. CHESNICK, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MARSHA L. CHRISTMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MARY A. CLARK, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GERALDINE S. CROW, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MARCIA M. DEFEND, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MARJORIE L. DESSELLE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CAROLYN F. DOMINIK, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LYNN E. DUFFANY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CONSTANCE M. EGAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LYNDA S. ELLIS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MARY I. GLASER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PATRICIA L. GUNNING, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PATRICIA E. HARRIS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 SUSAN J. HELM, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KATHLYNN J. JESKE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DARLENE R. JOHNSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 SUZANNE E. JORDAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 INGRID L. KOSAKOSKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JULIA W. MADSEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GRETCHEN L. MALASKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GAUDIOSA MALDONADO, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MARGARET B. OSLOCK, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KAY A. PRATHER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PATRICIA A. ROMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LOISLEE A. SCHWARTZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ANGELES J. SHIOLI, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CHERYL A. SMITH, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CYNTHIA A. SMITH, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DIANE R. SMITH, xxx-xx-xxxx
 FRANKIE G. SMITH, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RODNEY L. SMITH, II, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PATRICIA C. STRADLEIGH, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ALBERT M. SWANEGAN, II, xxx-xx-xxxx
 IRENE M. TALMADGE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ADELLA M. THOMPSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 WILSON PATRICIA A. TILLEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DIANA M. TRITCHLER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JANE L. VALENTINE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DIANE F. WARNER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ANGELA L. WATWOOD, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PAMELA J. WHITE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 SANDRA D. WIGGIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CALVIN W. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JULIA K. YAWN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 SHARON K. ZIMPER, xxx-xx-xxxx

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

KENNETH A. ANSELL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN S. BEHRENS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RAMON L. BENEDETTO, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JIMMY C. BROWN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 STEPHEN P. DEWOODY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DOUGLAS M. DREIFUS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 THOMAS J. ESLICK, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PHILIP L. FORD, xxx-xx-xxxx
 SCOTT H. GARNER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GREGORY P. HART, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LAWRENCE G. JAMES, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CLAUDE E. KEELING, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KENNETH J. KUROWSKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN A. LAMPTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CLIFFORD M. LOPEZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ALFRED LOPEZ, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 WILLIAM A. MCHAIL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 TIMOTHY M. MORGAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CARL L. NEWELL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 WILLIAM F. O'BRIEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CURTIS W. PEARSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ALAN T. PEASE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ANN M. PEASE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 THOMAS A. PETERS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CHRISTOPHER J. POOL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES D. REAY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ARVIN M. RHODES, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PHILIP J. ROWEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 THOMAS A. RUPP, xxx-xx-xxxx
 WILLIAM T. SANDERS, II, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD F. SCOTT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 THOMAS D. SKALOMENOS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 EDWARD P. SYRON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JERRY L. WAGGONER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD F. WELTZIN, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 THOMAS J. WHITE, xxx-xx-xxxx

BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

MICHAEL L. BINION, xxx-xx-xxxx
 EDWARD C. BISHOP, xxx-xx-xxxx
 FRANCISCO BONILLALINERO, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KENNETH L. BRIER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CHRISTOPHER C. BROWN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LEE C. BUCH, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL H. CALDWELL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KEITH D. CHANDLER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LAWRENCE G. CONWELL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 HAROLD DAVIS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES PATRICK DIXON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 EDMUND L. DUGENSKY, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN H. ELMORE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KENNETH A. ENGBRETSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 SCOTT M. EYESTONE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN W. FANTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DONALD R. FLANAGAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN G. GRAHAM, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LEE A. GUSTAFSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD K. HARRIS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RONALD E. HERGENRADER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ALAN J. HESS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JEFFREY R. HILL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RONALD C. HILL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DAVID HUNTER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN JOYCE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ELAINE F. LAUB, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KENNY D. LOCKE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PETER A. LURKER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOSEPH E. MARTIN, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 KENT M. MCLEAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JESSE D. S. MORGAN, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 GERALD F. MURRAY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN P. NELSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ERNEST H. OERTLI, III, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN E. PETERS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GARRETT D. POLHAMUS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD C. POSTLEWAITE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD L. PRICE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 STEVEN R. SEM, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CARL J. TULLIO, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CHARLES A. WATKINS, III, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RAYMOND D. WILKINS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 WILLIAM E. YORK, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DALE A. YOUNG, xxx-xx-xxxx

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 16, 1988:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

RONALD F. LEHMAN II, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.
 THE ABOVE NOMINATION WAS APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE NOMINEE'S COMMITMENT TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE ANY DULY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

THE JUDICIARY

WADE BRORBY, OF WYOMING, TO BE U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE 10TH CIRCUIT.