

"(i) applies to the Secretary in writing, for the award;

"(ii) permits a rigorous evaluation in accordance with subparagraphs (B) and (C) of the success of the institution's curriculum for total quality management and process manufacturing engineering; and

"(iii) meets such requirements and specifications as the Secretary, after receiving recommendations from the board of overseers, determines to be appropriate to achieve the purposes of this section.

"(B) In carrying out the provisions of clause (ii) of subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall develop evaluation criteria and procedures.

"(C) In applying the provisions of clause (iii) of subparagraph (A) with respect to any institution of higher education, the Secretary shall rely upon intensive evaluation by the board of overseers which shall—

"(i) review the information submitted by the institution of higher education, and through a site visit verify the achievements of—

"(I) the total quality management curriculum and process manufacturing engineering programs of such institution; and

"(II) such institution in practicing total quality management;

"(ii) encompass all aspects of the institution of higher education's total quality management and process manufacturing engineering program, as well as such institution's future goals for its total quality management and process manufacturing engineering curriculum; and

"(iii) include an analysis of whether the institution of higher education is practicing or applying total quality management to its relationships with industry and in its day-to-day administration of the institution.

"(2) CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Secretary may, under appropriate contractual arrangements, carry out the Secretary's responsibilities under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) through one or more broadbased nonprofit entities which are leaders in the field of quality improvement programs and which have a history of service to society.

"(3) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.—The board of overseers shall meet annually to review the work of the Secretary or the contractor and make such suggestions for the improvement of the award process as such board deems necessary. The board of overseers shall report the results of the award activities to the Secretary each fiscal year, along with its recommendations for improvement of the award process.

"(f) INFORMATION AND EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall ensure that each applicant for an award under this section receives the complete results of the evaluation of such institution conducted pursuant to subsection (e)(1)(ii) as well as detailed explanations of all suggestions for improvements. The Secretary shall also provide information about the awards and successful total quality management and process manufacturing engineering curriculum of the award-winning institutions of higher education to each applicant for an award under this section and other appropriate groups.

"(g) FUNDING.—The Secretary is authorized to seek and accept gifts and donations of property or services from public and private sources to carry out the award program assisted under this section.

"(h) REPORT.—The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the President and the Congress, within 3 years after the date of the enactment of this section, a report on the progress, findings, and conclusions of activities conducted pursuant to this section along with a recommendation for possible modifications thereof.

"(i) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of this section—

"(1) the term 'board of overseers' means the board of overseers established pursuant to section 17(d)(2)(B) of this Act for the year in which the determination is made;

"(2) the term 'manufacturing process technology' means engineering training which specializes in understanding and implementing a manufacturing process under which a high quality product is produced in a timely fashion, including simulative engineering and the skills necessary for rapid representative prototyping;

"(3) the term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Commerce; and

"(4) the term 'total quality management' means a management approach which includes—

"(A) systems thinking; and

"(B) statistical process control, theories of human behavior, leadership, and planning that is quality-driven, customer-oriented, and committed to teamwork.

"(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year to carry out this section."

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES COMMITMENT TO QUALITY AWARD ACT

"To live well, a nation must produce well. In recent years many observers have charged that American industry is not producing as well as it ought to produce, or as well as it used to produce, or as well as the industries of some other nations have learned to produce," according to a recent MIT study, *Made in America. Regaining the Productive Edge.*

In response to this quality crisis, Congress enacted the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Improvement Act which encourages American business to practice total quality management.

Firms that have implemented total quality management and have applied for the Baldrige award have become stronger competitors and more profitable.

Since the business leaders of tomorrow are being trained today, it is imperative that institutions of higher education offer a comprehensive curriculum on total quality management. In addition, it is important that universities encourage its best and brightest to pursue careers in process manufacturing.

The award to colleges and universities envisioned in this legislation is modeled after this prestigious, and highly motivational Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Improvement Award.

The legislation provides three annual awards to selected universities and colleges that excel in (1) teaching total quality management and process manufacturing engineering to its business and engineering students and (2) which practice TQM in their internal management and (3) which employ TQM in their business relationships with industry.

First place award is \$3 million; second place is \$2 million; third place is \$1 million.

Provides for specialized awards of up to \$500,000 to colleges and universities' engineering or business schools.

Proceeds of the award must be used to further enhance the total quality management or process manufacturing engineering curriculum at the institution of higher education.

Total quality management recognizes that every business, every function, every individual has an important role to play in satisfying customers and making defect-free products.

This colleges and universities award emphasizes the value that some businesses al-

ready have recognized of the importance of total quality management as a means to becoming stronger international competitors.

Total quality management is a system developed by Dr. W. Edwards Deming, an American statistician who was brought to Japan by General MacArthur in 1950.

Process manufacturing engineering is the field specializing in efficient, error free, product design and production. It deals with the process of manufacturing and focuses on the production line.

Procter & Gamble, Motorola, Xerox, IBM, American Express, and other companies with a dedication to total quality sponsor annual conferences that brings together the presidents, deans, and faculties of leading business and engineering schools. They meet with the best practitioners of quality management and customer satisfaction in American business.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S.J. Res. 281. Joint resolution designating the week of September 14 through September 20, 1992, as "National Small Independent Telephone Company Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL SMALL INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY WEEK

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am introducing today, along with my colleague from Iowa, Congressman FRED GRANDY, a commemorative resolution honoring America's small independent telephone companies by designating the week of September 14 through September 20, 1992, as "National Small Independent Telephone Company Week."

I invite all my Senate colleagues to cosponsor this resolution which provides well-deserved recognition and praise to the more than 1,300 small independent telephone companies providing basic local telephone service to nearly 10 million subscribers in 46 States.

Mr. President, for over 100 years, small independent telephone companies have been serving Americans. Most of these independents are either family owned businesses or subscriber-owned cooperatives. As such, they have proven to be a vital link in the progress and economic growth of small communities and rural areas throughout our Nation.

This may surprise some of my colleagues, but there are over 150 telephone companies in my State of Iowa. I know first hand through my close work with the people who own and operate these telephone companies just how critical their role has been, and I must add, will be, as we face the challenges of the future.

Technological advances in telecommunications have come at breakneck speed. Rural Americans have faced the dilemma of either getting on board, or being left in the dust. The people behind Iowa's independent telephone companies care about their communities and the future of their children. They have faced the many challenges of advancing technology, in addition to the unique obstacles of difficult terrain and sparse population, to provide

rural subscribers state-of-the-art telecommunications service.

Last year, the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), upon whose congressional board I serve, completed a study which I requested entitled "Rural America at the Crossroads: Networking for the Future." OTA made several suggestions to help policymakers assure that rural economic development is encouraged, not discouraged, by advances in telecommunications.

One portion of the OTA study made me very proud of the Iowans behind our independent telephone companies. OTA showcased the successful effort of 128 of Iowa's independent telephone companies to create what we call the Iowa Network Services as an example for other telephone companies to follow. By joining forces, the Iowa Network Services has been able to provide an independent fiber optic network as well as signaling system seven (SS7) which allows telephone company computers to communicate directly with each other.

In fact, the Iowa Networks Services initiative served as an example of one of OTA's primary recommendations, and that is for local telecommunications providers to band together in a Rural Area Network to leverage market power to gain access to advanced telecommunications services and technology.

The OTA study made us fully appreciate the tremendous foresight and leadership of the people behind Iowa's independent telephone companies.

Mr. President, my colleagues know that we have leaders throughout the Nation equally dedicated to bringing the best in telecommunications and rural economic development to their communities. As Senators, we need to recognize the efforts of these local leaders, and we need to make certain that our actions in Washington assist, and not deter, the hard work of these community leaders.

But we should also take time out to provide special recognition and offer a special thanks to the accomplishments and community contributions of the leaders of America's small independent telephone companies. That is why I am introducing, and inviting my colleagues to cosponsor, this resolution establishing "National Small Independent Telephone Company Week" and authorizing and requesting the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the week of September 14, 1992, with appropriate programs and activities.

Mr. President, I want to take a moment to extend my thanks as well, to the leadership of the Organization for the Protection and Advancement of Small Telephone Companies (OPASTCO), for its efforts in behalf of this resolution as well as for its broader efforts to increase the Nation's awareness of the vital importance of small independent telephone

companies. I want to also express a special thanks for the hard work of OPASTCO's president, Robert Halford of Iowa's Clear Lake Independent Telephone Co. His efforts and those of OPASTCO make our jobs of representing the grassroot communities in Congress a lot easier.

By Mr. BOREN (for himself, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. DeCONCINI, Mr. GLENK, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mr. WOFFORD, and Mr. COHEN):

S.J. Res. 282. Joint resolution to provide for the expeditious disclosure of records relevant to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

DISCLOSURE OF JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS

Mr. BOREN. Mr. President, today I introduce a Senate joint resolution entitled the "Assassination Materials Disclosure Act of 1992." The purpose of this legislation is to provide for a comprehensive process ultimately leading to the release of all materials held by the U.S. Government regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Congressman LOUIS STOKES, the distinguished former chairman of the House Assassinations Committee, is today introducing identical legislation in the House of Representatives.

We have, of course, had at least three substantial investigations into the Kennedy assassination: the first conducted by the Warren Commission appointed by President Johnson in the mid-1960's; the second, by the Church Committee in 1975 as part of its investigation of CIA assassination plots against foreign leaders; and finally, the third was the extensive investigation of the House Assassinations Committee in the late 1970's.

Each of these investigations, particularly the Warren Commission and House Assassinations Committee investigation, produced long, detailed public reports concerning the Kennedy assassination. Literally hundreds of books and articles have been written on the subject.

Yet still, almost 30 years later, the questions remain.

The recent release of the controversial film "JFK" has raised them anew, suggesting that answers may well lie in the assassination records and other materials that remain sealed by our Government. Even prior to the release of "JFK," in fact, there were diligent efforts made by researchers as well as concerned legislators to open these files for public review.

Mr. President, I do not know what all of these files contain. Specifically, I do not know whether they contain information that would change the findings of the previous investigations or not.

But it seems to me the time has come to open these files to the public and let them speak for themselves. Let

historians and journalists and the people read them, and draw the appropriate conclusions. As a general principle, the intelligence community should make available its records after the passage of a reasonable amount of time when current sources and methods would no longer be compromised. The American people have a right to assure themselves to the greatest degree possible of the accuracy of the historical record of our Government. The timely release of all documents of historic value and importance helps to assure that even the most secret programs of our government will be operated in accordance with basic American values. Current intelligence operations will be even more carefully conducted when it is recognized that they will be scrutinized by the public during the lifetime of many of those who administered the programs.

This is not to say, however, that these files can prudently be released without careful review. There are important governmental interests to take account of, as well as individual private interests at stake.

What this resolution proposes is a comprehensive, government-wide review of the Kennedy assassination records conducted under the auspices of an impartial, independent board.

It may be useful to state precisely what these records consist of. First, they would encompass all of the records of the FBI, the CIA, Secret Service, military intelligence, and other executive branch agencies which may pertain to the Kennedy assassination. They include the records of the Warren Commission and the Church committee. Finally, they would include records of the House Select Committee on Assassinations. Many of these records are now stored under seal at the National Archives, while many others remain in agency files.

While much material has previously been released by the Archives and as a result of Freedom of Information Act litigation, a great deal remains shielded from public view. Approximately 30 boxes of the internal files generated by the Warren Commission are still sealed. Experts estimate that a much greater volume of FBI and CIA files remain sealed. Many pages of documents that have been released have been so extensively redacted that their informational value is minimal. The extensive files of the House Assassinations Committee, some 848 boxes of materials on both Kennedy and King assassinations, currently are sealed until the year 2029.

To date, these records have been withheld from the public due to a variety of concerns: the fear of damaging foreign relations, the concern for disclosing the identities of confidential sources of informants, and the desire to protect the privacy of individuals. While these concerns may yet retain some validity in a very few isolated cases, it seems to me that with the

passage of time, there should remain very few objections to full disclosure. I believe it is time to review these records, not in terms of the old assumptions, but rather in light of the need for openness and to encourage confidence in the Government. We need to ensure ourselves of the facts, that there is not information lurking somewhere in the Government that would shed new light on what remains perhaps the most heinous and enigmatic crime of this century.

The joint resolution would make it much harder to justify the continued shielding of a document from public view. It would also create a process by which many records could be promptly released. Any arguments made for withholding any document or portions of it must be weighed against the strong public interest in disclosure. The resolution establishes this kind of balancing test with a strong presumption in favor of disclosure.

In addition, to address the problem of heavily redacted and therefore meaningless documents, the joint resolution borrows a page from the Classified Information Procedures Act, the law that covers the handling of secret information in criminal trials. Under that law, judges have discretion to permit introduction in evidence of summaries or substitutes in place of classified information. The joint resolution provides for creation of such summaries or substitutes, so that the public can learn essential facts about the Kennedy assassination from a document even where references to private matters or crucial national security secrets would render the document itself mostly unreleasable.

In all cases, the joint resolution requires that the presumption is in favor of release. All records will be released unless there is clear and convincing evidence that postponing release is essential to a vital interest.

Now let me briefly explain the process established by the joint resolution for applying these disclosure standards.

The joint resolution creates a five-member panel called the Assassination Material Review Board. The members of this Review Board would be distinguished private citizens outside of government who have had no prior involvement with previous inquiries into the Kennedy assassination. This Review Board, aided by an executive director and staff, would play the central role in the release of the assassination materials. The Board would be required to complete its work within 2 years of its first meeting, although it is certainly expected that it could be completed much more quickly. The point is to proceed expeditiously, while still doing a careful job.

We faced a difficult choice in deciding who should appoint the Review Board. Given the unique circumstances involved, allowing the President or Congress to appoint the Board did not seem appropriate. We settled

instead on the special three-judge Federal court division that appoints independent counsels for criminal investigations. Some may contend that this choice raises constitutional problems, despite the decision of the Supreme Court in *Morrison v. Olson*, 487 U.S. 654 (1988), which upheld the power of that division to appoint independent counsels. Some may feel that a judicial panel is ill-suited to make appointments for this task. The judges themselves, who have small staffs and other concerns, might well prefer to avoid this assignment. Still, we have found no better solution.

Under the joint resolution, the first step would be to make available to the Executive Director appointed by the Review Board all Government assassination materials. Where the Executive Director suspects that the agencies have failed to submit some of the relevant records, he or she has authority to question the agencies and to use the subpoena power of the Review Board to obtain these records.

The Executive Director, assisted by employees of Review Board and, if deemed necessary, detailed from elsewhere in the Government, would undertake the initial screening of these records. If the Executive Director concluded that a particular record was appropriate for release, the record would automatically be released, unless the record implicated personal privacy or the executive agency or congressional committee with responsibility for that record filed an appeal with the Review Board.

If the Executive Director determined that a particular record was not appropriate for release under present circumstances or that the record implicated personal privacy concerns, he or she would automatically be required to refer that decision to the Review Board.

The Executive Director would also be permitted to refer particularly difficult decisions, or decisions requiring further investigation, to the Review Board.

In deciding on appeals and referrals from the Executive Director, the Review Board would have authority to conduct hearings and subpoena records and witnesses.

The Review Board would have final say as to the release or nonrelease of all materials, except that in the case of executive branch materials, the President would have the authority to supersede the board's determination and postpone release. But each time the President did so, he would be required to explain his reasons, both in a notice to the public and to the Congress. Decisions by the Review Board itself to postpone release of records would also have to be explained to the public and Congress.

Finally, under the joint resolution, no item would remain permanently sealed. The Review Board, before finishing its work, would designate to every item still withheld, a specified

time or a specified occurrence, following which the item could be released. The files would then be transferred to the archives, where the Archivist would have a continuing duty to reconsider them for release under the standards set by the joint resolution.

Materials released by the Archivist or the Review Board would be available in the Archives for public review and copying.

Our joint resolution also makes clear that an executive branch agency or congressional committee retains its existing powers under the law to release a particular record even if the joint resolution does not require it to do so, and that the members of the public can continue to use the Freedom of Information Act to request from the agencies documents related to the assassination.

Mr. President, this resolution may appear complicated, but the matter of disclosure is itself complicated. It cannot be accomplished arbitrarily or summarily. The process established by the resolution, in my view, is logical and takes account of all the interests and equities in the disclosure of these documents. In the end, I think it will result in all of the pertinent information pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy being made public in an orderly way, and, in doing so, will help restore confidence among the public in our Government.

I know of no reason why this should not be done, and done now. I have talked with a variety of people both inside and outside the Government about this resolution, and I have yet to hear anyone object to such a review. Judge William Webster, the only person to have served as both Director of the FBI and Director of Central Intelligence, has publicly stated that he knows of no national security reason for keeping the JFK assassination materials secret. Robert Gates, the present Director of Central Intelligence, has pledged his cooperation with any such review that may be undertaken. The Dallas City Council recently made public the assassination materials gathered by the Dallas Police Department. The files of the Federal Government must be opened as well to complete the picture.

It is my hope that the Senate and House will expeditiously consider this resolution, and send it to the President. The work of the Review Board must begin. We have waited long enough. The time is ripe.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S.J. Res. 28<sup>o</sup>

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Joint Resolution may be cited as the "Assassination Materials Disclosure Act of 1992".

## SEC. 2. FINDINGS, DECLARATIONS, AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.—The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) the legitimacy of any government in a free society depends on the consent of the people;

(2) the ability of a government in a free society to obtain the consent of the people is undermined to the degree that the people do not trust their government;

(3) the disclosure of records in the possession of the Government relevant to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy will contribute to the trust of the people in their government;

(4) the disclosure of records in the possession of the Government relevant to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy should proceed as expeditiously as practicable; and

(5) all records in the possession of the Government relevant to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy should be released to the public at the earliest opportunity, except where clear and convincing justification exists for postponing the disclosure of such records to a specified time or following a specified occurrence in the future.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Joint Resolution is to secure the expeditious disclosure of records relevant to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy as soon as practicable consistent with the public interest.

## SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In This Joint Resolution:

(1) "Archivist" means the Archivist of the United States.

(2) "Assassination material" means a record that relates in any manner or degree to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, that was created or obtained by the House Committee, the Senate Committee, the Warren Commission, or an executive agency or any other entity within the Executive branch of the Government, and that is in the custody of the House of Representatives, the Senate, the National Archives, or any other Executive agency, but does not include (A) material to the extent that it pertains to personnel matters or other administrative affairs of a congressional committee, the Warren Commission, or any entity within the Executive branch of the Government; or (B) the autopsy materials donated by the Kennedy family to the National Archives pursuant to a deed of gift regulating access to those materials, which are addressed in subsection 10(b) of this Joint Resolution.

(3) "Committee" means the House Committee or Senate Committee.

(4) "Executive agency" means an Executive agency as defined in subsection 552(f) of title 5, United States Code.

(5) "House Committee" means the Select Committee on Assassinations of the House of Representatives and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives acting under this Joint Resolution with respect to assassination materials in the custody of the House of Representatives.

(6) "National Archives" means the National Archives and Records Administration.

(7) "Originating body" means the Executive agency, commission, or congressional committee that created the particular record or obtained the particular record from a source other than another entity of the Government, or the custodian of records of that agency, commission, or com-

mittee for purposes of this Joint Resolution. For purposes of this Joint Resolution, (A) the custodian of records of the Select Committee on Assassinations of the House of Representatives is the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; (B) the custodian of records of the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence of the Senate is the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and (C) the custodian of records of the Warren Commission is the Archivist of the United States.

(8) "Record" includes a book, paper, map, photograph, machine readable material, computerized, digitized, or electronic information, regardless of the medium on which it is stored, or other documentary material, regardless of its physical form or characteristics.

(9) "Review Board" means the Assassination material Review Board established under section 5.

(10) "Senate Committee" means the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence of the Senate and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate acting under this Joint Resolution with respect to assassination materials in the custody of the Senate.

(11) "Warren Commission" means the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

## SEC. 4. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF MATERIALS BY CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except for assassination material or particular information in assassination material the disclosure of which is postponed under section 3, all assassination materials shall be transferred to the National Archives and made available for inspection and copying by the general public as soon as practicable.

(b) FEES FOR COPYING.—The Archivist shall charge fees for copying and grant waivers of such fees pursuant to the standards established by section 552 of Title 5, United States Code.

(c) PRINTING AND DISSEMINATION OF ASSASSINATION MATERIALS.—(1) The Archivist may provide copies of assassination materials of broad public interest to the Government Printing Office, which shall print copies for sale to the public.

(2) Assassination materials printed by the Government Printing Office pursuant to this subsection shall be placed in libraries throughout the United States that are Government depositories in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 19 of Title 44, United States Code.

## SEC. 5. ASSASSINATION MATERIALS REVIEW BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established as an independent agency a board to be known as the Assassination Materials Review Board.

(b) APPOINTMENT.—(1) The division of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit established under section 49 of title 28, United States Code, shall, within 90 calendar days of the date of enactment of this Joint Resolution, appoint, without regard to political affiliation, 5 distinguished and impartial private citizens, none of whom are presently employees of any branch of the Government and none of whom shall have had any previous involvement with any investigation or inquiry relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, to serve as members of the Review Board.

(2) A vacancy on the Review Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made under paragraph (1).

(3) The members of the Review Board shall be deemed to be inferior officers of the United States within the meaning of section 2 of article II of the Constitution.

(c) CHAIR.—The members of the Review Board shall elect 1 of its members as chair at its initial meeting.

(d) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—(1) A member of the Review Board shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Review Board.

(2) A member of the Review Board shall be allowed reasonable travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the member's home or regular place of business in the performance of services for the Review Board.

(e) STAFF.—(1) The Review Board may, without regard to the civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an Executive Director and such other additional personnel as are necessary to enable the Review Board to perform its duties. The individual appointed Executive Director shall be a person of integrity and impartiality who is not a present employee of any branch of the Government and has had no previous involvement with any investigation or inquiry relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

(2) The Review Board may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of that title.

(3) At the request of the Executive Director, Executive agencies, including the National Archives and other originating bodies within the Executive Branch, shall detail to the Review Board such employees as may be necessary and appropriate to carry out the review required by this Joint Resolution. Any employee detailed to the Review Board for this purpose shall be without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(4) The Review Board may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals that do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of that title.

(f) INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LAWS.—The following laws shall not apply to the Review Board:

(1) Subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) Chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) Section 3105 and 3344 of title 5, United States Code.

(g) DUTIES.—The Review Board shall consider and render decisions on referrals by the Executive Director and appeals as provided in section 7 for a determination—

(1) whether a record constitutes assassination material subject to this Joint Resolution; and

(2) whether a record or particular information in a record qualifies for postpone-

ment of disclosure under this Joint Resolution.

(h) **REMOVAL.**—(1) A member of the Review Board may be removed from office, other than by impeachment and conviction, only by the action of the President or the Attorney General acting on behalf of the President, and only for inefficiency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, physical disability, mental incapacity, or any other condition that substantially impairs the performance of the member's duties.

(2)(A) If a member of the Review Board is removed from office, the Attorney General shall promptly submit to the division of the court that appointed the members of the Review Board, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report specifying the facts found and the ultimate grounds for the removal.

(B) The division of the court, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives shall make available to the public a report submitted under subparagraph (A), except that the division of the court or either judiciary committee may, if necessary to protect the rights of a person named in the report or to prevent undue interference with any pending prosecution, postpone or refrain from publishing any or all of the report.

(3)(A) A member of the Review Board removed from office may obtain judicial review of the removal in a civil action commenced in the United States District Court, for the District of Columbia.

(B) A member of the division of the court that appointed the members of the Review Board may not hear or determine a civil action or an appeal of a decision in a civil action brought under subparagraph (A).

(C) The member may be reinstated or granted other appropriate relief by order of the court.

(i) **OVERSIGHT.**—(1) The appropriate committee of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate shall have continuing oversight jurisdiction with respect to the official conduct of the Review Board, to include access to any records held or created by the Review Board, and the Review Board shall have the duty to cooperate with the exercise of such oversight jurisdiction.

(2) The Review Board shall submit to the Congress such statements or reports on the activities of the Review Board as the Review Board considers to be appropriate in addition to the notifications required by subsection 8(g).

(j) **SUPPORT SERVICES.**—The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall provide administrative services for the Review Board on a reimbursable basis. The Archivist shall provide support services for the Review Board to include, as necessary, office space, clerical support, and personnel support, on a reimbursable basis.

(k) **INTERPRETIVE REGULATIONS.**—The Review Board may issue interpretive regulations.

(l) **TERMINATION.**—(1) The Review Board and the terms of its members shall terminate within two years of the date upon which the Board is formally constituted pursuant to this Joint Resolution and begins operations. Provided that, if the Review Board has not completed its work pursuant to this Joint Resolution within such two-year period, it may, by majority vote, extend its term for an additional one-year period for such purpose. Any additional extension of the Review Board and the terms of its members shall be authorized by the Congress.

(2) At least 30 calendar days prior to the completion of its work, the Review Board shall provide written notice to the President and the Congress of its intention to terminate its operations at a specified date.

#### SEC. 6. GROUNDS FOR POSTPONEMENT OF DISCLOSURE.

Disclosure to the general public of assassination material or particular information in assassination material may be postponed if its release would—

- (1) reveal—
  - (A) an intelligence agent;
  - (B) an intelligence source or method which is currently utilized, or reasonably expected to be utilized, by the United States Government; or
  - (C) any other matter currently relating to the military defense, intelligence operations or conduct of foreign relations of the United States;

and the threat to the military defense, intelligence operations or conduct of foreign relations of the United States posed by its disclosure is of such gravity that it outweighs any public interest in its disclosure.

(2) constitute an invasion of privacy of a living person, whether that person is identified in the material or not, and that invasion of privacy is so substantial that it outweighs any public interest in its disclosure;

(3) constitute a substantial and unjustified violation of an understanding of confidentiality between a Government agent and a witness or a foreign government; or

(4) disclose a security or protective procedure currently utilized, or reasonably expected to be utilized, by the Secret Service or other Government agency responsible for protecting Government officials, and that disclosure is so harmful that it outweighs any public interest in its disclosure.

#### SEC. 7. REVIEW OF MATERIALS BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

(a) **RELEASE OF ALL ASSASSINATION MATERIALS TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.**—Each Executive agency, including the National Archives, shall make available to the Executive Director all assassination materials, as defined in section 3, in its possession, including but not limited to, in the case of the National Archives, the records of the Warren Commission, the House Committee, and the Senate Committee. Where the agency is uncertain if a record is assassination material, it shall make that record available to the Executive Director. The Executive Director shall have the authority and responsibility, where circumstances warrant, to inquire of any Executive agency as to the existence of further records that may be assassination materials beyond those made available by that agency, to obtain access to such records, and to recommend that the Review Board subpoena such records in the event of denial of such access.

(b) **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RESPONSIBILITY.**—The Executive Director shall have responsibility for reviewing all records that are made available by Executive agencies, including the National Archives, pursuant to subsection 7 (a).

(c) **CONSULTATION BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.**—The Executive Director may consult with the originating body for advice and information in reaching a decision with respect to the disclosure or nondisclosure of assassination materials.

(d) **PRESUMPTION FOR RELEASE.**—In the absence of clear and convincing evidence that an assassination material or particular information within an assassination material falls within the exemptions established in section 6 of this Joint Resolution, the Executive Director shall direct that the assassination material or particular information be released pursuant to subsection 7(e)(1).

(e) **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DECISION.**—After review of each record, the Executive Director shall, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Joint Resolution, either—

(1) notify the originating body or bodies that the record is assassination material that is appropriate for release in its entirety pursuant to the standards established in this Joint Resolution. In such event, the Executive Director shall transmit the record to the Archivist and the Archivist shall make the record available for inspection and appropriate copying by the public, unless within 30 calendar days of notification an originating body files a notice of appeal with the Review Board; *Provided*, That any record that, in the judgment of the Executive Director, arguably falls within subsection 6(2), shall automatically be referred to the Review Board pursuant to subsection 7(e)(2)(D); or

(2) refer the record to the Review Board, accompanied by a written determination, indicating one of the following:

(A) that, in the Executive Director's judgment, the record is not assassination material;

(B) that, in the Executive Director's judgment, the record is assassination material that qualifies for postponement of disclosure under Section 6 or contains particular information that qualifies for postponement of disclosure under Section 6;

(C) that full Review Board investigation and/or review Board judgment appears appropriate for a determination as to whether the record or particular information in the record qualifies for postponement of disclosure under Sec. 6 and thus that this determination shall be vested in the Review Board rather than the Executive Director; or

(D) that, in the Executive Director's judgment, the record arguably falls within subsection 6(2) and thus that the determination as to whether the record qualifies for postponement of disclosure shall be vested in the Review Board rather than the Executive Director.

#### SEC. 8. DETERMINATIONS BY THE REVIEW BOARD.

(a) **APPEAL AND REFERRALS.**—The Review Board shall review and apply the standards for release set forth in this Joint Resolution to—

(1) all records that are the subject of appeals pursuant to Sec. 7(e)(1); and

(2) all records referred to the Review Board by the Executive Director pursuant to Sec. 7(e)(2).

(b) **PRESUMPTION FOR RELEASE.**—In the absence of clear and convincing evidence that an assassination material or particular information within an assassination material falls within the exemptions established in section 6 of this Joint Resolution, the Board shall direct that the assassination material or particular information be released pursuant to subsection 8(h).

(c) **POWERS.**—The Review Board shall have authority to hold hearings, administer oaths, and subpoena witnesses and documents, and its subpoenas may be enforced in any appropriate Federal court by the Department of Justice acting pursuant to a lawful request of the Review Board.

(d) **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS.**—The Review Board shall have the authority and responsibility, where circumstances warrant, to inquire of any Executive agency as to the existence of further records that may be assassination materials beyond those made available by that agency, to obtain access to such records, and to use its subpoena power in sport of this authority.

(e) **WITNESS IMMUNITY.**—The Review Board shall be considered an agency of the

United States for purposes of section 6001 of title 18, United States Code.

(f) **REVIEW BOARD DETERMINATION.**—After review of each record, the Review Board shall determine whether such record is assassination material, and, if so, whether such assassination material, or particular information in the assassination material, qualifies for postponement of disclosure pursuant to section 6. Any reasonably segregable particular information in an assassination material shall be considered for release after deletion of information in that assassination material that qualifies for postponement of disclosure. Where an entire assassination material qualifies for postponement of disclosure pursuant to section 6, the Board may, after consultation with the originating body and if consistent with and to the extent consistent with section 6, create and prepare for release a summary of the assassination material in order to provide for the fullest disclosure feasible. Where particular information in an assassination material qualifies for postponement of disclosure pursuant to section 6, the Board may, after consultation with the originating body and if consistent with and to the extent consistent with section 6, create and prepare for release appropriate substitutions for that information in order to provide for the fullest disclosure feasible.

(g) **DECISIONS TO POSTPONE.**—Where the Board determines that a record is not assassination material, or that a record, or particular information in the record, qualifies for postponement of disclosure pursuant to section 6, the Board shall transmit to the originating body written notice of such determination, together with a copy of the record at issue, and, if the originating body is an Executive agency, a copy of such notice and of the record shall be transmitted to the appropriate committee of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate. Such notice shall contain a statement of the reason or reasons for the Board's decision. Any decision of the Board that a record is not assassination material, or that disclosure of a record or particular information in a record should be postponed pursuant to section 6, shall not be subject to judicial review.

(h) **DECISIONS TO RELEASE.**

(1) **NON-EXECUTIVE AGENCY MATERIAL.**—In the case of records for which the originating body is the Warren Commission, the House Committee, or the Senate Committee, where the Review Board determines that a record is assassination material, and that a record, particular information in a record, a summary of a record, or a substitution for particular information in a record is appropriate for release pursuant to this Joint Resolution, the Review Board shall transmit the record, particular information, summary, or substitution to the Archivist, and the Archivist shall make such record, particular information, summary, or substitution available for inspection and copying by the public. The Review Board's decision to release shall not be subject to review by the President or any other entity of the Government and shall not be subject to judicial review.

(2) **EXECUTIVE AGENCY MATERIAL.**—In the case of records for which the originating body is an Executive agency, excluding the Warren Commission, where the Review Board determines that a record, particular information in a record, a summary of a record, or a substitution for particular information in a record is appropriate for release pursuant to this Joint Resolution, the Review Board shall transmit to the originating body written notice of its determination. In such event, the Review Board shall trans-

mit the record, particular information, summary, or substitute to the Archivist, and the Archivist shall make such material available for inspection and appropriate copying by the public, unless, within 60 calendar days of the date on which the Board has notified the originating body, the President has certified to the Review Board and the Archivist that the material qualifies for postponement of disclosure pursuant to section 6, in which case release of the material shall be postponed, and this decision shall not be subject to judicial review. The President shall not delegate this authority to any other official or entity.

(i) **PRESIDENTIAL NOTICE TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—Whenever the President makes a certification pursuant to subsection 8(h)(2), the President shall submit to the appropriate committee of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a written statement setting forth the reason or reasons for superseding the Board's determination and a complete copy of the material at issue.

(j) **BOARD NOTICE TO PUBLIC.**—Every 60 calendar days, beginning 60 calendar days after the date on which the Review Board first postpones release of any assassination material pursuant to section 8(g), the Board shall make available for public inspection and copying a notice of all such postponements determined over the 60-day period, including a description of the size and nature of each assassination material concerned and the ground or grounds for postponement.

(k) **PRESIDENTIAL NOTICE TO PUBLIC.**—In any case in which a determination of the Board to release assassination material is superseded by the President pursuant to this subsection, the President shall within 10 calendar days publish in the Federal Register notice of such action, including a description of the size and nature of the assassination material concerned and the ground or grounds for postponement.

(l) **IMMUNITY FROM SUIT.**—No person shall have a cause of action against members, employees or detailees of the Review Board arising out of any action or failure to act with regard to assassination material under this Joint Resolution.

(m) **RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.**—That portion of subsection 8(h)(1) that permits the Review Board to release materials for which the originating body is the House Committee or the Senate Committee without the concurrence or approval of any congressional body is enacted by the Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, and such procedures supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with the full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedures of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as any other rule of that House.

**SEC. 9.—MARKING AND REVIEW OF MATERIALS THE DISCLOSURE OF WHICH IS POSTPONED.**

(a) **MARKING.**—With respect to each assassination material or particular information in assassination material the disclosure of which is postponed pursuant to section 8, or for which only substitutions or summaries have been released to the public pursuant to subsection 8(h), the Review Board shall append to the material (1) all records of proceedings conducted pursuant to this Joint Resolution and relating to the material and (2) a statement of the Review Board designating, based on a review of the pro-

ceedings and in conformity with the decisions reflected therein, a specified time at which or a specified occurrence following which the material may appropriately be re-considered for release pursuant to the standards established in this Joint Resolution. The Review Board shall then transfer the material and appendices to the Archivist for placement in the Archives under seal.

(b) **REVIEW.**—The sealed assassination materials transferred by the Review Board pursuant to this section shall remain subject to the standards for release established by this Joint Resolution. It shall be the continuing duty of the Archivist to review the sealed assassination materials and the documents appended thereto pursuant to this section and to resubmit assassination materials to the Review Board, if it is still in existence, or to the originating body, if the Review Board has been abolished, whenever it appears to the Archivist that review may be appropriate.

**SEC. 10 DISCLOSURE OF OTHER MATERIALS AND ADDITIONAL STUDY.**

(a) **MATERIALS UNDER SEAL OF COURT.**—(1) The Review Board may request the Department of Justice to petition, or through its own counsel petition, any court in the United States or abroad to release any information relevant to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy that is held under seal of the court.

(2)(A) The Review Board may request the Attorney General to petition, or through its own counsel petition, any court in the United States to release any information relevant to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy that is held under the injunction of secrecy of a grand jury.

(B) A request for disclosure of assassination materials under this Joint Resolution shall be deemed to constitute a showing of particularized need under Rule 6 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(b) **AUTOPSY MATERIALS.**—The Review Board shall, pursuant to the terms of the applicable deed of gift, seek access to the autopsy photographs and x-rays donated to the National Archives by the Kennedy family under the deed of gift. The Review Board shall, as soon as practicable, submit to the appropriate committee of the House and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report on the status of these materials and on access to these materials by individuals consistent with the deed of gift.

(c) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) The Attorney General should assist the Review Board in good faith to unseal any records that the Review Board determines to be relevant and held under seal by a court or under the injunction of secrecy of a grand jury;

(2) The Secretary of State should contact the Government of the Republic of Russia and seek the disclosure of all records of the government of the former Soviet Union, including the records of the Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti (KGB) and the Glavnoye Razvedyvatelnoye Upravleniye (GRU), relevant to the assassination of President Kennedy, and contact any other foreign government that may hold information relevant to the assassination of President Kennedy and seek disclosure of such information; and

(3) all Executive agencies should cooperate in full with the Review Board to seek the disclosure of all information relevant to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy consistent with the public interest.

## SEC. 11. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) PRECEDENCE OVER OTHER LAW.—(1) Where this Joint Resolution requires release of a record, it shall take precedence over any other law, judicial decision construing such law, or common law doctrine that would otherwise prohibit such release.

(b) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.—Nothing in this Joint Resolution shall be construed to eliminate or limit any right to file requests with any Executive agency other than the Review Board or seek judicial review of the decisions of such agencies pursuant to section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) EXISTING AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this Joint Resolution revokes or limits the existing authority of the President, any Executive agency, the Senate, or the House of Representatives, or any other entity of the Government to release records in its possession.

## SEC. 12. TERMINATION OF EFFECT OF JOINT RESOLUTION.

The provisions of this Joint Resolution which pertain to the appointment and operation of the Review Board shall cease to be effective when the Review Board and the terms of its members have terminated pursuant to subsection 5(1). The remaining provisions of this Joint Resolution shall continue in effect until such time as the Archivist certifies to the President and the Congress that all assassination materials have been made available to the public in accordance with this Joint Resolution.

## SEC. 13. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Joint Resolution, to remain available until expended.

(b) INTERIM FUNDING.—Until such time as funds are appropriated pursuant to subsection (a), the President may use such sums as are available for discretionary use to carry out this Joint Resolution.

## SEC. 14. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Joint Resolution or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Joint Resolution and the application of that provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances shall not be affected by the invalidation.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, this joint resolution, which has been prepared in collaboration with Congressman LOUIS STOKES, who served as chairman of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, and Senator DAVID L. BOREN, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, will serve to expedite disclosure of materials relevant to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The Warren Commission published an extensive report of 888 pages on the assassination together with 26 volumes, containing 17,816 pages of testimony, evidence, and exhibits. At one point in the Commission's work, there was a question as to whether to publish the 26 volumes because of the expense involved and the decision was made to publish all of them.

To the best of my knowledge, all of the relevant materials on the work which I did as Assistant Counsel covering the trajectory of the bullets and wounds of President Kennedy and Governor Connally have been made public with the exception of the pho-

tographs and x rays of President Kennedy.

While the work of the Commission was in progress, I urged that the photographs and x rays be examined by the Commission, but they were not made available to the Commission and staff because of concern they would become public.

This resolution will facilitate the maximum appropriate disclosure of any additional materials which may have been withheld by the FBI, CIA, Secret Service, or any other Federal agency.

The House committee decided to withhold certain materials for 50 years following the publication of its report in 1979, or until the year 2029. This will facilitate the maximum appropriate disclosure of any of these materials which may have been withheld by the House committee.

There probably never has been an event in history which has been more thoroughly investigated or more extensively written about than the assassination of President Kennedy in the intervening 28 years. When I have been asked about the assassination of President Kennedy, I have found relatively few people have read the Warren Commission's report which documents the solid evidentiary basis for the single bullet theory. Many independent studies, including the House committee, have confirmed the single bullet theory. The House committee reached a different conclusion on the conspiracy issue which was based on acoustical studies which I believe were flawed.

In my judgment, Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone. It is, of course, impossible to prove a negative—that there was no conspiracy. The Warren Commission examined all the available data and found no evidence of a conspiracy. In my opinion, no credible evidence has since been found to support a finding of a conspiracy. Had there been such evidence, it would have come to light long ago considering the scrutiny given to the assassination and the impossibility/improbability of keeping such information secret.

When Chief Justice Warren first addressed the staff of the Commission, he emphasized that the truth was our only client. When the Commission's report was released in 1964, I believed that the Commission had done a good job and had reached sound conclusions and I adhere to that view today. If there is any evidence which contradicts those conclusions, I am confident that all the men and women who were associated with the Commission would want those facts disclosed. This resolution should bolster public confidence on our efforts to achieve full or at least maximum disclosure to let the chips fall where they may.

## ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 21

At the request of Mr. CRANSTON, the name of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 21, a bill to provide for the protection of the public lands in the California desert.

S. 267

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 267, a bill to prohibit a State from imposing an income tax on the pension or retirement income of individuals who are not residents or domiciliaries of that State.

S. 972

At the request of Mr. WOFFORD, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 972, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to add a new title under such Act to provide assistance to States in providing services to support informal caregivers of individuals with functional limitations.

S. 1156

At the request of Mr. PACKWOOD, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1156, a bill to provide for the protection and management of certain areas on public domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management and lands withdrawn from the public domain managed by the Forest Service in the States of California, Oregon, and Washington; to ensure proper conservation of the natural resources of such lands, including enhancement of habitat; to provide assistance to communities and individuals affected by management decisions on such lands; to facilitate the implementation of land management plans for such public domain lands and Federal lands elsewhere; and for other purposes.

S. 1257

At the request of Mr. BOREN, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1257, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of certain real estate activities under the limitations on losses from passive activities.

S. 1522

At the request of Mr. BOREN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1522, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment by cooperatives of gains or losses from sale of certain assets.

S. 1874

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1874, a bill to establish a Federal Facilities Energy Efficiency Bank to improve energy efficiency in federally owned and leased facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1902

At the request of Mr. ADAMS, the names of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. PACKWOOD] were added as cosponsors of S. 1902, a bill to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to require certain review and recommendations concerning applications for assistance to perform research and to permit certain research concerning the transplantation of human fetal tissue for therapeutic purposes, and for other purposes.

S. 2064

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2064, a bill to impose a 1-year moratorium on the performance of nuclear weapons tests by the United States unless the Soviet Union conducts a nuclear weapons test during that period.

S. 2201

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2201, a bill to authorize the admission to the United States of certain scientists of the Commonwealth of Independent States as employment-based immigrants under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes.

S. 2204

At the request of Mr. DURENBERGER, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2204, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to repeal the provisions relating to penalties with respect to grants to States for safety belt and motorcycle helmet traffic safety programs.

S. 2348

At the request of Mr. MACK, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] and the Senator from California [Mr. SEMOUR] were added as cosponsors of S. 2348, a bill to reduce the growing costs imposed on State and local governments by unfunded Federal mandates.

S. 2349

At the request of Mr. MACK, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] and the Senator from California [Mr. SEMOUR] were added as cosponsors of S. 2349, a bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to minimize the impact on State and local governments of unexpected provisions of legislation proposing the imposition of large unfunded costs on such governments.

S. 2372

At the request of Mr. CRANSTON, the name of the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2372, a bill to amend 1718 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that the compensation of veterans under certain rehabilitative services programs in State homes not be considered to be compensation for the purposes of calculating the pensions of such veterans.

S. 2384

At the request of Mr. COATS, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2384, a bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to require the owner or operator of a solid waste disposal facility to obtain authorization from the affected local government before accepting waste generated outside of the State, and for other purposes.

S. 2387

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Washington [Mr. ADAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2387, a bill to make appropriations to begin a phase-in toward full funding of the special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children [WIC] and of Head Start programs, to expand the Job Corps program, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 35

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 35, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to contributions and expenditures intended to affect Congressional and Presidential elections.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 168

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from California [Mr. CRANSTON] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 168, a joint resolution designating the week of October 8 through 12, 1991, as "National Customer Service Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 231

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 231, a joint resolution to designate the month of May 1992, as "National Foster Care Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 248

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 248, a joint resolution designating August 7, 1992, as "Battle of Guadalcanal Remembrance Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 252

At the request of Mr. DIXON, the names of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 252, a joint resolution designating the week of April 19-25, 1992, as "National Credit Education Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 262

At the request of Mr. KASTEN, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 262, a

joint resolution designating July 4, 1992, as "Buy American Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 265

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEDERMAN], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 265, a joint resolution designating the week of April 26-May 2, 1992, as "National Crime Victims' Rights Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 279

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEDERMAN], and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 279, a joint resolution designating April 14, 1992, as "Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 57

At the request of Mr. BOREN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEDERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 57, a concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress.

At the request of Mr. ROTH, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 57, supra.

SENATE RESOLUTION 166

At the request of Mr. COATS, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 166, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that, in light of current economic conditions, the Federal excise taxes on gasoline and diesel fuel should not be increased.

SENATE RESOLUTION 270

At the request of Mr. DeCONCINI, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. WOFFORD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 270, a resolution concerning the conflict of Nagorno-Karabakh in the territory of Azerbaijan.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

## RESOLUTION TRUST CORPORATION FUNDING ACT OF 1992

KERRY (AND GRAHAM)  
AMENDMENT NO. 1742

Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 2482) to provide funding for the Resolution Trust Corporation, and for other purposes, as follows: