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White House Conference on Library and Information Services: Final Passage (1988): Report 03

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December 15, 1987

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE S 18151

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

LIBRARY CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Order No. 309, Senate Joint Resolution 26.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 26) to authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not later than 1989, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, and the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the resolving clause and insert new language.

S. J. Res. 26

Whereas access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government;

Whereas the preservation and dissemination of information and ideas are the primary purpose and function of the library and information services;

Whereas the economic vitality of the United States in a global economy and the productivity of the work force of the Nation rest on access to information in the postindustrial information age;

Whereas the White House Conference on Library and Information Services of 1979 emphasized the process in which a broadly representative group of citizens made recommendations that have improved the library and information services of the Nation, and the important role that the Nation's libraries and information services play in a variety of settings in the United States and abroad;

Whereas library and information service is essential to a learning society;

Whereas social, demographic, and economic shifts of the past decade have intensified the rate of change and require that Americans of all age groups develop and sustain literacy and other lifelong learning habits;

Whereas expanding technological developments offer unprecedented opportunities for application to teaching and learning and for citizens to seek access to library and information services;

Whereas the growth and augmentation of the Nation's library and information services are essential to all Americans, without regard to race, ethnic background, or geographic location, and in order to have reasonable access to adequate information and lifelong learning;

Whereas the future of our society depends on developing the learning potential inherent to America's children as we enter the 21st century, and on libraries, reading, research, and retrieval skills;

Whereas rapidly developing technology poses new challenges for library and information services to serve the public more fully; and

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

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Whereas rapidly developing technology poses new challenges for library and information services to serve the public more fully; and

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
available to the States to enable them to organize and conduct conferences and other meetings in order to prepare for the conference;

(3) prepare and make available background materials for the use of delegates to the Conferences and the Conferences, and prepare and distribute such reports of the Conferences and associated State conferences as may be appropriate; and

(4) conduct such activities with respect to the preparation for and the conduct of the Conferences including contracting for the services of an audit firm,

(5) the Secretary of Education; and

(6) the Librarian of Congress.

The President, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Senate shall, after consultation, assure that members of the Advisory Committee are representative of all areas of the United States.

(b) FUNCTION.—The advisory committee shall assist and advise the Commission in planning and conducting the Conference.

(c) CHAIRMAN.—The Commission shall serve as Chair of the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee shall select a Chairperson from among its members, who are not full-time Federal employees. The Advisory Committee shall select the Chair of the Conference.

(2) The Chair of the Advisory Committee is authorized to establish, prescribe functions for, and appoint members to, such advisory and technical committees and subcommittees as may be necessary to assist and advise the Conference in carrying out its functions.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Conferences of any committee established under this section who are not regular full-time officers or employees of the United States shall, while attending to the business of the Conferences, be subject to the provisions of section 5339d of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(4) GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.—Contributions, gifts, or bequests of money or other property, and bequests of property, may be accepted by or on behalf of the Commission or any committee established under this section, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, and shall be used for the purposes of the Conference.

(5) GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.—The Commission shall have authority to accept, on behalf of the United States, all donations, grants, gifts, or bequests of money or other property, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, and shall be used for the purposes of the Conference.
tion Act, only the funds appropriated for title III of that Act may be used to carry out the activities authorized by this resolution.

AMENDMENTS

(Purpose: To add provisions relating to the Constitution bicentennial education program, the income contingent direct loan demonstration project, and certain resource authorizations, and for other purposes)

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator Byrd of Virginia.

The PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Brant), on behalf of Mr. Fusz and Mr. Stafford, proposes an amendment numbered 1360.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

WASHINGON LIBRARY CONSORTIUM

SEC. 401. (a) GENERAL AUTHORITY. — The Secretary of Education is authorized to provide financial assistance, in accordance with the provisions of this section, to the Washington Library Consortium for the purpose of providing an information and research facility for two institutions in Prince George's County, Maryland, that would link by computer eight university libraries, the Georgetown University, George Washington University, Catholic University, George Mason University, Gallaudet University, American University, and the University of the District of Columbia and provide central storage for the rare books of the participating institutions of higher education.

(b) APPLICATION. — No financial assistance may be made under this section unless an application is submitted to the Secretary of Education at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS. — There are authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this section. Funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

VERMONT HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL

SEC. 402. (a) GENERAL AUTHORITY. — The Secretary of Education is authorized to provide financial assistance, in accordance with the provisions of this section, to the Vermont Higher Education Council located in Hyde Park, Vermont, for development activities for faculty at institutions of higher education which are members of the Vermont Higher Education Council designed to address and overcome professional isolation experienced by such faculty members.

(b) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS. — No financial assistance may be made under this section unless an application is submitted to the Secretary of Education in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS. — There are authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this section. Funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES CENTER AUTHORIZED

SEC. 403. (a) GENERAL AUTHORITY. — The Secretary of Education is authorized, in accordance with the provisions of this section, to provide financial assistance to Voorhees College, located in New London, South Carolina, to pay the cost of construction and relat...
ed costs for a Health and Human Resources Center at Voorhees College.

(b) APPLICATION REQUIRED.—No financial assistance may be made under this section, unless an application is made at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information, as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. Funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI LAW LIBRARY

SEC. 404. (a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Education is authorized to provide financial assistance, in accordance with the provisions of this section, to the University of Mississippi Law School for the renovation and operation of the library facilities of the University of Mississippi Law School at Oxford, Mississippi.

(b) APPLICATION REQUIRED.—No financial assistance may be made under this section unless an application is submitted to the Archivist at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Archivist may reasonably require.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. Funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, would like to offer a package of amendments which have been agreed to by the committee. In addition to some technical changes to the provisions on the White House Conference on Libraries, several substantive amendments are included as well.

First, the committee amendment adds $3 million to the Constitutional Bicentennial Education Program to provide additional training for elementary and secondary teachers in the areas of history, geography, and subjects related to our Constitution. Education is the primary tool for transmitting the ideals of our society to the next generation. If our Nation's teachers do not receive the needed training in these three critical areas, neither will our children.

Second, the committee package contains four important changes to the Income Contingent Loan Demonstration Program to enable us to get a better picture regarding whether or not such a program is viable. Specifically, the amendment: First, permits additional institutions to participate in the program and allows these to include a consortia of institutions within a State; second, permits institutions of higher education to pay students' inschool interest; third, allows for program participation by professional programs of higher education; and, fourth, decreases the interest rate from T-Bill plus 3 percent to T-Bill plus one-half of 1 percent.

Third, the committee amendment would require agencies to share information with colleges concerning former students in default on their Guaranteed Student Loans. We have found that schools often cannot obtain the information they need to help us crack down on defaulters, and this amendment will facilitate the sharing of such data.

Finally, the amendment corrects a technical error in the eligibility section of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program which prevents students who have returned to school to obtain State teacher certification from obtaining a student loan.

For the White Library Consortium, $7.5 million. This would authorize the construction and equipping of a facility in Prince Georges, MD, that would be part of computer eight universities, including American University, Georgetown, George Washington, Catholic, George Mason, Gallaudet, Marymount, and the University of Maryland-Baltimore. The facility would also provide central storage for rare books owned by these institutions.

For the construction of a Health and Human Resources Center at Voorhees College in Denmark, SC $4.5 million.

For the Vermont Higher Education Council $1 million to establish a series of faculty development programs at the 32 institutions of higher education in Vermont.

For the construction of a Law Library at the University of Mississippi $2.2 million.

These are all worthy projects, and they deserve the strong support of the full Senate.

Mr. President, this amendment represents consensus by the members of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, and I offer it on behalf of myself and Senator Stafford.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No 1360) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1361

(Purpose: To reauthorize, and make certain modifications to, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1987)

BYRD. Mr. President, on behalf of Senators Chiles, D'Amato, and DeConcini I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Bray), (for Mr. Craig) (for himself, Mr. D'Amato, and Mr. DeConcini), proposes an amendment numbered 1361.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of the joint resolution add the following:

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TITLE X DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS REAUTHORIZATION

SEC. X01. Section 4111(a) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1987 (thereinafter referred to in this Act) is amended by inserting before the period a comma and the following: "and such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal years 1989 and each fiscal year ending prior to October 1, 1993."

STATE PROGRAM—LOCAL ALLOTMENTS

SEC. X02. The second sentence of section 4124(a) of the Act is amended by striking "State, State educational agency, or State agency for higher education" and inserting in lieu thereof "the relative enrollments in public and private, nonprofit schools within the areas served by such agencies".

STATE PROGRAM—PARTICIPATION OF TEACHERS IN PRIVATE NONPROFIT SCHOOLS

SEC. X03. Section 4143(b) of the Act is amended by striking out "State, State educational agency, or State agency for higher education" and inserting in lieu thereof "State, agency, or consortium".

LOCAL ALLOTMENTS

SEC. X04. (a) Section 4126(a)(2) of the Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (J) as subparagraphs (G) through (L), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraphs:

"(D) the number of students who use drugs or alcohol; "(E) the grade level of those students; "(F) the types of drugs they use; and "(G) how the applicant obtained this information; "(H) describe the applicant's drug and alcohol policy, including an explanation of— "(I) the disciplinary practices and procedures it will strictly enforce to eliminate the sale or use of drugs and alcohol on school premises; and "(J) how it will convey to students the message that drug use is not permissible; "(K) describe how the applicant will monitor effectiveness of the program; "(L) the extent to which the original object of the plan are met; and "(M) including the extent to which there has been a reduction in the number of students who use drugs and alcohol.

(b) Section 4136 of the Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"In order to receive funds under this Act for the third year of its plan, an applicant shall submit to the State educational agency a progress report on the first two fiscal years of its plan. The progress report shall describe in detail— "(A) the applicant's significant accomplishments under the plan during the preceding two years; and "(B) the extent to which the original object of the plan are met, including the extent to which there has been a reduction in the number of students who use drugs and alcohol.

The State educational agency shall not award grants under this Act to an applicant for the third year of its plan unless the State educational agency determines that the applicant's progress report shows that it is making reasonable progress toward accomplishing the objectives of its plan and that without modification of the plan the educational agency determines that reasonable progress is not being made, the State educational agency shall instruct the applicant in writing to modify the plan to provide reasonable assurance of such progress. If after 90 days the applicant has not submit-
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ted to the State educational agency a modified plan which provides such assurance. The State educational agency may reallocate the funds and certify to other applicants on the basis of need.

STATE PROGRAMS—REPORTS

Sec. X05. Part 2 of the Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"STATE REPORTS

"Sec. 4127. Each State shall submit to the Secretary an annual report, at such time and in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, that contains information on the State or local programs the State conducts under this subtitle, including—

'(1) data on the number and characteristics of program recipients and the persons who participated in their programs; and

'(2) an assessment of the degree to which those programs accomplished their goals, including their impact upon drug and alcohol use by students.

NATIONAL PROGRAMS—GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

Sec. X06. (a) The third sentence of section 4132(b) of the Act is amended by inserting "directly, or through grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts" immediately after "shall".

(b) Section 4134(a) of the Act is amended by inserting "directly, or through grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts" in lieu thereof "make grants to or enter into cooperative agreements or".

(c) Section 4135 of the Act is amended by inserting "directly, or through grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts," immediately after "Secretary".

EVALUATION

Sec. X07. Section 4129(b) of the Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "In addition, the Secretary may conduct periodic evaluations of programs authorized under this Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. X08. (a) The provisions of this title shall take effect October 27, 1986.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a State educational agency may allocate fiscal year 1987 funds to local and intermediate educational agencies and consortia under a modified plan under this Act on the basis of their relative numbers of children in the school-aged population.

Mr. CHILES. Mr. President, my portion of the time is up. I would urge the Senate to realign the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act and allow the Senate to make long term commitments to our war against drugs. I initially brought this amendment to the floor during consideration of the elementary and secondary education reauthorization bill. I deferred from offering the amendment until now, however, in order to accommodate the managers of the bill.

Mr. President, this amendment would authorize funding for the Drug Free Schools Act at $250 million in 1988 and $200 million "may be necessary" for the years 1990 through 1993. It extends the authority for our drug education programs as is done in the House reauthorization bill and as is done with the many other education programs. It is opposed by all the Senate. I am sure that all Senators will agree that our efforts at ridding our schools of drugs and alcohol are equally important. If not more important, than all of the valuable commitments to our other elementary and secondary education programs. Any schoolteacher or principal will tell you that they cannot make one bit of progress in improving basic skills, or teaching English to our immigrant youngsters, or giving our kids new vocations if these students are hooked on drugs.

The problem of drug abuse in our schools has not abated since we passed the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. We are just beginning to see some positive results from this initiative. In my own State, our school-based drug education programs are now being complemented by programs sponsored by our community groups, police forces, churches and synagogues. But, since the passage of the omnibus drug bill, even newer and more dangerous threats have surfaced in our Nation's schools. In Broward County, FL, arrests of children for cocaine possession are up 120 percent and arrests of children dealing in cocaine has risen 102 percent. In 1986 the majority of crack cocaine arrests in Broward were drug treatment centers were above the age of 25. This year the majority are below the age of 20. In Dade County, FL, we have had an increase in the number of deaths and a large increase in the number of children under the age of 11 years old. In Florida City, FL, we now have an increase in the number of deaths and a large increase in the number of children under the age of 11 years old. In Florida City, FL, we now have an increase in the number of deaths and a large increase in the number of children under the age of 11 years old.

Many of us here in the Senate still have painful memories of the administration's 1988 budget request that asked us to walk away from our war on drugs just weeks after we stood with the President and launched this bipartisan initiative. The administration asked us to reduce our overall Federal drug budget by 23 percent and our drug-free schools program was singled out for cuts. They have met for the first time in private with Secretary Bennett and he has assured me that he will be doing his best to send us a more realistic budget request next year. For my own part, as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee for Labor, Health and Education, I greeted the administration request to cut funding for drug education in half by, instead, fully authorized level of $250 million—the fully authorized level.

I can only hope, Mr. President, that next year the administration will stand with us and against us in this cause. Because when I ask law enforcement officials in my State, what is the most important tool we can give you in fighting the war on drugs? Whether it is a major city police chief or a small county sheriff, some say it is education, some say they need more equipment, but they all say that we must educate our children as to the dangers of drugs. If we let ourselves fall behind in controlling drug abuse, we will surely never get the drug problem under control. Currently, the Federal Government is spending about $3 billion to control the supply of drugs to this country, but less than one-tenth of that amount to control the demand side.

Getting the demand side under control is a tall order. Even here in States like Florida that serve as a point of illegality for the entry of the rest of the country. It is estimated that 70 percent of the cocaine in the United States enters the country through a single child, as young as 11 years old, who has been arrested in my State for smoking crack cocaine. Sixty-one percent of high school students have used illicit drugs in Florida and almost one in five have used cocaine.

Early this year the Appropriations Committee held hearings on the Drug Free Schools Act. During those hearings, Florida's education commissioner, Mr. Castor, told us that while 64 percent of all juveniles arrested in Florida are involved in drug or alcohol abuse, the State only has resources to provide substance abuse counseling to 1 out of every 10 students that need it. She said that the funds she will be receiving from the Drug Free Schools Act would help improve those figures, but there is no question that our States and our local school districts have a long way to go.

Perhaps the most important testimony the Appropriations Committee received this year was from students whose lives were literally saved by special drug education and treatment programs. We heard from 16-year-old Derek Dame of Jacksonville who started using drugs at the age of 8 and last year was finally able to end his addiction after spending 38 days in a rehabilitation program. We also heard from Clarence Coburn of Fort Lauderdale. Clarence was more fortunate than Derek—his path toward drugs was blocked by our intervention education program. Instead of embarking on a adult life of crime and addiction, these kids are now heading into a life of self confidence, pride, and accomplishment. Saving young lives is what the Drug Free Schools Act is all about. But, while it is heartening and encouraging to call attention to these success stories, we cannot forget that we still have a long way to go to reaching all the students that need help. Many Senators will remember that when we originally passed the Omnibus Anti-Drug Abuse Act, we were criticized by some for indulging in an inexcusable pre-election political exercise. Those critics were wrong and I believe that our continued funding commitment has proven that. Passing this amendment and continuing our commitment to fighting drug abuse in our schools is not a passing political fad.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to stand with me and support this amendment. Our war on drugs will not
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be a short one or an easy one, but it is one we cannot afford to lose. THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 1361) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on engrossment and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, it is a pleasure to speak today in support of Senate Joint Resolution 26, the bill to authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services. This legislation will make it possible for representatives from libraries across our Nation to meet in Washington, D.C. to exchange ideas about how to provide the very best library services to the citizens of our Nation. I have been concerned in the past about spending Federal funds for a White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Libraries have pressing needs for funds to acquire new holdings and to provide services to elderly, handicapped, and other groups. It is the Senator's firm belief that our priority should be developing and extending library programs which serve those individuals who need them most. In light of this concern, the committee agreed to prohibit the use of title I funds received under the Library Services and Construction Act for purposes related to the White House Conference. The joint resolution does not preclude States from using other LSCA monies, not earmarked for direct services, for conference related events.

The Committee package also includes service amendments to the Income Contingent Loan Demonstration Program which was authorized in the 1986 amendments to the Higher Education Act. These provisions will make the following changes in this program to benefit student borrowers: First, make graduate and professional students eligible to borrow income contingent loans. These are the students who certainly have the most to gain from a repayment program based on future income; second, lower the interest rate on ICL's from T-Bill plus 3 percent to T-Bill plus 1½ percent; third, permit participating institutions to use Federal funds to pay in-school interest on these loans for student borrowers; and fourth, allow the number of participating institutions to increase to 20 if appropriations for the ICL demonstration exceed the fiscal year 1987 level. Consortia would also be allowed to apply for these additional funds.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of Senate Joint Resolution 26. Mr. President, I believe the unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be discharged from further consideration of the House-passed companion measure, House Joint Resolution 90, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 90) to authorize and request the President to call and conduct a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not later than 1989, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move that all after the resolving clause be stricken and the text of Senate Joint Resolution 26, as amended, be substituted in lieu thereof.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 90) was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The text of House Joint Resolution 90, as amended, and passed, is as follows:

H. J. Res. 90
Resolved, That the joint resolution from the House of Representatives (H.J. Res. 90) entitled ‘Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to call and conduct a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not earlier than September 1, 1989, and not later than September 30, 1991, and for other purposes’ do pass with the following amendments: Strike out all after the resolving clause and substitute the following:

TITLE I—WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

PRESIDENT TO CALL CONFERENCE IN 1989

Section 101. The President is authorized to and is directed to conduct a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not earlier than September 1, 1989, and not later than September 30, 1991.

EXPLANATION

Sec. 102. (a) Purpose.—The purpose of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services shall be to develop recommendations for the further improvement of the library and information services of the Nation and their use by the public, in accordance with the findings set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

(b) Composition.—The Conference shall be composed of—

(1) representatives of professional libraries and information personnel and individuals who support or furnish volunteer services to libraries and information services centers, libraries, and media centers which provide library and information services to the public;

(2) representatives of local, state, regional, and national institutions, agencies, and organizations which provide library and information services to the public;

(3) representatives of educational institutions and agencies, organizations, and associations including professional and scholarly

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associations for the advancement of education and research; and

(4) individuals with special knowledge of, and experience in, technology as it may be used for the improvement of library and information services; and

the Federal, State, and local governments.

(c) DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the participants shall be selected from among individuals who are currently active in library and information services, including trustees and friends of:

(1) one-fourth shall be selected from among individuals who are Federal, State, or local government officials, and

(2) one-fourth shall be selected from among individuals who are currently active in library and information services, including trustees and friends of:

(1) one-fourth shall be selected from among individuals who are Federal, State, or local government officials, and

(b) COMMISSION FUNCTIONS.—In carrying out this joint resolution, the Commission shall:

(1) when appropriate, request the cooperation and assistance of other Federal departments and agencies and the States in order to carry out its responsibilities;

(2) make technical and financial assistance (by grant, contract, or otherwise) available to the States to enable them to organize and conduct conferences and other meetings in order to prepare for the Conference;

(3) prepare and make available background materials and equipment for the use of delegates to the Conference and associated State conferences and advisory committees in order to carry out its responsibilities;

(4) to the extent authorized by law, pay the official expenses of the Conference and associated State conferences and advisory committees as may be appropriate, and

(5) prepare and disseminate reports with respect to the preparation for and the convening of the Conference including contract for the services of an audit firm.

(c) FEDERAL AGENCY COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE.—(1) Each Federal department and agency, including the national libraries, shall cooperate with, and provide assistance to, the Commission upon its request under clause (1) of subsection (b) for that purpose, each Federal department and agency shall be represented and encouraged to provide personnel to the Commission.

(2) The Librarian of Congress, the Director of the National Agricultural Library, and the Director of the National Agricultural Library are authorized to detail personnel to the Commission, upon request, to enable the Commission to carry out its functions under this joint resolution.

(d) PERSONNEL.—In carrying out the provisions of this section and subchapter III of chapter 3 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(e) EXPENSES.—Members of the Conference may, while away from their homes or regular places of business and attending the Conference, receive travel and subsistence expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be allowed under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, without pay. Such expenses may be paid by way of advances, reimbursement, or in installments as the Commission may determine.

REPORTS

SEC. 104. (a) SUBMISSION TO PRESIDENT; TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—A final report of the Commission shall contain findings and recommendations as may be made by the Conference, shall be submitted to the President not later than 120 days following the close of the Conference. The final report shall be made public and, within 90 days after its receipt by the President, transmitted to the Congress together with a statement of the President containing the recommendations of the President with respect to such report.

(b) PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION.—The Commission is authorized to publish and distribute for the Conference the reports authorized in subsection (a). Copies of all such reports shall be provided to the depository libraries.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SEC. 105. (a) COMPOSITION.—There is established an advisory committee of:

(1) eight individuals designated by the Chairman of the Commission;

(2) five individuals designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives with not more than three being Members of the House of Representatives;

(3) five individuals designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate, with not more than three being Members of the Senate;

(4) ten individuals appointed by the President;

(5) the Secretary of Education; and

(6) the Librarian of Congress.

The President pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chairman of the Commission shall, after consultation, assure that the participants shall be broadly representative of all areas of the United States.

(b) DUTIES.—The advisory committee shall assist and advise the Commission in planning and conducting the Conference.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—(1) The Chairman of the Commission shall serve as Vice Chairman of the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee shall elect the Chair of the Advisory Committee from among its members, who are not full-time Federal employees. The Advisory Committee shall select the Chair of the Conference.

(2) The Chair of the Advisory Committee is authorized to establish, prescribe functions for, and appoint members to, such subcommittees and technical committees as may be necessary to assist and advise the Conference in carrying out its functions.

(d) COMPOSITION.—Members of any committee established to perform the functions of the Commission who are not regular full-time officers or employees of the United States shall, while attending to the business of the Conference, be entitled to receive compensation therefor at a rate fixed by the President but not exceeding the rate of pay specified at the time of such appointment under section 3322 of title 5, United States Code, including travel time. Such members, may, while away from their homes or regular places of business, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be authorized under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 107. For the purpose of this joint resolution:

(1) the term "Commission" means the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science;

(2) the term "Conference" means White House Conference on Library and Information Services; and

(3) the term "States" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and American Indian Tribes.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS;

SEC. 108. (a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitation $5,000,000 to carry out this joint resolution. Such sums shall remain available for obligation until expended.

(b) LIMITATION.—Of the funds appropriated under the Library Services and Construction Act, only the funds appropriated for elementary and secondary teacher training and retaining programs in history, geography, and other related disciplines in the social sciences and humanities designed to enhance understanding of the Constitution:

TITLE III—HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM

SEC. 301. (a) NEW AGREEMENTS AND GUARDIANSHIP—Section 452(c)(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) by striking "$5,000,000 for each of the years 1987 through 1989" and inserting in lieu thereof "$8,000,000 for each of the fiscal years"; and

(b) before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "of which at least $5,000,000 in each fiscal year shall be reserved for elementary and secondary teacher training and retaining programs in history, geography, and other related disciplines in the social sciences and humanities designed to enhance understanding of the Constitution.

TITLE III—HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM

SEC. 301. (a) NEW AGREEMENTS AND GUARDIANSHIP—Section 452(c)(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) by inserting "and" after the paragraph designation; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following: "(B) The Secretary may, in any fiscal year beginning after September 30, 1988, in which the appropriation to carry out the provisions of this part exceeds $5,000,000, enter into agreements with an additional 10 institutions of higher education. Any agree-
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ment entered into under this subparagraph may include consortia of such institutions if the participating institutions of higher education and the State are to be the participants. 

(b) INSTITUTIONAL PAYMENT OF IN-SCHOOL INTEREST.—Section 453(5) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of subparagraph (B); 

(2) by adding "and" at the end of subparagraph (C); and 

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(D) at the option of the institution, pay to the institution's capital contribution described in paragraph (3), to cover the interest that accrues on loans made by such institutions to their graduate students, during the period such students are attending the institution on at least a half-time basis.

(c) GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL STUDENT ELIGIBILITY.—(1) Section 454(a)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by striking out "$17,500" and inserting in lieu thereof "$44,500." 

(2) Section 454(a)(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by striking out "and" at the end of subparagraph (B);

(b) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and "and"; and

(c) by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(D) $10,000 in the case of a graduate or professional student, as defined in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary.

(d) INTEREST RATE.—(1) Section 454(a)(4)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended to read as follows:

"(A) The interest rate on loans under this part shall be computed in accordance with subparagraph (B), based on the interest rate computed for the calendar year in which the loan was made, and fixed over the life of the loan.

(2) Section 454(a)(4)(B) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by striking out "3 percent" and inserting in lieu thereof "one-half of 1 percent".

The amendments made by this section shall be effective for loans made to cover periods of instruction beginning on or after July 1, 1988.

TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS AND REVOCATION

Sec. 302. (a) GENERAL RULE.—The first sentence of section 428(k)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) by striking out "In" and inserting in lieu thereof "containing any other provision of law, in"; and

(2) by striking out "may" and inserting in lieu thereof "shall.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The second sentence of section 428(k)(1) of such Act is amended by striking out "may" and inserting in lieu thereof "shall."

TECHNICAL AMENDMENT CONCERNING TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY FOR G.I. PROGRAM

Sec. 303. Section 484 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking out "subsection (b)(2) and (b)(3)" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (b)(2)"; and

(2) by adding at the end of subsection (b) the following new paragraph:

"(3) A student who—

"(A) is carrying at least one-half the normal full-time work load for the course of study the student is pursuing, as determined by the institution, and

"(B) is enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a program at an eligible institution leading to a professional credential or certification required for credit in an employment as a teacher in an elementary or secondary school in that State, shall be, notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subsection (a), authorized to receive supply for loans under part B of this title."

TITLE IV—LIBRARY AND EDUCATION RESOURCE AUTHORIZATIONS

WASHINGTON LIBRARY CONSORTIUM

Sec. 401. (a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Education is authorized to provide financial assistance, in accordance with the provisions of this section, to the Washington Library Consortium for the purpose of constructing and equipping a facility in Prince George County, Maryland, that would link by computer eight university libraries located at American University, Georgetown University, George Washington University, Catholic University, George Mason University, Gallaudet University, Marymount University, and the University of the District of Columbia and provide central storage for the rare books of the participating institutions of higher education.

(b) APPLICATION.—No financial assistance may be made under this section unless an application is submitted to the Secretary of Education at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $1,500,000 for the elections of this section. Funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

TITLE V—DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS REAUTHORIZATION

Sec. 501. Section 411(a) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1987 (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Act") is amended by inserting before the period a comma and the following: "and such amount as may be necessary for the fiscal year 1990 and each of the fiscal years ending prior to October 1, 1995."

STATE PROGRAM—LOCAL ALLOTMENTS

Sec. 502. The second sentence of section 418(a) of the Act is amended by striking out "the relative numbers of children in the school-aged population within such areas" and inserting in lieu thereof "the relative enrollments in public and private, non-profit schools within the areas served by such agencies."

STATE PROGRAM—PARTICIPATION OF TEACHERS

Sec. 503. Section 414(b) of the Act is amended by striking out "State, State educational agency, or State agency for higher education" and inserting in lieu thereof "State."

STATE PROGRAM—LOCAL APPLICATIONS

Sec. 504. (a) Section 412(a)(3) of the Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (J) as subparagraphs (G) through (M), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraphs:

"(D) the extent and nature of the current illegal drug and alcohol problem in each school of the applicant, including data, and the information shall be appropriated—

"(i) the number or percentage of students who use drugs or alcohol; and

"(ii) the grade level of those students;

"(E) (1) the extent and nature of unlawful drug and alcohol use by teachers, and

"(ii) how the applicant obtained this information;

"(2) describe the current illegal drug and alcohol policies, including an explanation of—

"(i) the disciplinary practices and procedures it strictly enforce to eliminate the unlawful use of drugs and alcohol on school premises; and

"(iii) how it will convey to students the message that drug-use is not permissible;
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(F) describe how the applicant will monitor the effectiveness of its program.

b. Section 4126 of the Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) In order to receive funds under this Act for the third year of its plan, an applicant for which is not subject to the State educational agency a progress report on the first two fiscal years of its plan. The progress report shall describe in detail:"

(1) the applicant's significant accomplishments under the plan during the preceding two years; and

(2) the extent to which the original objectives of the plan are being achieved, including the extent to which there has been a reduction in the number of students who use drugs and alcohol.

(2) The State educational agency shall not award funds under this Act to an applicant for the third year of its plan unless the State educational agency determines that the applicant's progress report shows that it has made reasonable progress toward accomplishing the objectives of its plan and the purposes of this Act. If the State educational agency determines that reasonable progress toward accomplishing the objectives of its plan has not been made, the State educational agency shall instruct the applicant in writing to modify its plan so as to provide for the improvement of program goals and, if the applicant does not submit a modified plan within 90 days, the State educational agency may reallocate the applicant's funds to other applicants on the basis of need.

Conferences on the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Bill

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the numbers listed for H.R. 3546 be changed to reflect the addition of conferences from the Committee on Armed Services and the changes in conferences from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on Governmental Affairs that I send to the desk at this point.

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

Conference on the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Bill

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the listing of the conference amendment for H.R. 3546 be changed to reflect the addition of conferences from the Committee on Armed Services and the changes in conferences from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on Governmental Affairs that I send to the desk at this point.

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

ORDER TO PRINT REVISED COPY OF SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 99-28

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed a revised edition of Senate document numbered 99-28, entitled "Senate Election Law Guidebook, 1986," as a Senate document, and that there be printed for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration additional copies of such document not to exceed the cost of $100.

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

ORDER TO PRINT REVISED COPY OF SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 99-28

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed a revised edition of Senate document numbered 99-28, entitled "Senate Election Law Guidebook, 1986," as a Senate document, and that there be printed for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration additional copies of such document not to exceed the cost of $80.

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

Mr. WIRTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as if in morning business.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. WIRTH. Thank you very much, and I appreciate the distinguished majority leader taking over the Chair and giving me the opportunity to make this brief statement.

FORMER SENATOR GARY HART TO RUN AGAIN FOR PRESIDENT

Mr. WIRTH. Mr. President, as I think a great number of our colleagues know by now, former Senator Gary Hart announced today at noon that he was going to reenter the race for the Presidency of the United States. I released, shortly thereafter, the following statement which I want to share with my colleagues:

This morning I spoke with Gary Hart about his decision to run again for the Presidency. It is clear that Gary wants again to raise the central issues facing the United States today, including economic restructuring, new approaches to foreign policy and military reform. Few Americans are better prepared to discuss these important areas with the people of the country; issues must be the basis of any campaign.

I have great respect for Gary's willingness to take on this quest, and concur entirely with his intent and purpose of keeping these issues alive. Wren and I send our very best wishes to Lee and Gary and John and Andrea.

BICENTENNIAL MINUTE

December 15, 1940: Prospective Chairman with Equal Suffrage

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, 47 years ago this week, on December 13, 1940, two Senators conducted a quiet struggle for the soon-to-be-vacant position as Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee. Never before had two men with exactly equal seniority contended for a committee chairmanship.

Incumbent chairman Henry F. Ashurst had been defeated for reelection to the Senate. The next most
senior majority member of the committee. Matthew Neely, had been elected Governor of West Virginia and planned to resign from the Senate early in January.

The Congressional Directory of 1940 listed Senator Patrick McCarran of Nevada as the next ranking majority member of the committee. His name was followed by Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana. Both men had entered the Senate on March 3, 1933. At that time, McCarran, whose name came earlier in the alphabet, took his Senate oath several minutes ahead of Van Nuys. Both men were appointed to the Judiciary Committee on the same day, although Van Nuys' name appeared before that of McCarran on the list of recommended new members. From 1933 until 1937, the Indiana Senator was listed ahead of McCarran on the Congressional Directory's roster of committee members. Then, mysteriously, in 1938 the order of their names was reversed.

As a close, Majority Leader Alben Barkley privately urged both men to settle the contest informally. Neither chose to do so. Consequently, the Democratic Steering Committee was obligated to make the choice. The committee selected Van Nuys, presumably because his State of Indiana entered the Union before Nevada. Van Nuys chaired the Judiciary Committee for 13 years until his death in 1944. Then McCarran got his turn and served for most of the following decade.

168TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT STATE OF ALABAMA

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, 168 years ago yesterday, on December 14, 1819, Alabama became a State among these United States of America. I am proud to rise today to congratulate each Alabamian on this outstanding occasion, the 168th anniversary of our State. We have come a long way in a relatively short period of time. I believe that Alabamians have more about which to be thankful than the residents of any other State in this country. I believe that we Alabamians have accomplished more than the residents of any other State in the Nation. On this, the 168th anniversary of our statehood, I hope all Alabamians will pause to survey how far we have come, and will each feel proud of the many accomplishments we have made together. And, as we look to the future, I have no doubt but that each citizen of my State is filled with the resolve and the determination that will be needed to bring about the tasks that lie before us.

Alabama is a State that is rich in history, traditions, and resources. We are a State that has been blessed with a tremendous physical and natural beauty. But as I have said on numerous occasions in the past, I believe that our greatest State resource—the one thing about which we should be the most thankful—is the good people of Alabama.

In the coming years, I believe that we have a historic opportunity to work together so that the entire Nation will see what we already know—that Alabama is the greatest State in these United States. In the coming years, as we approach our 175th anniversary, we have the potential, the resources, and the will to make this happen. The greatest State resource—the people of Alabama—will help us achieve our greatest dreams and our loftiest goals. Just as individuals have made possible many of the great accomplishments we have made in the past, the people like U.S. Supreme Court Justices John McKinley, John Archibald Campbell, and Hugo Black, people like George Washington Carver, and Booker T. Washington, people like Helen Keller, Josiah Gorgas, and Wernher Von Braun will make the difference and add to the luster of our State in the future.

I am excited about our future as a State. As the Governor, my many goals. We must work to attract industry and jobs, to improve the educational opportunities that are available to all, young and old alike. We must help the farmers of our State grow their crops to feed the Nation and the world, and we must give our wholehearted support to the families of Alabama—who are the backbone and strength of our State and Nation.

I am filled with the greatest hope and anticipation as I contemplate the accomplishments and achievements that we can make in the next few years. I am convinced that it will be a time in which we will reap the bountiful fruits of combined efforts. It will be a time during which we can increase productivity, and ensure greater educational, economic, and technological advancement. We will be a State in which we can provide for the futures of our children and grandchildren. The happiness and enrichment of the lives of all Alabamians will be within our grasp.

Having said all this, I would, again like to congratulate the citizens of Alabama on their 168th anniversary as a State. We have accomplished much in these years, but I believe, and I am sure they agree, we have far to go. Thank you, Mr. President.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TROY STATE UNIVERSITY, WINNER OF THE NCAA DIVISION II FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I am proud to rise, today, to congratulate the members of the National Champions Troy State University Football Team on their capture of the NCAA Division II football crown. On Saturday afternoon, December 12, 1987, the Troy State Trojans defeated the Portland State Vikings, 31-17, to win the NCAA Division II football crown. At that time, the Montgomery Advertiser, Dec. 14, 1987

TROJANS REACH A LOFTY GOAL WITH VICTORY

(By Phillip Marshall)

They came from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and even Illinois. Many of them walked on, determined to prove to themselves and others that they could be a part of a championship team. They came from Troy because they were a little too small or a step to slow for Division I. They arrived at Troy State with little fanfare, but with a lot of hope. And they set their goals early.

Saturday afternoon, as students poured out of the stands onto the field and the band played, they knew they had reached that goal. Portland State had been vanquished 31-17 and Troy State was the Division II national champion.

MOB SCENE

There was a mob scene at midfield at Braly Stadium. There were hugs, there were handshakes, there were laughs and there were tears of joy.

The seniors on this team were freshmen in 1984 when Troy also won the Division II national championship. They told the others what it was like. They showed them the way to the top.

Back up Mike Turk, thrashing the wishbone as few men can, helped take the Trojans to the top in 1984. And his flying feet were the driving force behind their return trip Saturday.

And so the special day. The kind of day that a person relives for himself and for others as the years go by. The State's football players will grow old. But always they will be able to young again by looking back on the December day
January 21, 1987

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"TITLE I—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MEET SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN."

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM UNDER TITLE 2

SEC. 3. (a) Reauthorization.—Section 522(a) of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981 is amended by striking "fiscal year 1983" and inserting in lieu thereof "fiscal year 1988" and for each succeeding fiscal year ending prior to October 1, 1993.

(b) Technical Amendments.—Section 522(b) of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981 is amended by striking out "1987" and inserting in lieu thereof "1983."

REPLIER

Sec. 4. Effective September 30, 1987, chapter I of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981 is repealed.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. DOLLS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. NUNN, Mr. HEINZ, Mr. STENSKY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. KERRY, Mr. FRALEY, Mr. ROTH, Mr. BURDISH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. BOREN, Mr. CHILES, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. GLENN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. RIEKE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SPOTTS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. ZORINSKY, Mr. SASSER, Mr. KAISER, Mr. WECKER, Mr. DANFORTH, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. CRAINLEY, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. WILSON, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MOTHUR, Mr. SARABANES, Mr. LEVENSON, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KASVIKU, Mr. MUSAKA, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. McCAIN, Mr. WALLOP, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HECHT, and Mr. SYMS).

S.J. Res. 23.—Resolution to designate the period commencing September 21, 1987, and ending on September 27, 1987, as "National Historically Black Colleges Week," to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES WEEK

By Mr. ARMSTRONG (for himself and Mr. BOREN).

Six of the 101 historically black colleges, namely Allen University, Benedict College, Claflin College, South Carolina State College, Morris College, and Voorhees College, are located in my home state of South Carolina. These historic institutions are vital to the higher education system of South Carolina. They have provided thousands of economically disadvantaged young people with the opportunity to obtain a college education.

Mr. President, thousands of young Americans have received quality educations at these 101 schools. These institutions have a long and distinguished history of providing the training necessary for participation in a rapidly changing society. Historically black colleges offer our citizens a variety of curriculums and programs through which young people develop skills and talents, thereby expanding opportunities for continued social progress.

Recent statistics show that historically black colleges and universities have graduated 60 percent of the black pharmacists, 50 percent of the black dentists, 40 percent of the black attorneys, 50 percent of the black engineers, 75 percent of the black military officers, and 50 percent of the black members of the judiciary.

Mr. President, through passage of this resolution, Congress can reaffirm its support for historically black colleges, and appropriately recognize their uniqueness and essential role in our nation. I look forward to the speedy passage of this resolution, and I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the joint resolution appear in the Record.

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

S.J. Res. 23. Whereas there are 101 Historically Black Colleges and Universities in the United States.

Whereas such colleges and universities provide the quality education so essential to full participation in a complex, highly technological society.

Whereas black colleges and universities have a unique tradition that played a prominent role in American history.

Whereas such institutions have allowed many underprivileged students to attain their full potential through higher education and whereas the achievements and goals of the Historically Black Colleges are deserving of national recognition. Now, therefore, be it

Passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the period commencing September 21, 1987, and ending on September 27, 1987, is designated as "National Historically Black Colleges Week" and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs, thereby demonstrating the great contributions made by historically black colleges and universities in the United States.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG (for himself and Mr. BOREN).

S.J. Res. 23. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to increases in the public debt of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DEBT

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. President, along with my colleague Senator Boren of Oklahoma, today I am proposing a constitutional amendment to require a three-fifths vote of both Houses of Congress to increase the Federal debt. Mr. President, Senator Boren and I have advanced this proposal twice in the past 4 years during consideration of a balanced budget constitutional amendment and the Senate has added this measure to that bill on two occasions. Most recently, in the 99th Congress, this proposal was adopted by a vote of 57 to 40.

This year Senator Boren and I have decided to introduce our proposal as a separate measure because it's effect and purpose is precisely the same as the balanced budget amendment. That proposal would require a three-fifths vote of the Congress to increase the Federal debt. Our proposal would require a three-fifths vote to increase the level of public debt necessary to finance a budget deficit. This is a much simpler and direct way to ensure that a three-fifths vote occur should the Federal Government run a deficit. It is perhaps the most effective way to enforce a three-fifths requirement—balance the budget. It is a balanced budget constitutional amendment that requires a three-fifths vote to raise the public debt to the point of an increase in Federal debt—not just annual budget deficits. After all, it is spiraling Federal debt that crowds out private investment, consumes record amounts of private saving, and requires the government to drive up interest rates, and costs taxpayers hundreds of billions in debt service costs.

Mr. President, in 1949, the public debt of the United States was $43 billion. By 1988, the public debt exceeded $1.7 trillion—an increase of over 3,800 percent in 49 years. By 1989, another $500 billion will be added to the public debt unless the President's recent budget plan—raising the debt to nearly $2.2 trillion. In fiscal year 1987, interest payments on the Federal debt are projected to be $136 billion. Between 1981 and 1996, the Federal Government will have spent $1.2 trillion just on interest payments. This equals the entire amount of public debt accumulated from 1789 to 1983. How anyone can contemplate this sorry state of affairs and argue that fundamental reform is not called for is beyond me.

The appeal of this proposal is simple; the Federal Government shall spend what it gets, raise what it needs, and any more, it must raise revenues or increase the public debt by a three-fifths vote of both Houses of Congress.
Some may find this proposal too tough. I disagree. This amendment would do no more than force the Federal Government to act priorities and challenges them. That is what government is all about. I also believe this measure reflects the kind of enduring principle upon which our Nation was founded and which appropriately belongs in our Constitution. I hope my colleagues who view the budget consideration as the 100th Congress again tackles the difficult fiscal problems before our country.

Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be printed at this point in the record. There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**S.J. Res. 23**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall become part thereof when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after its submission to the States by the Congress:

**ARTICLE**

"The public debt of the United States shall not be increased unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress shall have agreed to the increase and the bill or joint resolution has become law."

By Mr. EXON:

S.J. Res. 25. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to Federal budget procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO REQUIRE A BALANCED FEDERAL BUDGET**

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I rise to introduce legislation to propose an amendment to the Constitution which requires that the President of the United States and the Congress enact a balanced Federal budget.

I carefully selected this bill as my first piece of legislation in the 100th Congress. No issue poses a more serious threat to agriculture and America's economic well-being than annual Federal budget deficits and the skyrocketing national debt.

The accumulated national debt has more than doubled in the last 6 years to over $2 trillion, and $200-plus billion deficits have now become commonplace. Just as disturbing is the fact that the President has just sent to Congress a trillion dollar budget with a projected deficit of $135 billion. In 6 years, the President has yet to send to Congress a balanced budget. This year, the President's budget does not even meet the deficit targets set by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law.

It is time that the Congress learn a lesson from the State of Nebraska. Nebraska and over half of the States adopted a balanced budget mandate by their State constitutions. As Governor of the great State of Nebraska, I had the benefit of a State-balanced budget constitutional amendment. I found this provision to be a useful tool in controlling the spending and taxing authority of the Nebraska State legislature. It is my belief that Federal Government operate under a constitutional balanced budget mandate, and I think this would be overwhelmingly accepted by the States.

The lack of Presidential and congressional leadership on the budget has been irresponsible and dangerous. The President and the Congress have been more interested in assigning blame for the deficit crisis than they have been in working together to make the spending and revenue changes and adjustments that are obviously necessary to close the gap between spending and receipts.

Over the last few days I have come to this floor with my colleagues to offer alternative budgets which would have made a serious attack on the deficit. Although our proposals enjoyed broad support by a bipartisan group of the administration, the administration has repeatedly chosen to conduct business as usual by using the old formulas of borrow and spend, spend, and spend.

It must stop. I must say that the growing deficit problem was very difficult to address several years ago and has only become more and more difficult as a result of our inaction as we face this monster today. The balanced budget constitutional amendment being proposed is not magically balance the budget or cure our Nation's economic ills. Advocating the enactment of a balanced budget amendment alone will not restore fiscal sanity. The enactment of a prudent long-term budget which asks shared sacrifice from all Americans is the only way the budget can be balanced. However, I am confident that a constitutional mandate to balance the Federal budget will force the President and Congress to face tough spending and revenue issues.

The legislation I introduce today is a balanced proposal and recognizes the role of the President and the Congress in budget leadership. The words were carefully chosen to mirror well defined concepts already existing in the Constitution and provide Congress and the President flexibility in a national emergency.

Budget deficits are a crushing force on our economy. The reckless spending of the last 6 years has spread economic havoc across America. Nowhere is the cost of the supply-side revolution more evident than in rural America where farmers, businesses, and entire communities are working through a virtual depression. Our opportunities for human development and world economic power can be enhanced only after we tame the debt and deficit giants.

As a long-time fiscal conservative, I believe that government, like a family or a business, cannot continue to spend more than it has without facing financial ruin. The passage of this constitutional amendment is vital to the economic future of the Nation.

Mr. President, I offer my formulation of a balanced budget constitutional amendment for the consideration of my colleagues to study this proposal and invite their support.

Mr. President, I sent the matter that I have just spoken of to the desk in the 99th Congress. I ask that the joint resolution be printed in the Record immediately following the remarks that I just addressed to the Senate.

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

**S.J. Res. 25**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House being present), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall become valid to all intents and purposes as the Constitution of the United States when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after its submission to the States for ratification:

**ARTICLE**

"Section 1. Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall submit to the Congress a proposed statement of revenues and appropriations for the coming fiscal year and an amendment to the consideration of Congress such measures as the President shall judge necessary to assure that appropriations do not exceed revenues for that fiscal year.

"Section 2. Prior to each fiscal year, the Congress shall approve a proposed statement of revenues and appropriations for the coming fiscal year and shall adopt measures necessary to assure that appropriations do not exceed revenues for that fiscal year.

"Section 3. No bill which causes appropriations to exceed revenues for a fiscal year shall become law unless passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives.

"Section 4. The Congress may waive the provisions of this Article for any fiscal year in which a declaration of national emergency is enacted.

"Section 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 6. This Article shall become effective beginning with the later of:

"(1) the second fiscal year to begin after its ratification, or

"(2) fiscal year 1992."

By Mr. PELL:

**S.J. Res. 26**

Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not later than 1986, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

**WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE**

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation that calls for a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not later than 1986, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

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Michael J. Pell
en that focused national attention on the critical issues then affecting library and information services. The long range benefits that resulted from this Conference were many, but foremost among them was a Conference of State appropriations for libraries and the formation of many statewide Friends of Libraries organizations.

One of the important recommendations of this first White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services is that the Federal level be held every 10 years "to establish the national information goals and priorities for the next decade, to assure effective transfer of knowledge to citizenry, and to accomplish this goal in light of accelerated changes in information technology and practices."

It is now time to formally establish this second Conference and to begin the second session of a long agenda that will properly address the important issues facing libraries today. A similar proposal, introduced in the 98th Congress, had gathered the bipartisan support of 50 Senators before they died, delaying further action until this year.

A White House Conference Preliminary Design Group has already proposed that three overarching themes be the focus for the 1989 Conference: library and information services for productivity, for literacy, and for democracy. Each theme is highly topical and will bring attention to areas that are of current concern both to government officials and to those in the library and information services community.

Libraries provide research and information services that are vital to the economic well being of our Nation. As the society's information and understanding needs have grown, so have the library's role and responsibility. Literacy, and information services for productivity, for literacy, and for democracy. Each theme is highly topical and will bring attention to areas that are of current concern both to government officials and to those in the library and information services community.

Libraries provide research and information services that are vital to the economic well being of our Nation. As the society's information and understanding needs have grown, so have the library's role and responsibility. Literacy is, to my mind, one of the most crucial issues for the White House Conference to address.

By coincidence, the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution will occur about the same time as the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services. This event should help focus additional attention on the third theme for the Conference: The importance of information in a democratic society. While information helps government make important decisions, a truly democratic society depends also on the informed participation of its people. Libraries are the information resource centers where citizens turn to inform themselves.

The Conference shall be planned and conducted under the direction of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science in much the same manner as the Commission coordinated the 1979 Conference. A successful conference at the national level requires broad-based involvement in the planning process and it is the responsibility of the Commission to ensure the participation of individuals and organizations at the local, state, regional, and national levels.

To help focus attention on a wide range of issues connected with the initiation of this Conference, I intend to convene a hearing of the Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities on an early date in this 100th session of Congress. Senator William Ford of Michigan will be introducing an identical resolution in the House of Representatives calling for this important 1989 White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

It is time now for library users, civic leaders, and lawmakers at all levels to join earnestly in working with librarians and information professionals to plan a second White House Conference. This Conference will be a significant reaffirmation of our commitment to our libraries. As it is important to the success begin, I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that 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. 25

Whereas access to information and ideas is important for the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuation of enlightened self-government;

Whereas the preservation and the dissemination of information and ideas are the primary purpose and function of the library and information services to individuals;

Whereas the economic vitality of the United States in a global economy and the productivity of the work force of the Nation rest on ease of access to information in the post-industrial information age;

Whereas the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services of 1979 began a process in which a broadly representative group of citizens made recommendations that have improved the library and information services of the Nation, and sparked the Nation's interest in the crucial role of library and information services at home and abroad;

Whereas library and information service is essential to a learning society;

Whereas social, demographic, and economic shifts of the past decade substantially affected the rate of change and require that Americans of all age groups develop and sustain literacy and other lifelong learning habits; and

Whereas expanding technological developments offer unprecedented opportunities for application to teaching and learning and means to expand access to library and information services;

Whereas the growth and augmentation of the Nation's library and information services are essential if all Americans, without regard to race, ethnic background, or geographic location are to have reasonable access to adequate information and lifelong learning;

Whereas the future of our society depends on developing the potential inherent in the availability of information. Were it not for libraries and library and information services, the American public would lack adequate means to expand access to library and information services;

Whereas rapidly developing technology offers a potential for enabling libraries and information services to serve the public more fully; and

Whereas emerging satellite communication networks and computer networks offer an unparalleled opportunity for access to educational opportunities to all parts of the world, and to individuals who are home-bound, handicapped, or incarcerated. Now, therefore, be it

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

PRESIDENT TO CALL CONFERENCE IN 1989

Section 1. The President is authorized to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not later than 1989.

E. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONFERENCE

Sec. 2. (a) Purpose. — The purpose of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services shall be to develop recommendations for the further improvement of library and information services by the Nation and their use by the public, in accordance with the findings set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

(b) Composition. — The Conference shall be composed of—

(1) representatives of professional library and information personnel and individuals who support or furnish volunteer services to libraries and information services centers, from all age groups and walks of life, and members of the general public;

(2) representatives of local, statewide, regional, and national institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which, provide library and information services to the public;

(3) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which, provide library and information services to the public;

(4) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which, provide library and information services to the public;

(5) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which, provide library and information services to the public;

(6) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which, provide library and information services to the public;

(7) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which, provide library and information services to the public;

(8) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which, provide library and information services to the public.

(c) DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS. —In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the President shall seek to assure that one-fifth of the participants shall be selected from the library and information profession.
Such grants, gifts, and bequests in a special account established for the purposes of this joint resolution.

(b) Reversal of Certain Equipment and Material.—Materials and equipment acquired under this joint resolution shall revert to the National Conference on Libraries and Information Science after the close of the White House Conference.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 7. For the purpose of this joint resolution—

(1) the term “Conference” means the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science;

(2) the term “Conference” means White House Conference on Library and Information Services;

(3) the term “State” includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and American Indian Tribes.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 8. There are appropriated without fiscal year limitations such sums as may be necessary to carry out this joint resolution. Such sums shall remain available for obligation until expended.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1 At the request of Mr. Mitchell, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr.Hatfield) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for the renewal of the quality of the Nation’s waters, and for other purposes.

S. 53 At the request of Mr. Armstrong, his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 1, supra.

S. 65 At the request of Mr. Hruska, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Thurmond), and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. Matsumoto) were added as cosponsors of S. 55, a bill entitled the “Highway Speed Modification Act of 1967.”

S. 69 At the request of Mr. Trible, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Hollings) was added as a cosponsor of S. 69, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the basis recovery rule for pension plans.

S. 70 At the request of Mr. Trible, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Dixon) was added as a cosponsor of S. 70, a bill to provide for the imposition of the death penalty for certain continuing criminal enterprise drug offenses.

S. 78 At the request of Mr. Metzenbaum, the name of the Senator from Missouri