

sit down and negotiate a peace settlement with Iraq.

Finally, although it is not technically a foreign affairs issue, the adoption of implementing legislation for the Genocide Treaty, culminating 39 years of effort, is an achievement everyone in this body should take pride in.

#### DOMESTIC POLICY

On the domestic front, this year's success in approving all of the fiscal 1989 appropriations bills before the beginning of the fiscal year is clearly an achievement we should all take pride in. However, we were able to attain this goal because of the so-called budget summit agreement—in which Senator DOMENICI played a pivotal role.

In addition, in 1987 Senators DOMENICI and GRAMM led the successful effort to amend the original Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law so that it complied with the constitution. Without Gramm-Rudman in place, there would have been no fiscal mechanism to force Congress to cut the deficit.

The final omnibus trade bill, which the President signed into law, will hopefully further reduce the trade deficit by expanding markets for U.S. goods abroad with imposing protectionist restrictions.

Because of the determination of Senators like BILL ARMSTRONG, the historic overhaul of our welfare system includes an unprecedented work requirement. DAVE DURENBERGER and JOHN HEINZ were keys to forging a consensus on catastrophic health insurance legislation that includes the most significant expansion of Medicare coverage ever. And LOWELL WEICKER followed through as one of the Senate's most consistent advocates of adequate Federal funding to combat AIDS.

Republicans like DICK LUGAR, PETE WILSON, RUDY BOSCHWITZ and DAVE KARNES also made major contributions in the farm credit restructuring bill; drought assistance; and FIFRA bills. JOHN CHAFEE was a key player in environmental battles like endangered species. And Republicans were there helping to create Cabinet-level office for the Veterans' Administration; require the prompt payment of Government bills; Inspector General Act amendments; rail safety; 65-mile-per-hour-speed limit on rural interstate highways; bilingual education and religious freedom.

Mr. President, this compilation does not nearly reflect all of the many achievements of the Senate during the 100th Congress. But I hope it gives some indication of how profound the work we have done these last 2 years is.

#### NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION REAUTHORIZATION

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, over the past several weeks, this Congress

has passed six important communications bills. These range from the children's television legislation to the satellite copyright bill to the reauthorization of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. I want to congratulate all parties, both in the Congress and on the outside, for their fine work in helping move these bills through the Congress.

I would like to take a moment to discuss further a subject raised by the House in its debate on one of these communications bills, H.R. 2472, legislation to reauthorize the National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA]. During this debate, the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, Congressman DINGELL, discussed the pending reorganization of the Commerce Department and the establishment of an Undersecretary for Technology. This reorganization was authorized pursuant to the recently passed National Institute of Science and Technology reauthorization legislation. The reorganization authority in this bill, however, neither endorsed nor prohibited the inclusion of NTIA within this newly established structure. I agree with Chairman DINGELL that Congress had no specific intent to put NTIA under this new Undersecretary. Chairman DINGELL and I have also agreed to discuss the possibility of considering next year how to elevate telecommunications matters within the executive branch.

#### A GOOD WEEK FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, this week has been a good week for good Government in the Senate. Even as the 100th Congress nears a close, we have continued to keep our shoulder to the wheel and deal with legislation that will improve the quality of the people's Government.

For instance, we passed a lobbying reform bill. Too often, the revolving door of public service has become a trap door for the public interest. This legislation would clamp down on lobbying activities not only by former members of the executive branch, but also by former Members of Congress and congressional staff as well.

The bill should help restore the faith of the people that their Government is not subject to undue influence in the pursuit of the public interest.

We also passed the Major Fraud Act of 1988. That bill increases penalties for fraud against the Government in cases of defense and other procurement. Over the past years we have witnessed a number of major procurement fraud cases. The stiffer penalties in this bill should make those who would cheat the Government think twice before they do it. It should also help restore the confidence of the American people in the competency of their Government.

We have also passed two other bills that will contribute to better Government. The first extends the Office of Government Ethics, the agency that watches over Government employees to avoid ethical lapses. The second reauthorizes the Office of Federal Procurement Policy. That Office oversees the procurement activities of the entire Government, an especially important task when getting the most from each tax dollar is more important than ever.

Better Government took a step forward this week when we passed three bills to better serve the Nation's veterans. We provided for a cost-of-living increase for veterans' compensation and made other improvements in veterans' programs. We also passed a bill establishing new procedures for review of veterans' benefit claims. And we elevated the Veterans' Administration to a full Cabinet-level Department. These actions will improve service to all of America's veterans, who have given America so much.

Finally, we agreed to the conference report on the Ocean Dumping Reform Act, a bill that marks a milestone in our efforts to eliminate the dumping of wastes in our oceans.

Mr. President, this week has been very productive.

This has been an exceptionally productive Congress. We have addressed many of the challenges that confront our Nation's future. And we continue to do so, up to the very end.

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS POSITION ON H.R. 1807

Mr. LEVIN, Mr. President, the Army Corps of Engineers has released material on section 722 of H.R. 1807 that it would like to have included in the RECORD. I want to be clear that by putting this information in the RECORD I am not necessarily endorsing this position, but I do believe it is important to allow the corps to have this material included in the record. I ask unanimous consent that the attached position paper be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS POSITION PAPER ON SECTION 722 OF H.R. 1807

(1) During Fiscal Years 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992, the USACE would be required to conduct a program to expand the participation of small business concerns and emerging small business concerns in contracting opportunities for dredging.

(a) Of the total dollar value of contracts for dredging, each contracting office shall make every reasonable effort to award to small business concerns:

(i) 20 percent during fiscal year 1989, including 5 percent of the total dollar value of contracts which is reserved for emerging small business concerns;

(ii) 25 percent during fiscal year 1990, including 7.5 percent of the total dollar value of contracts which is reserved for emerging small business concerns;