

sical work, and the unions representing back-up musicians and vocalists (2 percent). This allocation is somewhat more generous to composers, publishers and musicians than the division of existing copyright royalties found in most music industry contracts.

The royalty fees established by S. 1739 would remain constant for five years, after which the CRT could adjust them in accordance with specified criteria. If enacted, the Home Audio Recording Act would take effect July 1, 1987. ●

THE RELEASE OF RICARDO DUQUE

● Mr. CHILES. Mr. President, we began this week with the news Fidel Castro had released Cuban political prisoner Col. Ricardo Montero Duque. This decision is a welcome one. However, none of us should think this is the result of a new found compassion or sense of justice on the part of Fidel Castro. The decision to grant Montero freedom is the result of efforts undertaken by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY). The Senator is to be commended for this effort.

Cuba continues as one of the worst violators of human rights. A few prisoner releases do not erase its long record of abuse. Montero's release serves to remind us of the freedom of which he was deprived for so long and the freedom denied to those languishing in Castro's jails.

Colonel Montero himself reminded us that whenever Castro releases political prisoners, he keeps others behind and then continues to imprison more prisoners. This comes from a man who knows first hand the harshness of Cuban justice; cruel and long prison terms, torture, isolation, physical and mental abuse. All are tragically commonplace for Cuba's political prisoners. One of those he refers to as being left behind is fellow 2506 Brigade member Ramon Conte Hernandez. Both Montero and Conte were captured by Cuban forces during the Bay of Pigs liberation effort. Their long imprisonment offers but a glimpse of the hardship encountered by Cuba's political prisoners.

Montero was imprisoned for 25 long and hard years. For Conte, the suffering continues. He remains the sole remaining prisoner captured during the Bay of Pigs. The release of Montero should revitalize efforts to free Conte and the other political prisoners remaining in Cuba.

Mr. President, I recently visited "La Casa de la Brigada," the headquarters of the Brigade 2506 veterans. I was given a tour of the Brigade Home by its presiding president, Juan Perez Franco. One of the lasting impressions I have of my visit to the Brigade Home is of a wall covered with the pictures of the fallen members of the Brigade. They were the faces of young men eager for the return of liberty to their beloved homeland. They were pictures of patriots willing to die in the struggle for democracy.

The Brigade members I met that evening held the highest respect for these fallen heroes. I know they are equally as proud to be welcoming back a hero who survived the ordeal. Montero's life has been dedicated to the struggle against the totalitarian Cuban Government of Fidel Castro. I know the Brigade members rejoice for his freedom but they will not forget those who remain. We must never forget those who remain in Cuba's prisons.

Mr. President, I ask that a copy of a Miami Herald editorial be inserted in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

CASTRO'S GULAG

Ricardo Montero Duque's 25-year ordeal ended on Sunday, but it should have ended in December 1962. That's when the U.S. Government paid \$53 million in food and medicine to Cuba as ransom for the defeated Bay of Pigs invasion force. Cuba released all but nine of the 1,189 captured invaders then.

These nine men were kept in Cuban prisons for 18 years or longer. Six of them were released between 1979 and 1984. Mr. Montero Duque, a commander of Brigade 2506's Fifth Battalion, is the seventh freed. An eighth died in prison.

Now only one, Ramon Conte Hernandez, remains in jail. His and Mr. Montero Duque's prolonged incarceration is tangible evidence that Americas Watch, a New York-based human-rights organization, is correct when it says that "there are more long-term political prisoners in Cuba than anywhere else in the world."

Mr. Montero Duque would still be in jail were it not for the efforts of Sen. Edward Kennedy, whose intercession came at the urging of Miami banker Raul Masvidal. Both men deserve this community's appreciation for their efforts.

It's imperative, however, to renew efforts to free Mr. Conte Hernandez and the hundreds of political prisoners who remain in Fidel Castro's dreary prisons. Some were imprisoned relatively recently, but others have been in jail for decades. Tragically, Mr. Montero Duque is quite right when he says that whenever Mr. Castro releases a number of political prisoners, he always keeps a small group behind—"and then he makes some more [prisoners]."

This is a propitious moment for the State Department to remind Cuban officials that civilized countries the world over are appalled at Cuba's total disregard for human rights. Senator Kennedy and other individuals who have contracts with Cuba's government should stress the same point. A concerted effort will be needed to persuade Mr. Castro to release all of his political prisoners.

Nor should the intercession efforts end there. It's imperative that the Administration do as Gregory Craig, Senator Kennedy's foreign-policy adviser, did in his recent talks with Cuban officials: Reiterate the urgent need for Cuba to restore the immigration and refugee agreement that it suspended in May 1985. ●

THE SENATE PAGE BANQUET

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, on Wednesday evening, June 11, several of my Senate colleagues and I participated in a special tribute to the Senate pages. At the annual Senate page "end-of-the-year banquet," we had the

opportunity to express our appreciation to 54 of the Nation's finest young men and women.

Each and every one of our Senate pages have devoted countless hours, unlimited energy, and unabashed enthusiasm to the U.S. Senate. I know I speak for all Senators when I say thank you. Our pages are a credit to this great country and are a symbol of democracy in action. We are all proud to have worked with them, and it is an inspiration to every Member of the Senate to know that these bright, energetic individuals will be tomorrow's movers and shakers.

Mr. President, I ask that the text of the speeches of the distinguished minority leader, Senator BYRD from West Virginia; the distinguished Senator from South Dakota, Senator ARDNOR; and the Senator from Kansas be inserted in the RECORD.

I also want to point out that the distinguished pro tempore of the Senate, Senator THURMOND, was a featured speaker at the banquet and delivered a stirring, off-the-cuff message on freedom and the American way. Senator THURMOND urged the pages to use their unique experiences on Capitol Hill to move ahead into the future as active participants in government and society.

Our distinguished colleague from Delaware, Senator BIDEN, also addressed the group, stressing the need for tolerance in all walks of life: At home, at work, and at play. He noted that our Nation is comprised of many different kinds of people, some with radically different ideologies, and encouraged the pages to enter every situation with an open mind and an open heart.

And Mr. President, our distinguished colleague from North Carolina, a man who is "grandfather" in the eyes of the pages, Senator HELMS, underscored the importance of the pages' "unofficial" role—that of a friend. In his remarks, he thanked the pages for their ever-present smiles, laughter, and cheer, which provided encouragement and made the long hours in the Senate a little bit easier to bear.

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

REMARKS OF SENATE MAJORITY LEADER BOB DOLE

First, let me thank all of you for inviting me to your wonderful banquet. I speak to many groups during the course of the year, but this invitation is a special honor because it comes from my fellow workers on Capitol Hill.

Believe me, the Senate recognizes, and fully appreciates, the substantial contributions you pages make to our daily activities in Washington. So let me say "thank you" for all of your hard work; for the long hours; for putting up with menial tasks; and for tolerating 100 Senators. Your selfless dedication is much appreciated. But that's not to say your efforts are unrecognized.

You see, television viewers now have the opportunity to watch the Senate in action. And that means millions of Americans are

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“(vi) the projected effect of royalty fees on the structure and financial condition of the audio recording device importing and manufacturing industries;

“(vii) the relative roles of copyright owners and importers and manufacturers of audio recording devices with respect to creative and technological contribution to the development of sound recordings and musical works;

“(viii) the objective of maximizing the creation of new sound recordings and musical works;

“(ix) reasonable estimates of the number of audio recording devices used in the United States during a relevant period for purposes other than making audio recordings by individuals for private use if such purposes are lawful under this title; and

“(x) new technologies for making audio recordings by individuals for private use.

“(C) Any determination by the Tribunal under this paragraph may distinguish among different kinds of audio recording devices, and may establish different royalty fees for different kinds of audio recording devices.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the following terms and their variant forms means the following:

“(1) An ‘audio recording’ is a phonorecord of a musical work or sound recording that has been reproduced directly from a radio transmission or from a phonorecord that has been lawfully made and distributed to the public.

“(2) An ‘audio recording device’ is any machine or device, now known or later developed, which can be used for making audio recordings by individuals for private use, and which is capable of reproducing the sounds embodied in a radio transmission, or in a phonorecord, by means of internal or external wire, cable or like connection between the equipment receiving or performing such sounds and the equipment reproducing them. The term ‘audio recording device’ includes dual audio recording devices. Such term does not include a device (A) which can be used by individuals for reproducing the visual images of an audiovisual work for private use; (B) which is unable to receive the sounds embodied in a radio transmission, or in a phonorecord, except by microphone; (C) which is capable only of performing such sounds, such as playback only equipment; or (D) which incorporates a decoder or similar mechanism that prevents the device from reproducing, or permits the device to reproduce, the sounds embodied in a phonorecord in accordance with special instructions encoded in the phonorecord for that purpose.

“(3) An ‘audio recording medium’ is any material object, now known or later developed, in any form commonly distributed for use by individuals (such as analog or digital tape cassettes, cartridges or reels), in which a musical work or sound recording can be fixed by use of an audio recording device.

“(4) A ‘dual audio recording device’ is any machine or device, now known or later developed, intended for use in private homes, which can be used for making audio recordings by individuals for private use, which is capable of reproducing the sounds embodied in a phonorecord by copying such sounds from a phonorecord in any digital or any tape format to an audio recording medium in any digital or any tape format, and which contains in a single apparatus one cavity for the insertion of a phonorecord in any such format and one cavity for the insertion of an audio recording medium in any such format.

“(5) The ‘first domestic sale’ of an audio recording device is the first sale of such device in the United States to an unrelated

party. For purposes of this paragraph, an unrelated party is a person who is not controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the seller, and who is not acting in concert with the seller in order to avoid or lessen the obligations of subsection (b). Control will be deemed to exist if there is a fifty per centum or greater direct or indirect ownership interest between the seller and such other person.

“(6) A ‘multiple audio recording device’ is any machine or device, now known or later developed, intended for use in private homes, which can be used for making audio recordings by individuals for private use, which is capable of reproducing the sounds embodied in a phonorecord by copyright such sounds from a phonorecord in any digital or any tape format to an audio recording medium in any digital or any tape format, and which contains in a single apparatus one or more cavities for the insertion of a phonorecord in any such format and two or more cavities for the insertion of an audio recording medium in any such format.

“(7) A ‘radio transmission’ is a transmission of sounds without accompanying visual images by a broadcast station, cable system, multipoint distribution service, subscription service, direct broadcast satellite, or other means of transmission that is intended for reception in private homes.”

(b) The table of sections for chapter 1 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

“119. Limitation on liability: Audio recording.”

SEC. 3. (a) Chapter 5 of title 17 of the United States Code is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new section:

“§ 511. Additional remedy for infringing importation or manufacture, and distribution of audio recording devices

“In any action filed pursuant to section 119(b)(2), the court may order that, in addition to any other remedies provided by this title, for a period not to exceed ninety days, the importer or manufacturer shall be deprived of the benefit of a compulsory license under section 119(b)(1). In the absence of such license by reason of such order, any importation into and distribution in the United States, or any manufacture and distribution in the United States, of audio recording devices by such party is actionable as an act of infringement under section 501, and is fully subject to the remedies provided by sections 502 through 506, 509, and this section.”

(b) The table of sections for chapter 5 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

“511. Additional remedy for infringing importation or manufacture, and distribution of audio recording devices.”

SEC. 4. Chapter 8 of title 17 of the United States Code is amended as follows:

(1) Section 801(b)(1) is amended by striking out “and 116,” in the first sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof “, 116 and 119.”

(2) Section 801(b)(3) is amended by striking out “and 116,” and inserting in lieu thereof “, 116 and 119.”

(3) Section 804(d) is amended by striking out “or 116,” and inserting in lieu thereof “, 116 or 119.”

(4) The second sentence of section 809 is amended by striking out “or 116,” and inserting in lieu thereof “, 116 or 119.”

SEC. 5. SUPPLEMENTARY AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS.—(a) This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall become effective on July 1, 1987.

(b) Section 501(a) of title 17 is amended by striking out “118” and inserting in lieu thereof “119”.

Amend the title to read as follows: “A bill to amend title 17 of the United States Code with respect to home audio recording and audio recording devices, and for other purposes.”

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF THE HOME AUDIO RECORDING ACT (S. 1739) (AS AMENDED MAY 21, 1986, BY SUBCOMMITTEE ON PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS AND TRADEMARKS)

S. 1739 would amend the Copyright Act to allow individuals to tape music for private use from records, compact discs, and prerecorded tapes, or from the airwaves, without first securing the permission of the copyright holder. In exchange for that privilege, the bill would impose a modest royalty on the equipment used to copy copyrighted music. It also provides for the distribution of the royalty fees to copyright owners, with a special emphasis on encouraging newer artists and less commercially established genres.

As amended by the Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks, the royalty is applicable only to audio recording equipment. It does not apply to any type of blank tape, nor to:

(1) Equipment used for home video recording (e.g., VCRs);

(2) Audio equipment which can record only by microphone (e.g., dictation equipment);

(3) Playback-only equipment (e.g., many “personal stereos”);

(4) Recorders equipped with copy-code technology to prevent unauthorized copying;

(5) Equipment purchased for use in a trade or business, or comparable nonprofit organization.

For those tape recorders not falling within one of the exemptions, the royalty rate would be: 5 percent of the wholesale price for “dual-port” equipment, which allow direct copying—including high-speed dubbing—of prerecorded tapes.

The bill would also prohibit the sale of “multiple-port” equipment, capable of making more than one copy of prerecorded tapes simultaneously.

The royalty fees would be collected by the Copyright Office, and distributed by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal (CRT), an existing agency in the legislative branch of government with similar responsibilities in the field of cable television and jukeboxes. While the original text of S. 1739 contained general instructions to the CRT for developing a distribution formula, the amendment adopted by the subcommittee substitutes a specific formula that insures that all the participants in the music recording process share in the royalties, and that maximizes the incentive for further creative activity in the music field.

In summary, the distribution formula adopted by the subcommittee allocates 2 percent of the royalty fund to the National Endowment for the Arts, for the support of aspiring musical artists.

The remainder of the fund is to be distributed in proportion to the sales and radio airplay of copyrighted musical recordings, with certain adjustments that weight the distribution in favor of recordings in the lower 30 percent of the sales and airplay charts. The amendment also specifies a royalty allocation applicable to each recording that divides the royalty among the copyright holders in the sound recording (45 percent), the featured recording artist (30 percent), the composer/lyricist (11.5 percent) and publisher (11.5 percent) of the copyrighted mu-

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watching Senate pages: They see you running back and forth with papers and messages; carrying lecterns and water glasses; and having fingers snapped at you. Our viewers are probably wondering how you put up with us. But, seriously, I am pleased that the American people are now learning the special role you play in the life of the Senate.

History tells us that pages date back as far as the snuff boxes and spittoons in the Chamber. Together, the Senate and its pages have come a long way.

You are the successors of Grafton Hanson, a 9-year-old who was appointed to be the first Senate page by Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, back in 1827. Hanson—and other pages in the 19th century—were expected to keep filled the ink wells and the sand shakers for blotting ink; and they had to light the gas lamps, and keep the wood stoves burning. When messages needed to be delivered downtown to the executive departments, pages were sent off on horseback! And once a week, all pages were handed tickets to go down to the Capitol basement and bathe in the large marble tubs. Come to think of it, running a Xerox machine doesn't seem all that rough—does it?

Well, a few things have changed since then. But we still depend on our pages. The U.S. Capitol has served as a unique learning institution for hundreds of young men—and an increasing number of young women—during the past 200 years. Working in the Capitol, you have had the unique opportunity to see your Government up close and personal. You didn't have to read a textbook; you were eyewitnesses, maybe even to history!

That's why I'm not surprised that some pages have returned to Congress as elected Members of the Senate and House, or as senior staff members. As far as I'm concerned, there can be no better endorsement of the page program than those facts. I am certain your experience has enhanced your appreciation for our representative democracy, and that as you leave Washington, you will do so not only better informed about your Government, but more committed to becoming an active participant in it—whatever career you pursue. I trust this has been an experience never to be forgotten, and one about which you will never tire of telling.

Personally, I want to thank each and every one of you for your diligence, your tireless energy, and your enthusiasm. And I wish you the very best of luck in all future endeavors. You are fine young men and women, who have given your best—and deserve the best.

REMARKS OF SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

In April 1912, the great ocean liner *Titanic* struck an iceberg and sank off Newfoundland. Over fifteen hundred people lost their lives in that disaster.

In hindsight, experts say that the *Titanic* tragedy did not have to happen—that all of those fifteen hundred people did not have to lose their lives.

The main problem was not an iceberg, but that too many people took too much for granted.

The *Titanic's* builders took for granted that their ship was too well built to sink.

The *Titanic's* officers took for granted that April was too late for icebergs to be so far south.

And the *Titanic's* owners took for granted that their ship was so safe that they did not need lifeboats for everybody aboard.

Taking things for granted can sometimes be dangerous.

Nobody here tonight was around when the *Titanic* sank. But many of us here were born before the space age. Fifty years ago, radio was still a novelty. America had few four-lane highways. For most Americans, automobiles, and telephones were still luxuries. And the idea of traveling to the Moon or to Mars was best left for Flash Gordon serials at Saturday movie matinees.

Most of us who are older do not take for granted most of the technical marvels of this age—television, computers, super highways, space rockets, and such. We remember when we did not have those conveniences.

Many of us also remember when America was threatened from both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by powerful aggressor nations—Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan. We remember Americans going off to war, rationing, air-raid drills, and worrying if our country could defeat the foreign dictatorships arrayed against us.

Many of us also remember a time when only a few went on to college after high school, when as much as twenty-five percent of America's workforce was unemployed, and when polio scourged whole communities every summer.

Just as we do not take so much for granted many modern inventions and technological advances, then, we do not take for granted America's security, the need to keep improving our country, or the possibility that Americans might not enjoy the standard of living that we do today if we lose the competitive edge that made our country great.

Most of the young men and women in this room were born less than twenty years ago. You were born into the space age. You were born into the television and computer ages. You could not be blamed, particularly, if you were to take many of today's conveniences for granted.

But statistics show that those who serve as pages on Capitol Hill are a select group. Often, because of their experience here, former pages go on to become leaders in their own right—Senators and Congressmen, even. Others become leaders in many other fields.

I want to express to you my appreciation for your service to us as Senate pages. And I want to wish each of you every success in whatever fields into which you go in the years ahead.

But as the years go by and as you rise to positions of responsibility, I hope that you will not take for granted our country or our country's institutions.

As you have followed Senate elections, and as you have followed Senate debates, you may have taken those events for granted. But hundreds of thousands of men and women over countless centuries suffered and sacrificed to make our freedoms possible. Many of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence lost every earthly possession that they owned. Even while the dome of the U.S. Capitol Building was being raised, multitudes of Americans, north and south, were dying on battlefields not too far from here.

Every generation has its challenges to meet. My prayer for you is that the inspiration that you have found here in the Senate will help each of you to meet the challenges that your generation will face, that you will not take your privileges as Americans for granted, and that you will live up to the promise and the leadership abilities that you have shown as pages.

And because of your experiences here, I hope that you will be able better to meet those challenges with a positive attitude, looking for opportunities to make our country stronger and more prosperous, ever turning aside from counsels of discouragement and defeat.

I saw them tearing a building down. A group of men in a busy town. With a "ho, heave, ho" and a lusty yell. They swung a beam and the sidewalk fell. I said to the foreman, "are these men skilled?"

The type you would hire if you had to build?"

He laughed, and then he said, "no indeed. Just common labor is all I need;

I can easily wreck in a day or two. That which takes builders years to do."

I said to myself as I walked away,

"Which of these roles am I trying to play?"

Am I a builder who works with care,

Building my life by the rule and square?

Am I shaping my deeds by a well-laid plan,

Patiently building the best I can?

Or am I a worker who walks the town

Content with the labor of tearing down?"

REMARKS OF SENATOR ABRNOR

So far this evening you have heard how responsible, diligent, and conscientious the pages are. Well, this may be true most of the time, but not always. I'd like to set the story straight with a few stories of my own.

For instance, occasionally while on the Senate floor or in the cloakroom, I will ask the pages how they enjoy working on the Hill or perhaps what they saw sight-seeing the past weekend. On several occasions the pages remarked to me what a wonderful Sunday brunch they had at Hulihan's, a restaurant in Georgetown. Additionally, they told me what a great deal this brunch was. Well, after hearing these same comments a number of times, I began wondering what I was missing.

This being the case, I decided I would have brunch there the next weekend I spent in the city. After arriving at the restaurant and getting a table, I started searching the menu for "this great deal." After a couple of minutes of looking without finding anything that looked especially cheap, I decided to ask the waiter what this special was I had heard so much about. He replied, "Oh, that's the champagne brunch—all you can drink for 99 cents."

Of course I'm sure that Bret Berlin's friends back in Florida will be speechless when he tells them how he lounged the largest bubble bath on Capitol Hill when he put detergent in the beautiful Longworth Fountain. And certainly envious when he tells how he got Lori Olson and Rita Nethling to join him in it.

Probably, if it weren't for tonight, Chad Moore, Mark Fox, and Martin Heinze would be telling their friends how after curfew they used to deactivate the alarm on the security door between the 3rd and 4th floor so they could run up to see the girls.

I'm sure as the years pass, these stories will get better and better as will the story about how Mary Magner and Debbie Pops acquired their nicknames, Air and Space, on a field trip when they were left behind by the bus at Bob's Big Boy because they were in the bathroom.

It seemed that by the end of the term most of the interns had acquired nicknames. I understand they call John Brost the "Beast," but no one will tell me why. Speaking of John, I got an interesting letter from Mrs. Corley Bowman, John's chemistry teacher. It seems that John received a deficiency report because of an unexcused absence. Well, this didn't seem like John so I asked him to come to see me. I expected that John would have some legitimate excuse and we could get this whole thing straightened out. When I asked John where he was he replied, "The beach."

Finally, I have one last story to tell about John. I had eight beautiful Omaha steaks

that I was saving for a very special occasion. Well, you can imagine my surprise when I open my freezer to find—not just one or two missing—but all of them gone. Next, I went to the drawer to get a fork and there were none there. Looking to see where all my utensils had disappeared to, I open the dishwasher to find it jam-packed with just about all my pots and pans. As you can imagine that I wasn't amused. I have a young staffer who keeps an eye on my place while I'm out of town who I was getting ready to send to the unemployment line unless he had a good reason for this whole thing. Well, he finally confessed that he was at the beach that weekend and had lent his keys to none other than John Brost with the understanding that John was only to use my place as somewhere to go after the prom for just a short time before curfew.

Seriously though, I think you're all a great bunch of kids. Some of us tend to forget that you are just high school kids—and most of you would want us to forget it.

Thanks for the great work you do for all of us. And, may this experience you have had here on Capitol Hill help you stay interested in government the rest of your lives.

50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF MORMIE AND DELORIS O'DELL

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I call to the attention of my colleagues the 50th wedding anniversary of Mormie and Deloris O'Dell of Mt. Nebo, Nicholas County, WV.

The O'Dells were married on June 17, 1936 in Nicholas County, WV. Mormie is a retired miner from the Westmoreland Mine No. 2 and is a past master Mason. Deloris is a member of the Eastern Star. Mr. and Mrs. O'Dell are members of the Spruce Grove Methodist Church. They are the parents of Shirley Spencer O'Dell and Edria Shanon Young and the grandparents of Pam, Michael, Beth, Susan, and Jeanne.

Mr. President, I congratulate them and their family and friends and wish them many more years of happiness.

THE MARS PROJECT: JOURNEYS BEYOND THE COLD WAR

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I am pleased to congratulate my good friend and distinguished colleague from Hawaii, Senator MATSUNAGA, on the recent publication of his book, "The Mars Project: Journeys Beyond the Cold War." It is an important and timely book, and one that I know will benefit all of us concerned about our Space Program and our national security.

Sometimes we do not see the obvious because it makes too much sense. Senator MATSUNAGA makes great sense out of what should be a simple proposition but which is too often obscured by cold war politics: we simply have to cooperate with all space-faring nations to build a more secure future on the final frontier. Instead of racing against each other—the Moon race, the space station race, and now the space weapons race—we will all be better off with international space cooperation.

The American and Soviet space programs each have their own strengths, and we ought to complement instead of duplicate each other's efforts. Despite our best efforts to outbuild each other in new weapons of destruction, we still manage to find it within our better selves to cooperate with one another to save lives, as in the United States-Soviet-Canadian-French search and rescue satellite system for ships and planes in distress. Over 200 lives have been saved in this remarkable program, most through the Soviet satellite.

We have periodically cooperated together in space, most spectacularly in the 1975 Apollo-Soyuz link-up. There is a whole universe to explore out there, beginning with Mars and our other neighbors in the solar system. We need to sit down with the major space powers and define a common agenda. We ought to pioneer the new worlds in concert with each other, and pool our financial and scientific resources for the benefit of all humanity. Senator MATSUNAGA's book is a testament to this simple but powerful idea. It is an idea that we all should keep in mind whenever we think about defense, space, and arms control. I highly commend "The Mars Project" to my colleagues.

I think the big lesson from the book is the need for space cooperation. A go-it-alone attitude on the part of the United States or the Soviet Union or any other country simply is not realistic for the year 1986 and beyond.

One of the other points that I think is important is that we have this satellite that the United States, the Soviet Union, the French, and the Canadians cooperated on, which lets us know if a ship is in dire straits out in the water, and we can cooperate to see that that ship is rescued. That is the kind of satellite cooperation, the use of space jointly, that we should have much more of.

If we can work together on that kind of thing more and more, we are going to find that we will start moving in a more sensible and rational direction.

Why do we pile up all these weapons? Because we fear each other. Why do we fear each other? In large measure, because we do not understand each other. The more we work together, whether it is space or whatever, the more we will find that we understand each other. It does not mean that we are going to like the Soviet system or they are going to like our system. But let us not blow up this world.

I think that is one of the important messages of the book by our colleague. I commend him for taking the leadership in this matter. Not only is this body and the other body better informed because of that book, but also, it is the kind of book which is well written, and I think the American people will appreciate it, too. I appreciate what our colleague has done.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] for his most generous remarks and especially for taking the time to read my book, "The Mars Project, Journeys Beyond the Cold War."

To have the Senator not only read my book but to come and voluntarily hear talk in praise of my book is more than friendship. I truly appreciate the Senator's remarks.

Mr. SIMON. I thank the Senator from Hawaii.

I had the privilege of serving with him in the House in addition now to serving with him in the Senate. He preceded me in the House, he preceded me in the Senate, and he is preceding most of us in understanding what we ought to be doing in space.

I commend him.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I am delighted to join with my colleagues today in commending our friend, the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. MATSUNAGA] for a valuable and farsighted contribution to our thinking about future approaches to the peaceful exploration of space, "The Mars Project: Journeys Beyond the Cold War." In his excellent new book, the Senator brings into focus the splendid opportunities the future holds for international cooperation in space.

At this point, we are beset with questions about the wisdom—or lack of it—in deploying weapons in space, mindful of the terrible *Challenger* disaster, and seized with the problems inherent in the deteriorated relationship with the Soviet Union. Accordingly, it is easy to become so enmeshed in current difficulties that we lose sight of the fact that there are wonderful future possibilities for us and those who will succeed us if we are wise enough to prepare the way now.

Since 1982, the Senator from Hawaii has introduced seven resolutions dealing with international cooperation in space. I have supported him wholeheartedly in those efforts. I was particularly pleased to join him as an original cosponsor with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS] of Senate Joint Resolution 236, which called for renewed cooperation with the Soviets in space cooperation and for the exploration of further opportunities for cooperative East-West ventures in space, including cooperative ventures in such areas of space medicine and space biology, planetary science, manned and unmanned space exploration. That resolution was approved by the Congress and signed into law by President Reagan on October 30, 1984.

The Senator has been vigorous in his efforts to identify other endeavors which could encourage and nurture greater cooperation, including an International Space Year in 1992 and a joint manned mission to Mars.

Senator MATSUNAGA writes: