

S. 137

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. HEINZ), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. EXON), the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DIXON) were added as cosponsors of S. 137, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to continue to allow mortgage bonds to be issued.

S. 213

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BOREN), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. WALLOP), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. ZORINSKY), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EAST), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. JEPSEN), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DURENBERGER), and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. HUMPHREY) were added as cosponsors of S. 213, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide generally that benefits thereunder may be paid to aliens only after they have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, and to improve further restrictions on the right of any alien in a foreign country to receive such benefits.

S. 237

At the request of Mr. WALLOP, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. SYMMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 237, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the establishment of reserves for mining land reclamation and for the deduction of amounts added to such reserves.

S. 247

At the request of Mr. GORTON, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. PACKWOOD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 247, a bill granting the consent of Congress to the Northwest Interstate Compact on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management.

S. 338

At the request of Mr. COHEN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 338, a bill to revise the procedures for soliciting and evaluating bids and proposals for Government contracts and awarding such contracts, and for other purposes.

S. 400

At the request of Mr. MATHIAS, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 400, a bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., a legal public holiday.

S. 421

At the request of Mr. PROXMIER, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 421, a bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to ascertain increases in the cost of major acquisition programs of the civilian agencies of the executive

branch; to limit the obligation and expenditure of Federal funds to carry out any major civil acquisition program after there has been a major increase in the cost of such civil acquisition program until enactment of a law providing new authority to carry out such acquisition program, and for other purposes.

S. 423

At the request of Mr. MATHIAS, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 423, a bill to restrict the disposal by the Administrator of General Services of certain real property located at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center.

S. 444

At the request of Mr. DURENBERGER, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFFEE), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. STAFFORD), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 444, a bill to provide that registration and polling places for Federal elections be accessible to handicapped and elderly individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 446

At the request of Mr. JEPSEN, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. HUDDLESTON), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. WALLOP), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DIXON), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. BOSCHWITZ), the Senator from Kansas (Mrs. KASSEBAUM), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. ANDREWS), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DURENBERGER), the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ABDOR) were added as cosponsors of S. 446, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the tax treatment of agricultural commodities received under a payment-in-kind program.

S. 454

At the request of Mr. BYRD, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. HEFLIN), and the Senator from Montana (Mr. MELCHER) were added as cosponsors of S. 454, a bill to provide for an accelerated study of the causes and effects of acidic deposition during a 5-year period, and to provide for grants for mitigation at sites where there are harmful effects on ecosystems resulting from high acidity.

S. 464

At the request of Mr. LONG, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSTON), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BOREN), and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES) were added as cosponsors of S. 464, a

bill to exempt newly discovered oil from the windfall profit tax.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 16

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES), and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 16, a joint resolution to provide for the designation of the 65th anniversary of the renewal of Lithuanian independence, February 16, 1983, as "Lithuanian Independence Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 40

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. HEINZ) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 40, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate urging Presidential action in calling for an immediate domestic economic and trade summit to address the U.S. long-term trade policy by a bipartisan group of individuals from the Government, business, labor, agriculture, and the academic community.

SENATE RESOLUTION 66—PROVIDING FOR REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT TELEVISION AND RADIO COVERAGE OF THE SENATE

Mr. MATHIAS (for himself, Mr. BAKER, Mr. DeCONCINI, Mr. GARN, and Mr. McCLURE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 66

Whereas on April 21, 1982, the Senate agreed to Senate Resolution 20, Ninety-seventh Congress, which provided for television or radio coverage, or both, of proceedings of the Senate, subject to the adoption of a resolution containing such regulations and such rules changes as are needed to implement television or radio coverage, or both, of proceedings of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That (a) the Senate hereby authorizes and directs that there be both television and radio broadcast coverage (together with videotape and audio recordings) of proceedings in the Senate Chamber.

(b) Such broadcast coverage shall be—
(1) provided in accordance with the provisions of this resolution,

(2) provided continuously at all times when the Senate is in session (or is meeting in Committee of the Whole), except for any time when a meeting with closed doors is ordered, and

(3) provided subject to the provisions pertaining to the Senate gallery contained in the following Standing Rules of the Senate: Rule XIX, paragraphs 6 and 7, rule XXV, paragraph 1(n), and rule XXXIII, paragraph 2.

Sec. 2. The radio and television broadcast of Senate proceedings shall be—

(a) supervised and operated by the Senate,
(b) made available on a "live" basis and free of charge to (1) any accredited member of the Senate Radio and Television Correspondents Gallery, (2) the coaxial cable system of the Architect of the Capitol, and (3) such other newsgathering, education, or information distributing entity as may be

authorized by the Committee on Rules and Administration to receive such broadcast.

Sec. 3. The television broadcast of Senate proceedings shall follow the Presiding Officer and Senators who are recognized to speak by the Presiding Officer (including Senators who are so recognized with the consent of another Senator to interrupt such other Senator).

Sec. 4. (a) The broadcast coverage by radio and television of the proceedings of the Senate shall be implemented as provided in this section.

(b) The Architect of the Capitol, in consultation with the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, shall—

(1) construct necessary broadcasting facilities for both radio and television (including a control room and the modification of Senate sound and lighting fixtures),

(2) employ necessary expert consultants, and

(3) acquire and install all necessary equipment and facilities to (A) produce a broadcast-quality "live" audio and color video signal of such proceedings, and (B) provide an archive-quality audio and color video tape recording of such proceedings:

Provided, That the Architect of the Capitol, in carrying out the duties specified in clauses (1) through (3) of this subsection, shall not enter into any contract for the purchase or installation of equipment, for the employment of any consultant, or for the provision of training to any person, unless the same shall first have been approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(c) The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall (1) employ such staff as may be necessary, working in conjunction with the Senate Recording and Photographic Studios, to operate and maintain all broadcast audio and color video equipment installed pursuant to this resolution, (2) make audio and video tape recordings of Senate proceedings, (3) make copies of such recordings available, upon payment to him of a fee fixed therefor by the Committee on Rules and Administration, to Members of the Senate and to each person described in subsection (b) (1) and (3) of section 2 of this resolution, and (4) retain for 90 days after the day any Senate proceedings took place such recordings thereof, and as soon thereafter as possible, transmit to the Librarian of Congress and to the Archivist of the United States copies of such recordings: *Provided*, That the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, in carrying out the duties specified in clauses (1) and (2) of this subsection, shall comply with appropriate Senate procurement and other regulations.

(d) The Librarian of Congress and the Archivist of the United States shall each receive, store, and make available to the public, at no cost for viewing or listening on the premises where stored and upon payment of a fee equal to the cost involved through distribution of taped copies, recordings of Senate proceedings transmitted to them by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

Sec. 5. (a) As soon as practicable after the necessary equipment has been installed, there shall begin a test period during which tests of radio and television coverage of Senate proceedings shall be conducted by the staffs of the Committee on Rules and Administration and of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate. Such test period shall end on such date as may be agreed upon by the Majority Leader, the minority leader, the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, and the ranking minority member of such Committee.

(b) During such test period—
(1) final procedures for camera direction control shall be established,

(2) coverage of Senate proceedings shall not be transmitted, except that, at the direction of the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, such coverage may be transmitted over the coaxial cable system of the Architect of the Capitol, and

(3) recordings of Senate proceedings shall be made and retained by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

Sec. 6. The use of tape duplications of broadcast coverage of the proceedings of the Senate for political or commercial purposes is strictly prohibited; and any such tape duplication furnished to any person shall be made on the condition that it not be used for political or commercial purposes.

Sec. 7. Any changes in the regulations made by this resolution shall be made only by Senate resolution. However, the Committee on Rules and Administration may adopt such procedures and such regulations, which do not contravene the regulations made by this resolution, as it deems necessary to assure the proper implementation of the purposes of this resolution and Senate Resolution 20, 97th Congress.

Sec. 8. Such funds as may be necessary (but not in excess of \$3,500,000) to carry out this resolution shall be expended from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution, essentially the same as Senate Resolution 436 of the last Congress, to provide for TV and radio broadcasts of the Senate's floor proceedings.

To use a popular cliché, its time has come.

Consider, please:

As we all know, innovation does not come quickly to the Congress, especially to this body. We need not worry that we are rushing into this matter with undue haste. The idea has been with us in one form or another since the mid-1940's, when CLAUDE PEPPER, who was then a Member of the Senate and who is now a Member of the other body, introduced a joint resolution providing for radio broadcast coverage of the proceedings of the Senate and House. Surely we cannot be accused of the type of haste that makes waste.

As mentioned, its time has come.

As we all know, too, innovation does not come to this body without a great deal of consideration. The proposal to broadcast Senate floor proceedings has been studied and restudied by the Senate itself and others. Throughout the free world, legislatures have augmented our studies by putting to practice what we have been studying. It is interesting to note that once TV and radio broadcasts of legislative proceedings have been inaugurated in these various legislative bodies in the free world, no legislative body has turned back.

But even the most exhaustive studies must come to an end. We have studied enough. Again, I say, its time has come.

We pride ourselves—and rightly so, I think—in the sobriquet, "the world's greatest deliberative body." In fact, we have a passion for deliberating and discussing "at length," as the phrase

goes. We certainly deliberated at length in this case. We had hearings during the 97th Congress and we had floor debate, and we improved the original version of the measure, and we asked the Rules Committee for operating guidelines, and we again discussed and debated and deliberated.

So, now, to repeat, its time has come.

We could speak at length today on the need to provide for the public a complete, readily available, unedited, undramatized, undistorted record of what we do here—that is, what we do on a day-by-day basis, as their elected representatives, to affect, for better or for worse, their security from foreign or domestic dangers, their taxes, their health, the education of their children, their jobs, their daily well-being.

We have already spoken at length about this aspect of the matter.

The record is clear, and the time has come.

This Congress is particularly crucial in the history of this Nation. Our citizens know this. More and more they are demanding an ever increasing voice in the decisions that affect their future. Through this resolution, we have an opportunity to help that voice speak from knowledge rather than from half truths or ignorance.

Finally, there is the matter of cost—a most important consideration. But true frugality lies not only in moratoriums on spending; true frugality lies in wise spending. Considering the multitude of benefits which would flow from the broadcasting of Senate floor proceedings, our enactment of this resolution will represent action wisely taken and money wisely spent.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with the chairman of the Rules Committee in submitting this resolution. Frankly, I had hoped that the Senate would have acted favorably on this proposal late last session, but consideration of the resolution had to be set aside to afford the Senate the opportunity to deal with important appropriation and fiscal matters.

It comes as no surprise to my colleagues, I am sure, that the implementation of television and radio coverage of Senate proceedings is most important to me. I have pushed for this legislation for several years, and I will continue to do so. I am most hopeful that this latest effort results in the adoption of such coverage.

I was pleased to observe that a number of my colleagues late last year appeared on the Senate floor to announce that they had changed their minds with regard to this issue, and were now in favor of televised proceedings. I want to thank them once again for their support.

It is both my hope and expectation that the Senate will move to consideration of this resolution as soon as this measure is reported from the Rules

Committee, and I pledge my full support toward its adoption.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public the scheduling of a public hearing before the Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia to receive a report from the Chesapeake Bay Foundation concerning the EPA Chesapeake Bay program. The hearing will be held on Tuesday, March 1, 1983, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-626.

Those wishing to testify may submit a written statement for the hearing record to the Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia, room SD-624, Washington, D.C. 20510.

For further information regarding this hearing, you may wish to contact Ms. Marion Morris at 202-224-4161.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs will hold a nomination hearing for Barbara Mahone and John Miller to be members of the Federal Labor Relations Authority on Tuesday, February 22, 1983, at 3 p.m. in room 3302 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Margaret Hecht at 224-4751.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Senate Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee will hold a hearing on S. 461, reauthorization of the Office of Government Ethics, on Thursday, February 24, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-562.

The hearing will focus on extending the Office of Government Ethics for 5 more years, after its present scheduled expiration date of October 1983, and the financial disclosure provisions of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. President, on March 23, 1983, the Senate Small Business Committee will hold a hearing on "Umbrella Contracting and Its Impact on Small Businesses." The hearing will begin at 9:30 a.m. in room 428A of the Senate Russell Building. Senator RUDMAN will chair.

Mr. President, on February 17, 1983, the Senate Small Business Committee will hold a hearing on S. 499, a bill to require the usage of tax-exempt financing in connection with the Small Business Administration's section 503 certified development company program. The hearing will begin at 2 p.m. in room 428A of the Senate Russell Office Building. Senator D'AMATO will chair.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 17, at 2 p.m., to conduct a hearing on intelligence matters.

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

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, February 18, at 2 p.m., to receive a briefing on intelligence matters.

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

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 16, at 2 p.m., to hold a closed CIA intelligence briefing.

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

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 16, at 2 p.m., to hold a committee meeting to ratify the Agriculture Committee rules and subcommittee organization.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

● Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas joins in the commemoration of Lithuanian Independence Day, the 65th anniversary of the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Lithuania on February 16, 1918.

On this day we join with over 800,000 Lithuanian-Americans, along with thousands of Lithuanian descent throughout the world, in marking a triumphant day in mankind's struggle against tyranny and injustice. For with the declaration of independence by the Lithuanian National Council in the city of Vilnius, the Lithuanian people shook off first czarist Russian domination and then, 2 years later, the expansionist Bolshevik state yielded to the determined resistance of Lithuanian patriots and signed a treaty renouncing all Russian claims over the Lithuanian people and their lands.

But Lithuanian Independence Day, we may rest assured, will be studiously

ignored by that nation's present rulers, the ideological descendants of Comrades Lenin and Stalin, for whom treaties were temporary diversions, occasional inconveniences on the path of Soviet political intimidation and armed aggression. I am sure that the tragic events that brought an end to Lithuanian independence on the eve of World War II are all too familiar to my colleagues gathered here. By means of murder, mass deportations, and rigged elections, Lithuania and its two Baltic neighbors, Latvia and Estonia, were swallowed up by Stalin's insatiable police state.

AN UNFORGOTTEN TRADITION OF FREEDOM

And yet, if "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," how much more uneasy must be the usurpers of Lithuanian independence. For the fact is that the Lithuanian people have never forgotten their tradition of freedom, their rich national culture, and the deep religious heritage that has withstood the savage onslaughts of the atheistic Soviet state. Over the years this striving for national expression, for religious freedom and basic human rights has evolved into a burgeoning, undeniable force which the Kremlin has tried its utmost to suppress through its usual methods of repression and terror.

Of the four members of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group who remained in their homeland—one having been exiled—last year, only one is at liberty; two are in prison camp, and one member Father Bronius Laurinavicius, was killed in a suspicious traffic accident. A number of Catholic priests have suffered assaults and even death at the hands of brutal assailants. These incidents are suspected to have been unofficially condoned by the authorities, for such occurrences are rare for ordinary citizens in the world's most regimented police state. Adults and even young people are harassed and punished for practicing their religious beliefs in accordance with their conscience. I have recently been informed that Soviet authorities have begun legal proceedings against Father Alfonsas Svarinkas, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in the town of Vidukle. Father Svarinkas, a member of the Catholic Committee for the Defense of the Believers in Lithuania, has been accused of engaging in anticonstitutional and antistate activities. This is not the first time that Father Svarinkas has suffered for his religious activities and his patriotism, having previously spent a total of 16 years in Soviet prison camps.

DETERMINED RESISTANCE

But KGB repression has met determined resistance from the Lithuanian people. Thousands of Lithuanian Catholics have courageously affixed their names to petitions calling upon authorities to cease their repressive measures against the church. On one such petition, there appeared 18,341

names, an unheard-of expression of public dissent within the Soviet empire. In September 1982, Agency France Presse reported that several thousand people shouting nationalist slogans marched through the streets of Vilnius following a soccer match. A flourishing underground press keeps the population informed on such issues as religious repression, the attempted Russification of Lithuania, political prisoners, the dismal state of the Soviet-imposed Socialist economy, and lately, the callous use of Lithuanian soldiers as cannon fodder in Moscow's war of extermination against the Afghan people.

Mr. President, the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the advisory agency to the Congress that monitors compliance with the Helsinki Final Act of 1975, was recently asked if the final act alters the non-recognition by the United States of the illegal seizure of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia by the Soviet Union. As Cochairman of that Commission, I take pride in stating unequivocally that the United States has never, and, I am confident, will never recognize such a clear violation of international law and naked display of armed aggression. I look forward to the day when the yellow, green, and red flag of free Lithuania will once again fly over its homeland.●

LITHUANIA INDEPENDENCE DAY

● Mr. TSONGAS. Mr. President, this day, February 16, 1983, marks the 65th anniversary of the reestablishment of an independent Lithuanian state. On this day 65 years ago, the brave people of Lithuania broke the chains of Russian rule under which they have lived for more than a century and declared Lithuania to be a free and independent state. This independence was short lived as Soviet troops seized Lithuania in 1940 and forceably incorporated it into the Soviet Union. After the recapture of Lithuania by the Red Army near the end of World War II, Sovietization was resumed and political opposition to Soviet rule was suppressed. The Soviet reign of terror against the Baltic States is well documented and the Soviet Government's disregard for human rights continues to this day.

The Lithuanian people's continued will and determination to achieve independence is worthy of our admiration and should be an inspiration for politically oppressed as well as free people throughout the world.

The U.S. Senate must not remain silent in the face of flagrant abuses of fundamental human rights. To remain silent would only encourage Soviet outrages to continue in Lithuania and other illegally and immorally occupied countries.

As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I pledge to keep in the forefront of world attention the continuing Soviet wholesale disregard for fundamental, internationally ac-

cepted standards of human rights. I call upon Soviet Premier Andropov to reverse the years of oppression inflicted on Lithuania under previous Soviet leaders. Mr. Andropov can go a long way in improving the world opinion of the Soviet Union by demonstrating his willingness to allow Lithuania to once again regain its freedom and independence.●

65TH ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

● Mr. HEINZ. Mr. President, February 16, 1983 marks an important date for all of us and I would like to join my Senate colleagues in commemorating the 65th anniversary of the establishment of the Independent Democratic Republic of Lithuania. It is an occasion that we mark in tribute to the indomitable spirit of the Lithuanian people, a people who have dedicated their lives to the fight for freedom.

Like most Eastern Europeans, Lithuanians are neither free nor independent. Their story is all too familiar to those who know the history of Soviet domination in the Baltic. In 1939, the curtain of darkness began to descend on Lithuania as the Soviet Union forcibly took control. By August 3, 1940, any glimmer of light or hope was obscured from view, locked behind the closed door of Soviet domination. The Lithuanian Government and its people had been swallowed up by the darkness of Soviet oppression and have suffered ever since from the brutality of occupation.

Under Stalin, hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians were pushed to their physical and mental limits. Many died of sickness and malnutrition. Those fortunate to survive were either sentenced to live in the Arctic or Siberia, or forced to exist with constant fear under rigid laws. I am distressed to report that with the passage of time, the situation remains ostensibly unchanged.

Our Lithuanian brethren continue to be denied their most basic and fundamental human rights. Deportations, extensive interrogations, show trials, and denials of religious rights are just a few of the heinous acts committed by Soviet oppressors on people whose only wish is to live as decent and free beings. In essence, the Lithuanians have systematically been denied those same freedoms that we in America, and those in other democracies around the globe, take for granted. What we regard as an inalienable right, the Soviets regard as a crime against the State.

The results of harsh Soviet rule on Lithuania's national heritage are frightening and most disturbing. Their policies threaten the very existence of Lithuanian culture. Laws against teaching Lithuanian in the classroom and a continued reduction in the number of Lithuanian publications pose serious problems for the ultimate

survival of the language. Suppression of religion through methods such as the closing of houses of worship, harassment and imprisonment of religious leaders, and severe punishment for those who choose to continue to practice discourage the exercising of any faith.

Mr. President, the news of continued persecution of brave Lithuanian patriots who dare to speak out in favor of civil liberties and a return to independence is always sad. I believe that on this 65th anniversary, and until Lithuania regains its freedom, it is important for us to do whatever we can to aid these courageous individuals. If we do not, I am afraid that their goals may become too difficult to achieve. It is our responsibility to speak out for men like Viktoras Petkas, Balus Gajavskas, Petras Plumpa, and Vytautas Skuodis, true advocates of freedom. We must recognize that these same freedoms that the Lithuanians are fighting for are the same freedoms on which our forefathers established this great Nation.

We all know that there are thousands more like these brave men in Soviet concentration camps. While they are silent, we in the free world must stand and make our voices heard. We need to exhibit the same faith and determination that has kept the Lithuanian people going. We must not remain silent, we must vigorously protest the gross injustices that have been perpetuated by each successive Soviet leader since Stalin and we must double our efforts with the new Soviet leader Yuri Andropov.

We cannot lose sight of the fact that the Lithuanian struggle for fundamental human rights serves as a grim reminder of our responsibility to speak out, to assure our friends and families in Lithuania and around the world, that we have not forgotten.●

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, it is with pleasure that I join with my colleagues today in cosponsoring Senate Joint Resolution 16 commemorating the 65th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day.

It was on February 16, 1918, that Lithuanians declared their independence and ended centuries of tyranny at the hands of czarist Russia. During the next 42 years the Republic of Lithuania experienced unparalleled economic and political growth. During this period the standard of living in Lithuania dramatically improved and Lithuanians enjoyed cultural and political freedoms unknown under the czar.

In July 1940, the Soviet Union forcibly annexed Lithuania. Since that dark day, Lithuanians have been subject to constant infringement upon their basic human rights and freedoms—the right to express their opin-