

utility of any covertly maintained missiles would begin to deteriorate immediately; would seriously degrade during the first 3 years, when all missiles are being eliminated; and would vanish entirely within a decade, unless the Soviets can begin flight testing them.

This would be both illegal and readily detectable." I think that statement is amazing. Not only does it admit that we don't know how many SS-20 missiles the Soviets have, and implies the Soviets are deliberately misleading us, but it goes on to understate the seriousness of that threat while justifying a decade of our own vulnerability. That, Mr. President, is why this clause should be entitled the trust clause not the verification clause. We are being asked to trust the Soviet Union because we can't verify the treaty. Trust the same nation that has violated every arms control treaty it has ever signed. Trust the nation that invaded Afghanistan. Trust the nation that still subjugates Eastern Europe and trust the nation that was responsible for shooting and killing Maj. Arthur Nichols. If that is verification Mr. President, I, for one, cannot find it and if its a basis for trust, I most certainly cannot find that either.

Given the fallacies and serious shortcomings of this treaty, why is there such a burning desire to place this Nation at risk. Why is there such a willingness to look past the realities of Soviet behavior and actions in the world and instead focus on the mythology of "perestroika" and the persona of Gorbachev. I do not have those answers Mr. President, only a hope. A hope that my colleagues will not succumb to "it's a rotten treaty but its the only one we got" mentality—to that reverse logic which decrees that despite all risk and in the face of solid evidence to the contrary, too much political capital has been invested for NATO to stand together if the Senate voted no.

My hope is that my colleagues will vote to address the realities and not their wishes. Treaty ratification should not be based on public relations skill, naive expectations or unrealistic assumptions. It is never to late to walk away from a bad deal. Therefore, Mr. President, I will cast my vote against ratification of the INF Treaty and urge my colleagues to do likewise, for if this treaty represents more security, a new relationship with the Soviet Union based on candor, a meaningful reduction in the "balance of terror" and a brighter future for our world, I, for one, cannot find it.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Emery, one of his secretaries

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting a nomination, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The nomination received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:22 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4471. An act to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with respect to the activities on the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, to make supplemental authorizations of appropriations for the Board for International Broadcasting, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 4471. An act to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with respect to the activities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, to make supplemental authorizations of appropriations for the Board for International Broadcasting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-3260. A communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate, showing in detail the items of expense under proper appropriations, the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting the exact condition of all public moneys received, paid out, and remaining in his possession from October 1, 1987 through March 31, 1988; ordered to lie on the table.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself and Mr. HATFIELD):

S. 2404. A bill to amend title XX of the Social Security Act to provide for additional funds under such title and to reserve such funds for child day care services, to create a National Advisory Commission on Child Care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BENTSEN:

S. 2405. A bill to establish the U.S. Mexico Border Regional Commission and to assist in the development of the economic and human resources of the United States-

Mexico border region of the United States; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 2406. A bill to authorize the Secretary of State to conclude agreements with the appropriate representative of the Government of Mexico to correct pollution of the Rio Grande; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself and Mr. HATFIELD):

S. 2404. A bill to amend title XX of the Social Security Act to provide for additional funds under such title and to reserve such funds for child day care services, to create a National Advisory Commission on Child Care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

CHILD CARE ACT OF 1988

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, thus far in the 100th Congress, a plethora of child care bills have been introduced—more than 50 bills in all. Most are constructive; many are innovative. Indeed, I am proud to cosponsor several of these bills, including S. 1885, the Act for Better Child Care Services, along with Senators DODD, CRANSTON, and CHAFEE. The flaw in all of these bills, however, is that none offers an immediate response to the rapidly expanding crisis in American child care services. What's more, amidst the cacophony and confusion of so many alternative proposals, there is a very real danger that the legislative overload will paralyze Congress, preventing any action this year. That would be the ultimate irony and tragedy of so many well-intentioned proposals.

Mr. President, to cut through this legislative gridlock, Senator HATFIELD and I are introducing the Child Care Act of 1988. The principal thrust of our bill is to provide a direct and immediate shot in the arm for child care services in all 50 States. To that end, we propose boosting authorization for title XX of the Social Security Act by \$1.5 billion over 3 years, earmarking that increase exclusively for child care services.

By all means, let the Congress continue to debate the optimum approaches to child care services. No doubt, too, child care will be a major issue in the congressional and presidential campaigns. But we cannot allow the children's needs to go unmet for another year while the adults quibble and kibitz. Let's get the money to grass-roots community organizations that need it and know how to make best use of it. And let's do it now.

Mr. President, our bill also includes two other components. First, to businesses that establish child care facilities, it provides a tax credit of 25 percent of the cost, not to exceed \$50,000; this tax credit will leverage Federal resources by enlisting the private sector in the rapid expansion of our Nation's day-care infrastructure. Second, to fa-