NUCLEAR TESTING

Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, I rise to comment briefly on recent legislative actions regarding nuclear testing. In early August, I joined with all but 26 of my colleagues in supporting a version of the nuclear testing moratorium sponsored by my friend from Oregon, Senator HATFIELD.

Many of us had reservations about specific aspects of the amendment, which we hoped would be worked out between Senators COHEN, HATFIELD, and MITCHELL before the DOD authorization bill came to the floor. When the Senate returned to consideration of these issues during the debate on the DOD bill last month, Senator COHEN offered an amendment that, in my view, substantially improved upon the language that passed the Senate 1 month earlier.

Among other things, the Cohen language was more realistic regarding tests for safety and reliability purposes. These are the most compelling reasons for the United States to continue any testing at all—safety and reliability. We clearly don't need to develop new weapons, but safety and reliability are critical. I don't know that don't go away just because the Berlin Wall came down.

Mr. President, I also believe that Senator COHEN's proposals more effectively deal with the issue of other arms control and nuclear non-proliferation concerns. That's an area of particular concern and interest for this Senator. I would note for the record, Mr. President, that my support for the Hatfield amendment in August did not stem from my opposition to nuclear testing just because it's nuclear testing. I do believe that testing is bad per se. I do believe, however, that a testing moratorium can be effective if it's linked to broader objectives. That's exactly where Senator COHEN's version surprised Senator HATFIELD's.

When the Senate voted in September, the parliamentary situation did not permit a vote explicitly on the Cohen proposal. It was clear, however, that the vote on the Hatfield amendment was in essence a referendum on the Cohen version.

It is important to note for the record that Senator COHEN worked diligently to accommodate the concerns of Senators HATFIELD and MITCHELL, but that the differences could not be worked out and still remain within the parameters of nuclear safety that the experts believe to be necessary.

I voted against the Hatfield language not because I oppose a nuclear testing moratorium, but because I believed the Cohen proposal was stronger and more realistic, particularly regarding the need for limited continued testing for safety and reliability. The administration and other experts were particularly persuasive on these matters.

Now, according to recent press reports, we learn that in signing the energy and water appropriations bill, the administration traded off its concerns about nuclear testing in order to secure funding for the superconducting super collider. Having voted against the super collider and been persuaded by the considered judgment of nuclear experts on the safety and reliability arguments, I must admit to a certain disappointment that the administration took this position.

In any event, Mr. President, the Hatfield language is an important step forward, and I do believe that Senator COHEN's proposal would be much more effective.

Thank you, I yield the floor.

CARJACKING CRIMES ESCALATE

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, over the past several weeks, I have made statements about the brutality of carjacking. It is a heinous and violent crime that risks the lives of motorists across the country. In efforts to combat this crime, I sponsored S. 2613 last April. This legislation was designed to increase the penalties for carjacking offenses and to offer other provisions aimed at deterring auto theft.

On September 26, I offered, as an amendment to the tax bill, H.R. 11, one provision from S. 2613 that would subject armed carjackers to severe criminal penalties. Unfortunately, during the conference report process, the conference struck my amendment from the tax bill.

Since carjacking has emerged as a serious and escalating crime, it has generated significant media coverage. I ask unanimous consent to place the following article that appeared on the front page of The Washington Post yesterday, September 27, 1992, Washington Times and several other articles about carjacking in the RECORD immediately following my remarks.

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

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 28, 1992]

SENATE APPROVES STEEP PENALTIES FOR CARJACKING

Responding to an apparent increase in carjackings and to the death of a Maryland woman during one earlier this month, the Senate has approved a measure making carjacking a federal crime punishable by up to 25 years in prison if "serious bodily injury" occurs.

The measure, approved Saturday without objection as an amendment to a pending $34 billion tax bill, subjects carjackers who use firearms to at least 15 years in prison. The measure, approved Saturday without objection as an amendment to a pending $34 billion tax bill, subjects carjackers who use firearms to at least 15 years in prison.

Sen. Larry Pressler (R-S.D.), who introduced the amendment, cited the recent case of a suburban Maryland woman who died after she became entangled in a seat belt as her car was being highjacked.

Pam Basu was taking her 23-month-old adopted daughter, Sarina, to preschool Sept. 8 when she was attacked. The child was thrown, unbursed, to the pavement in her car seat. Mrs. Basu was dragged along the street for more than a mile.

Mr. Pressler called the carjacking in Savage, Md., "an act of unparalleled brutality." He said she had been four carjackings at gunpoint in Washington in May. The House has not taken up the measure.

His measure would subject carjackers to up to 25 years in prison if "serious bodily injury" occurs and to life in prison if someone is killed.

The measure also would double the sentence, to 10 years, for importing or exporting stolen cars and for trafficking in stolen vehicles.

Senator aides said they expected work on the overall tax bill to be finished yesterday, with a final vote on Tuesday.

The carjacking that led to the death of Pam Basu was the second attack against a female motorist that day by the two men accused in the killing, according to the grand jury indictment.

U.S. Attorney Jay Stevens and law enforcement officials from nine agencies on Sept. 16 pledged a regional effort against car thefts. Stevens and eleventh area jurisdictions agreed Friday to adopt uniform legislation and penalties to combat the growing number of carjackings.

The District has reported more than 250 carjackings this year, and Montgomery County more than 30.

Gov. William Donald Schaefer is preparing legislation to establish a minimum sentence of 15 years and make carjacking one of the aggravating factors in a homicide for which the death penalty could be sought.

D.C. Council member Harold Brasul has introduced emergency legislation that would make carjacking punishable by a $10,000 fine and up to 15 years in prison. Attempted carjacking would draw a $5,000 fine and three years' imprisonment.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 28, 1992]
WASHINGTON—The federal government would join the hunt for carjackers under legislation introduced by Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., and approved by the Senate Saturday.

The bill would require carmakers to identify 14 major parts, in¬cluding the steering wheel, and as many as 35 parts a day, and the parts would be marked. Repair shops selling or installing the parts would have to register the part via telephone with an FBI service. The service would then check the identification numbers on the parts against an FBI database of stolen vehicle numbers.

The bill would require the identification numbers on all major parts, including transmissions, doors, deck lids, front fenders, bumpers, grilles and hoods. Car theft rates are relatively small in South Dakota compared to the rest of the United States, said Lt. Jeff Talbot of the South Dakota Highway Patrol.

"The most notorious of these resulted in the death of a woman who was dragged to her death by a car. The thief sped off with her infant daughter in the front seat," said Stanton, who questioned whether the money would be wisely spent.

"Without stricter laws and tougher law enforcement innocent citizens will continue to become a federal crime under a bill that was vetoed by President Bush, according to a committee later this week, but is likely to become law. The amendment is expected to pass in the Senate, according to a congressional committee last week.

The bill's author, Rep. Charles Schumer, D-N.Y., accused the panel's chairman, Rep. John Dingell, D-D. Mich., of gutting the major legislation seeks to fill, the spokesman said. The proposal would address the problem everywhere, said Kristi Sommers, Pressler's press secretary. Pressler introduced the amendment, she said, because he is committed to getting violent crime under control. Sommers noted that as the rate of stolen cars goes up, car insurance rates rise nationally.

The most recent national statistics indicate that a car is stolen somewhere in this country every 15 seconds, or 4,500 cars a day. There are 1,300 car thieves in the U.S., said Tom Green, spokesman for the FBI. The FBI announced a national "Safe States Initiative" Sept. 15. Thirty-six task forces throughout the country will focus on what can be done to stop violent crime. No task force is slated for South Dakota, Moynihan said.

Car theft rates are relatively small in South Dakota compared to the rest of the United States, said Lt. Jeff Talbot of the South Dakota Highway Patrol.

"The FBI has deterred auto thefts," Dingell said. "But it's on such a fast track because of the carjackings, people will be very hesitant to make any changes in the bill"...

WASHINGTON—A bill to crack down on car theft is speeding through Congress in the wake of a wave of carjackings in the Washington area last month. "The Big Three [auto companies] are trying to strip this bill the way shop hops strip stolen cars," Dingell and other members of the committee said. The amendment is expected to pass in the Senate, according to a congressional committee last week.

The bill's author, Rep. Charles Schumer, D-N.Y., accused the panel's chairman, Rep. John Dingell, D-D. Mich., of gutting the major legislation seeks to fill, the spokesman said. The proposal would address the problem everywhere, said Kristi Sommers, Pressler's press secretary. Pressler introduced the amendment, she said, because he is committed to getting violent crime under control. Sommers noted that as the rate of stolen cars goes up, car insurance rates rise nationally.

The most recent national statistics indicate that a car is stolen somewhere in this country every 15 seconds, or 4,500 cars a day. There are 1,300 car thieves in the U.S., said Tom Green, spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI announced a national "Safe States Initiative" Sept. 15. Thirty-six task forces throughout the country will focus on what can be done to stop violent crime. No task force is slated for South Dakota, Moynihan said.

Car theft rates are relatively small in South Dakota compared to the rest of the United States, said Lt. Jeff Talbot of the South Dakota Highway Patrol.

"The most notorious of these resulted in the death of a woman who was dragged to her death by a car. The thief sped off with her infant daughter in the front seat," said Stanton, who questioned whether the money would be wisely spent.

"Without stricter laws and tougher law enforcement innocent citizens will continue to become a federal crime under a bill that was vetoed by President Bush, according to a committee later this week, but is likely to become law. The amendment is expected to pass in the Senate, according to a congressional committee last week.

The bill's author, Rep. Charles Schumer, D-N.Y., accused the panel's chairman, Rep. John Dingell, D-D. Mich., of gutting the major legislation seeks to fill, the spokesman said. The proposal would address the problem everywhere, said Kristi Sommers, Pressler's press secretary. Pressler introduced the amendment, she said, because he is committed to getting violent crime under control. Sommers noted that as the rate of stolen cars goes up, car insurance rates rise nationally.

The most recent national statistics indicate that a car is stolen somewhere in this country every 15 seconds, or 4,500 cars a day. There are 1,300 car thieves in the U.S., said Tom Green, spokesman for the FBI. The FBI announced a national "Safe States Initiative" Sept. 15. Thirty-six task forces throughout the country will focus on what can be done to stop violent crime. No task force is slated for South Dakota, Moynihan said.

Car theft rates are relatively small in South Dakota compared to the rest of the United States, said Lt. Jeff Talbot of the South Dakota Highway Patrol.

"The most notorious of these resulted in the death of a woman who was dragged to her death by a car. The thief sped off with her infant daughter in the front seat," said Stanton, who questioned whether the money would be wisely spent.

"Without stricter laws and tougher law enforcement innocent citizens will continue to become a federal crime under a bill that was vetoed by President Bush, according to a committee later this week, but is likely to become law. The amendment is expected to pass in the Senate, according to a congressional committee last week.
have arrested more than 260 people for stealing operated in two New Jersey counties, officers more often than not, you're dealing with a thief."

"Before it's obvious it's stolen," he said. "Our fenders don't want to be spotted driving into."

"Today's criminal can just point a weapon and take a car, without the hassle of breaking the windows or popping the ignition," Pressler said. "Auto theft is a lucrative proposition."

Police say the increasing use of sophisticated car security devices has frustrated thieves to the extent that they find it easier to steal cars at gunpoint.

The legislation was approved Tuesday as part of a catchall tax bill passed by the Senate. Similar legislation is pending in the House, but there is a dispute over details.

Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., offered the amendment as a result of a car hijacking that occurred in the death of a woman in a Washington suburb this month. She was dragged to death when an arm became entangled in a seat belt after thieves forced her out of the car carrying her baby.

Police say the increasing use of sophisticated car security devices has frustrated thieves to the extent that they find it easier to steal cars at gunpoint.

Police arrested two suspects, Rodney Eu-ruoto, a New Jersey prosecutor who works with the state's anti-car theft task force. The legislation was approved as part of a catchall tax bill passed by the Senate. Similar legislation is pending in the House, but there is a dispute over details.

Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., offered the amendment as a result of a car hijacking that occurred in the death of a woman in a Washington suburb this month. She was dragged to death when an arm became entangled in a seat belt after thieves forced her out of the car carrying her baby.

According to the FBI, more than 1.7 million vehicles were stolen in 1991. That's an average of one theft every 19 seconds.

The FBI also cited a 97% increase in the number of young people under 18 arrested for car theft during the last 10 years, from 32,196 in 1981 to 63,389 last year.

There were no deaths on the number of carjackings nationally, although the crime has been a problem in Newark, N.J., New York City, Los Angeles, Miami and Detroit. A computer study by The Washington Post showed at least 245 carjackings in the Washington area during the last 10 years, from 1981 to 1990.

At least seven people have been killed in carjackings in the Washington area. In the case cited by Pressler, Pamela Basu was dragged to death when she became tangled in a seat belt after two men took over her car at a stop sign and sped away. Her 3-year-old daughter was deposited in a seat belt after two men took over her car at a stop sign and sped away.

Police arrested two suspects, Rodney Ezu-ruoto, a New Jersey prosecutor who works with the state's anti-car theft task force. The legislation was approved as part of a catchall tax bill passed by the Senate. Similar legislation is pending in the House, but there is a dispute over details.

Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., offered the amendment as a result of a car hijacking that occurred in the death of a woman in a Washington suburb this month. She was dragged to death when an arm became entangled in a seat belt after thieves forced her out of the car carrying her baby.

According to the FBI, more than 1.7 million vehicles were stolen in 1991. That's an average of one theft every 19 seconds.

The FBI also cited a 97% increase in the number of young people under 18 arrested for car theft during the last 10 years, from 32,196 in 1981 to 63,389 last year.

There were no deaths on the number of carjackings nationally, although the crime has been a problem in Newark, N.J., New York City, Los Angeles, Miami and Detroit. A computer study by The Washington Post showed at least 245 carjackings in the Washington area during the last 10 years, from 1981 to 1990.

At least seven people have been killed in carjackings in the Washington area. In the case cited by Pressler, Pamela Basu was dragged to death when she became tangled in a seat belt after two men took over her car at a stop sign and sped away. Her 3-year-old daughter was deposited in a seat belt after two men took over her car at a stop sign and sped away.

Police arrested two suspects, Rodney Ezu-ruoto, a New Jersey prosecutor who works with the state's anti-car theft task force. The legislation was approved as part of a catchall tax bill passed by the Senate. Similar legislation is pending in the House, but there is a dispute over details.

Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., offered the amendment as a result of a car hijacking that occurred in the death of a woman in a Washington suburb this month. She was dragged to death when an arm became entangled in a seat belt after thieves forced her out of the car carrying her baby.

According to the FBI, more than 1.7 million vehicles were stolen in 1991. That's an average of one theft every 19 seconds.

The FBI also cited a 97% increase in the number of young people under 18 arrested for car theft during the last 10 years, from 32,196 in 1981 to 63,389 last year.

There were no deaths on the number of carjackings nationally, although the crime has been a problem in Newark, N.J., New York City, Los Angeles, Miami and Detroit. A computer study by The Washington Post showed at least 245 carjackings in the Washington area during the last 10 years, from 1981 to 1990.

At least seven people have been killed in carjackings in the Washington area. In the case cited by Pressler, Pamela Basu was dragged to death when she became tangled in a seat belt after two men took over her car at a stop sign and sped away. Her 3-year-old daughter was deposited in a seat belt after two men took over her car at a stop sign and sped away.

Police arrested two suspects, Rodney Ezu-ruoto, a New Jersey prosecutor who works with the state's anti-car theft task force. The legislation was approved as part of a catchall tax bill passed by the Senate. Similar legislation is pending in the House, but there is a dispute over details.

Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., offered the amendment as a result of a car hijacking that occurred in the death of a woman in a Washington suburb this month. She was dragged to death when an arm became entangled in a seat belt after thieves forced her out of the car carrying her baby.

According to the FBI, more than 1.7 million vehicles were stolen in 1991. That's an average of one theft every 19 seconds.

The FBI also cited a 97% increase in the number of young people under 18 arrested for car theft during the last 10 years, from 32,196 in 1981 to 63,389 last year.

There were no deaths on the number of carjackings nationally, although the crime has been a problem in Newark, N.J., New York City, Los Angeles, Miami and Detroit. A computer study by The Washington Post showed at least 245 carjackings in the Washington area during the last 10 years, from 1981 to 1990.

At least seven people have been killed in carjackings in the Washington area. In the case cited by Pressler, Pamela Basu was dragged to death when she became tangled in a seat belt after two men took over her car at a stop sign and sped away. Her 3-year-old daughter was deposited in a seat belt after two men took over her car at a stop sign and sped away.

Police arrested two suspects, Rodney Ezu-ruoto, a New Jersey prosecutor who works with the state's anti-car theft task force. The legislation was approved as part of a catchall tax bill passed by the Senate. Similar legislation is pending in the House, but there is a dispute over details.

Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., offered the amendment as a result of a car hijacking that occurred in the death of a woman in a Washington suburb this month. She was dragged to death when an arm became entangled in a seat belt after thieves forced her out of the car carrying her baby.

According to the FBI, more than 1.7 million vehicles were stolen in 1991. That's an average of one theft every 19 seconds.

The FBI also cited a 97% increase in the number of young people under 18 arrested for car theft during the last 10 years, from 32,196 in 1981 to 63,389 last year.

There were no deaths on the number of carjackings nationally, although the crime has been a problem in Newark, N.J., New York City, Los Angeles, Miami and Detroit. A computer study by The Washington Post showed at least 245 carjackings in the Washington area during the last 10 years, from 1981 to 1990.

At least seven people have been killed in carjackings in the Washington area. In the case cited by Pressler, Pamela Basu was dragged to death when she became tangled in a seat belt after two men took over her car at a stop sign and sped away. Her 3-year-old daughter was deposited in a seat belt after two men took over her car at a stop sign and sped away.

Police arrested two suspects, Rodney Ezu-ruoto, a New Jersey prosecutor who works with the state's anti-car theft task force. The legislation was approved as part of a catchall tax bill passed by the Senate. Similar legislation is pending in the House, but there is a dispute over details.

Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., offered the amendment as a result of a car hijacking that occurred in the death of a woman in a Washington suburb this month. She was dragged to death when an arm became entangled in a seat belt after thieves forced her out of the car carrying her baby.

According to the FBI, more than 1.7 million vehicles were stolen in 1991. That's an average of one theft every 19 seconds.