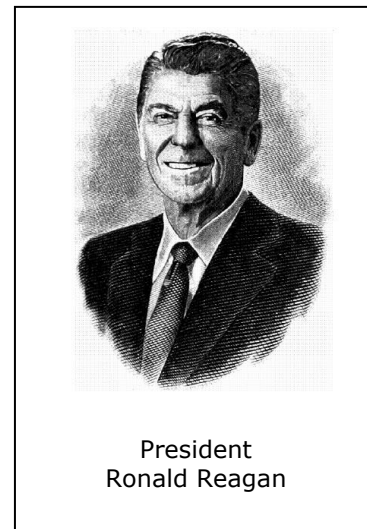


One Hundredth Congress

Jan.6, 1987-Oct. 22, 1988

Second Administration of Ronald W. Reagan

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Historical Background

Although the U.S. was at peace during the 100th Congress, in his January 27, 1987 State of the Union address President Ronald W. Reagan expressed safety concerns over the Soviet build-up of military forces. According to Reagan, the Soviet Union invested \$500 million more than the U.S. on military forces during the 1970-1986 period and in five years transferred \$75 billion in weapons to client states like Syria, Vietnam, Cuba, Libya, Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Nicaragua.

Reagan also expressed concern about the size of the Federal deficit and asked for a constitutional amendment mandating a balanced budget to force the government to live within its means. He criticized the Federal budget process and asked for a line-item veto to enable the President to eliminate “boondoggles and pork.” He asserted that the large deficits were not a result of the people being taxed too little but were caused because big government spends too much. In 1987 and again in his State of the Union address of 1988 Reagan supported welfare reform, help for the elderly facing catastrophic illness, and a constitutional amendment to make it clear that the Constitution does not prohibit voluntary prayer in public schools.

President Reagan and his administration spent much of the 100th Congress dealing with the fallout from the revelations made in the Lebanese periodical *Ash-Shiraa* in November 1986. The report outlined a complex covert program carried out largely by Reagan’s National Security Council (NSC) to sell arms and weapons parts to Iran and use the money to fund the right-wing, anti-Sandinista Contras in Nicaragua. Prior to the Islamic Revolution in 1979, the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was the largest customer for U.S. manufactured arms in the world. When, in November 1979, student activists in Iran stormed the U.S. embassy, taking 52

House	Senate
Majority Party: Democrat (258 seats)	Majority Party: Democrat (55 seats)
Minority Party: Republican (177 seats)	Minority Party: Republican (45 seats)
Other Parties: none	Other Parties: none
Speaker of the House: James C. Wright, Jr.	Majority Leader: Robert C. Byrd; George J. Mitchell*

**Robert Byrd resigned as majority leader to become chair of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; George Mitchell was elected Democratic leader on November 29, 1988, effective January 3, 1989.*

Americans hostage, President Jimmy Carter issued an embargo on arms sales to Iran. Thus, if true, the reports, which implicated several high-ranking members of the Reagan administration in the scheme, including Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and National Security Advisor Robert McFarlane, could have been disastrous for the administration. In addition to fact that the arms sales were a violation of U.S. law due to the embargo, the optics were especially unfortunate due to Iran's ongoing war with Iraq, which was also receiving military support from the United States and its allies.

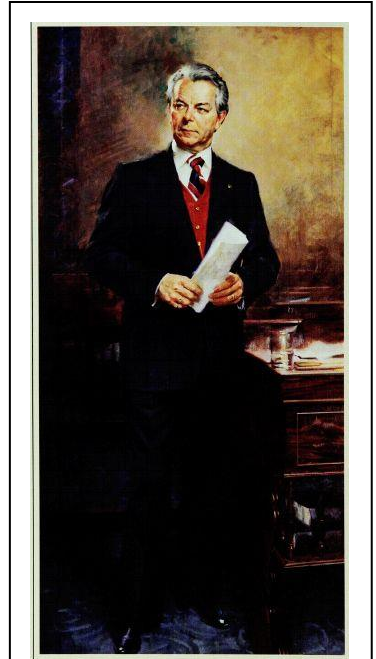
On November 25, President Reagan announced the creation of a special review board led by former Senator John Tower to investigate the allegations. In January, Congressional investigations into the affair were launched. In both cases, the reports concluded that there was little evidence that the President was aware of criminal activity being conducted by members of his National Security Council, which had abrogated Congressional authority by seeking funds explicitly denied by the Congress to aid the Contras. Numerous officials within the Reagan Administration were indicted over the affair, including Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and National Security Advisor Robert C. McFarlane, both of whom would be pardoned by President George H.W. Bush. National Security Advisor John Poindexter and NSC staffer Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North were indicted on multiple charges in March 1988. Both officials would be convicted on multiple charges, though their convictions were ultimately overturned on Constitutional grounds.

Sources:

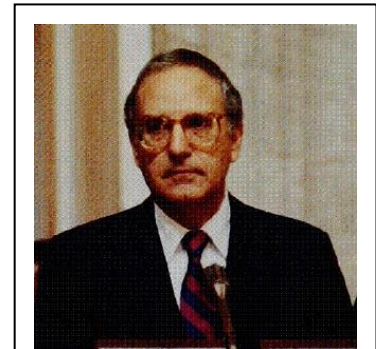
Reagan, Ronald W. [*State of the Union Message: Message from the President*](#). House, Jan. 27, 1987. 100th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 100-1. ProQuest Congressional, 13778 H.doc.1

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Woldman, Joel M., David E. Lookwood and Maureen Wylie. [*The Iran/Contra Affair: Implications for the National Security Adviser and the NSC Staff*](#). Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division (CRS). July 23, 1987. 100th Congress, 1st Session. IB87107. ProQuest Congressional. CRS-1987-FND-182480



Senate Majority Leader
Robert C. Byrd



Senate Majority Leader
George J. Mitchell

War or Peace?

Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty and the End of the Cold War

On December 8, 1987 in Washington D.C., President Ronald W. Reagan and Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. The agreement was the culmination of a decade of intensive work set off in 1977, when the Soviet Union deployed the SS-20 Saber mobile, concealable intermediate range ballistic missile (IRBM) launch system with multiple independently targetable reentry vehicle (MIRV) with three 150-kiloton warheads. In December 1979, NATO leaders, feeling

outgunned in Europe, devised the NATO Double-Track Decision, according to which NATO would offer the Warsaw Pact a mutual limitation of medium-range ballistic missiles and intermediate-range ballistic missiles along with the threat of deploying additional tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

The Soviet Union agreed to convene negotiations on new limitations on tactical nuclear weapons, which began in November 1981. Six sessions of two months each were held between 1981 and 1983, but these talks fell apart when the U.S. deployed Pershing II missiles in West Germany, prompting the Soviets to withdraw. Negotiations were reopened after the intervention of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, culminating in a summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet Premier Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland in October 1986. The treaty, which was ratified in May 1988, resulted in the destruction of nearly 2,700 tactical nuclear weapons. Perhaps more importantly, the signing of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty signaled a revolution in relations between the world's two superpowers and is credited by some historians as marking the end of the Cold War.

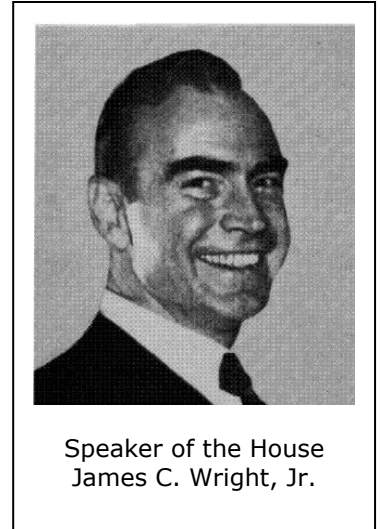
Overall, the U.S. was at peace although U.S. military action did occur against Iran in response to Iranian actions undertaken during the Iran-Iraq War. On July 3, 1988 the Navy cruiser *U.S.S. Vincennes* accidentally shot down an Iranian commercial airliner (flight 655) in the Persian Gulf. Deployments also occurred during 1988 as the U.S. built up its military presence in Panama.

Sources:

Committee on Foreign Affairs. House. [Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces \(INF\) Treaty and Its Implications for U.S. Arms Control Policy](#). GPO. Mar. 22, 29, 1988. 100th Congress, 2nd Session. (Y4.F76/1:N88/19) ProQuest Congressional. HRG-1988-FOA-0026

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Economic Trends and Conditions

At the beginning of 1987, the U.S. economy was in its fifth year of expansion and the growth rate of the gross national product, adjusted for inflation, was expected to accelerate to 3.2% in 1987. The overall unemployment rate was 6.6%. The economic expansion continued through the first three quarters of 1987, and on October it claimed the record as the longest period of uninterrupted growth that the U.S had ever experienced in peacetime. Just as this record was set, the stock market's optimism was shaken, and the Dow Jones Industrial Average dropped more than 20 percent in a single day.

Personal consumption expenditures slowed and investment in housing declined. The stock market crash of October 1987 erased an estimated \$650 billion of household wealth which raised the cost of capital to firms. Signs of inflation were mixed in 1988. Moreover, one of the worst droughts on record occurred in 1988 in the principal agricultural regions of the Midwest and Upper Mountain States. Beginning early in the growing season and lasting long enough to drastically reduce yields of corn, soybeans, and livestock forage, the drought impacted the quantity of U.S. agricultural exports and raised the costs that livestock producers face in the food industry. However, higher output prices that farmers received offset the yield losses and higher input prices.

Sources:

Reagan, Ronald W. [Economic Report of the President](#). Joint Economic Committee, Jan. 1, 1987. 100th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 100-2. ProQuest Congressional, 13778 H.doc.2

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Major Treaties

Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. Provided for the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range Soviet and U.S. missiles. Signed Dec. 8, 1987.

Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer to the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. Provided for controls on production and trade of ozone-depleting substances. Limited production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances known as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and restricted trade in CFCs with countries not party to the protocol. Signed September 16, 1987.

Source:

Committee on Foreign Affairs. House. [Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces \(INF\) Treaty and Its Implications for U.S. Arms Control Policy](#). GPO. Mar. 22, 29, 1988. 100th Congress, 2nd Session. (Y4.F76/1:N88/19) ProQuest Congressional. HRG-1988-FOA-0026

Landmark U.S. Supreme Court Decisions

Keystone Bituminous Coal Association v. DeBenedictis, holding that a state can compel mine operators to abandon their coal in the ground in order to serve the state's interest in economic development without violating the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment. Additionally, holding that when state legislation severely impairs a private contract, the standard of review under the Contract Clause of the Constitution is no different than the standard which governs a substantive due process challenge to such laws, [480 U.S. 470](#) (1987)

McKleskey v. Kemp, holding that statistical data showing racial disparity in capital sentencing does not in itself suffice to establish racial discrimination in any particular case, [481 U.S. 279](#) (1987)

Saint Francis College v. Al-Khazraji, holding that a person of Arabian ancestry may be protected from racial discrimination under 42 U.S.C. § 1981, [481 US 604](#) (1987)

Shaare Tefila Congregation v. Cobb, holding that Jewish people can state a 42 U.S.C. §1982 claim of racial discrimination since they were among the peoples considered to be distinct races and hence within the protection of the statute at the time it was passed, [481 U.S. 615](#) (1987)

United States v. Salerno, holding that Section 3142(e) of the Bail Reform Act of 1984, which authorizes the pretrial detention of an indicted defendant if no release conditions "will reasonably assure the safety of another person and the community", is not facially unconstitutional, [481 U.S. 739](#) (1987)

First English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Glendale v. County of Los Angeles, California, holding that an ordinance in the County of Los Angeles, prohibiting the construction or reconstruction on land affected by flooding the previous year, was in violation of the Constitution, and that invalidation of the ordinance without payment of fair value for the use of the property during such period would be a constitutionally insufficient remedy, [482 U.S. 304](#) (1987)

Board of Airport Commissioners of Los Angeles v. Jews for Jesus, holding that prohibiting the distribution of free religious literature at Los Angeles International Airport was in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments, [482 U.S. 569](#) (1987)

Edwards v. Aguillard, holding unconstitutional a Louisiana statute mandating "balanced treatment" of evolution and creationism in public schools, [482 U.S. 578](#) (1987)

South Dakota v. Dole, upholding the right of Congress to condition State access to certain Federal aid highway funds on establishment of a 21-year old drinking age, [483 U.S. 203](#) (1987)

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico v. Branstad, holding that the decision of *Kentucky v. Dennison*, which permits a state governor absolute discretion to shelter a fugitive from a sister state in violation of the Extradition Clause, could no longer stand, [483 U.S. 219](#) (1987)

The Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints v. Amos, holding that applying § 702's exemption to religious organizations' secular activities does not violate the Establishment Clause, [483 U.S. 327](#) (1987)

McNally v. U.S., holding that the mail fraud statute does not apply in cases of fraud involving deprivation of intangible rights by public officials and is applicable only to cases involving deprivation of property or money, [483 U.S. 350](#) (1987)

Nollan v. California Coastal Commission, holding that a requirement of the California Coastal Commission centered on obtaining permits for the building of pathways for public access to beachfront property, was in violation of the Takings Clause, [483 U.S. 825](#) (1987)

Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier, holding that high school educators may exercise substantial editorial control over contents of a student newspaper produced as part of the journalism curriculum, [484 U.S. 200](#) (1987)

Amadeo v. Zant, holding that a pattern of discrimination in a Georgia county's manipulation of master jury lists was sufficient to overturn a murder conviction for violation of the right to a fair and impartial jury, [486 U.S. 214](#) (1987)

Boos v. Barry, holding that peaceful free speech within 500 feet of a foreign government's buildings, even speech which bring a foreign government or its officers into "public disrepute" or "public odium", is allowed under the First Amendment, [485 U.S. 312](#) (1988)

Lyng v. International Union, UAW, holding that Section 6(d)(3) of the Food Stamp Act, 7 U.S.C. 2015(d)(3), which provides that a household shall not become eligible to participate in the food stamp program at any time that a member of the household is on strike and that a household already participating in the program shall not receive an increased allotment of food stamps by reason of the loss of income occasioned when a member of the household goes on strike, did not violate the First Amendment, the Due Process Clause or the Equal Protection component of the Fifth Amendment, [485 U.S. 360](#) (1988)

Hustler Magazine v. Falwell, holding that to protect the free flow of ideas and opinions on matters of public interest and concern, the First and Fourteenth Amendments prohibit public figures and public officials from recovering damages for the tort of intentional infliction of emotional distress by reason of the publication of a caricature such as the ad parody at issue without showing in addition that the publication contains a false statement of fact which was made with "actual malice," with knowledge that the statement was false or with reckless disregard as to whether or not it was true, [485 U.S. 46](#) (1988)

New Energy Company of Indiana v. Limbach, holding that an Ohio statute, which insisted on forced reciprocity tax credit with Indiana, discriminates against interstate commerce in violation of the Commerce Clause, [486 U.S. 269](#) (1988)

California v. Greenwood, holding that warrantless trash searches of discarded garbage do not violate the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments, [486 U.S. 35](#) (1988)

City of Lakewood v. Plain Dealer Publishing Company, holding that a city ordinance giving authority to the mayor to accept or deny permits for news racks on public property, was facially invalid in that it gave the mayor unbridled discretion in dealing with the city's information dissemination, [486 U.S. 750](#) (1988)

Frisby v. Schultz, holding that § 9.17 of the Town of Brookfield General Code prohibiting picketing residential reasonable areas, is a reasonable regulation of speech in a limited public forum and is not facially invalid under the First Amendment, [487 U.S. 474](#) (1988)

Bowen v. Kendrick, holding that the Adolescent Family Life Act ("AFLA"), which deals with research and services for premarital teen sexuality, does not violate the Establishment Clause, either on its face or as applied, insofar as it requires prospective grantees to describe how they will, "as appropriate in the provision of services, involve religious and charitable organizations, voluntary associations, and other groups in the private sector as well as services provided by publicly sponsored initiatives", [487 U.S. 589](#) (1988)

Morrison v. Olson, upholding the constitutionality of provisions of the Ethics in Government Act for a court-appointed independent counsel to prosecute alleged wrongdoing of high-level Federal officials, [487 U.S. 654](#) (1988)

Communication Workers of America v. Beck, upholding rights of workers in union-represented bargaining units to obtain information about the portion of compulsory union dues used to support political and other non-collective bargaining activities, and to receive a refund for that portion of their dues if they object to the activities [487 U.S. 735](#) (1988)

Thompson v. Oklahoma, holding that the infliction of the death penalty on an individual who was a child of fifteen at the time of the crime constitutes cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, [487 U.S. 815](#) (1988)

Watson v. Fort Worth Bank, holding that disparate impact analysis may be applied to a subjective or discretionary promotion system when employment criteria are not sufficiently job-related, [487 U.S. 977](#) (1988)

Source:

Costello, George A. and Johnny H. Killian. [Constitution of the United States of America. Analysis and Interpretation](#). CRS, Library of Congress, Jan. 1, 1996. 103rd Congress, 1st Session, S. Doc. 103-6 (Y1.1/3:103-6). ProQuest Congressional, 14152 S.doc.6

1987 Events

- **Jan. 6:** [Senate establishes the Select Committee on Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition to investigate arms sales to Iran and the possible diversion of funds to aid the anti-Sandinista Contra guerilla group in Nicaragua](#)
- **Jan. 20:** [Terry Waite, an envoy to the Archbishop of Canterbury, is kidnapped in Beirut, Lebanon](#)
- **Feb. 20:** A bomb sent by the so-called Unabomber, Ted Kaczynski, explodes in a computer store in Salt Lake City, Utah
- **Mar. 4:** [Reagan gives a public address acknowledging failure in the Iran-Contra affair](#)
- **Mar. 20:** [The FDA approves AZT for the treatment of HIV and AIDS](#)

- **Apr. 9:** [U.S. and Britain veto a UN Security Council resolution that would have banned all trade and other ties with South Africa because of its occupation of Namibia](#)
- **Apr. 13:** Portugal and China agree to return Macau to Chinese possession in 1999
- **June 8:** [New Zealand passes the first nuclear free zone legislation of its kind, the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament, and Arms Control Act](#)
- **June 12:** [Reagan challenges Gorbachev to "tear down this wall," while giving a speech in Berlin, Germany](#)
- **July 31:** During clashes between Iranian pilgrims and Saudi Arabian forces, 400 people are killed in Mecca
- **Aug. 18:** Charles Glass, an American journalist kidnapped June 17, 1987, escapes or is allowed to escape from his captors in South Beirut
- **Oct. 19:** The Dow Jones Industrial average drops more than 20 percent in a single day
- **Dec. 10:** Five people are wounded by Israeli security forces in Gaza after and Israeli patrol group is attacked by Palestinian youths throwing Molotov cocktails

1988 Events

- **Jan. 1:** [New Soviet law goes into effect calling for a fundamental restructuring of economic relations and reducing state orders to economic enterprises by 40%, thereby allowing market forces to play a greater role](#)
- **Jan. 27:** [President Reagan submits a request of \\$32.65 million in non-lethal aid and \\$3.6 million in lethal aid for Contra guerillas in Nicaragua](#)
- **Feb. 3:** [House votes against the President's request for Contra aid](#)
- **Mar. 16:** [Oliver North and John Poindexter are indicted for conspiracy against the U.S.](#)
- **Mar. 25:** People in Bratislava, Slovakia demonstrate against religious repression and the communist regime of Czechoslovakia with a candlelit march
- **June 10-14:** [Singing Demonstrations in Estonia](#)
- **June 14:** [A small wildfire begins outside of Yellowstone National Park that will consume almost 40% of the park before firefighters are able to control it in September](#)
- **July 3:** [Navy cruiser U.S.S. Vincennes accidentally shoots down an Iranian commercial airliner in the Persian Gulf](#)
- **July 6:** [Medical waste begins washing ashore at various New York ports and beaches](#)
- **Aug. 17:** [Pakistani president Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq and U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Arnold Raphel are killed in a plane crash](#)
- **Aug. 20:** [Iran-Iraq War ends, following a United Nations negotiated ceasefire](#)

- **Nov. 16:** [Estonia leaves the Soviet Union with the Estonian Sovereignty Declaration](#)
- **Dec. 7:** Estonian SSR adopts Estonian as official language, replacing Russian
- **Dec. 21:** [Terrorist bombing blows up Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270 passengers](#)

Sources:

["Berlin Wall Resolution."](#) Congressional Record, 100th Congress, 1st Session (June 24, 1987) Vol. 133, p. 17205. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1987-0624

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. [Implementation of the Helsinki Accords: The Baltic Question.](#) Oct. 19, 1989. 100th Congress, 1st Session, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe Serial No. CSCE 101-1-9 (Y4.Se2:101-1-9). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1989-CSC-0007

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. [Implementation of the Helsinki Accords: "Perestroika" in the Soviet Union.](#) Feb. 18, 1988. 100th Congress, 2nd Session, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe Serial No. CSCE 100-2-25 (Y4.Se2:100-2-25). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1988-CSC-0005

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. [Implementation of the Helsinki Accords: Baltic Dissidents.](#) Oct. 6, 1987. 100th Congress, 1st Session, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe Serial No. CSCE 100-1-18 (Y4.Se2:100-1-18). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1987-CSC-0007

Committee on Armed Services. Senate. [Investigation into the Downing of an Iranian Airliner by the U.S.S. "Vincennes."](#) Sept. 8, 1988. 100th Congress, 2nd Session (Y4.Ar5/3:S.hrg.100-1035). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1988-SAS-0014

Committee on Energy and Commerce. House. [AIDS Issues \(Part 1\).](#) Mar. 10, Apr. 27, Sept. 22, 1987. 100th Congress, 1st Session, Committee on Energy and Commerce Serial No. 100-68 (Y4.En2/3:100-68). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1987-HEC-0116

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Senate. [Current Fire Management Policies.](#) Sept. 29, 1988. 100th Congress, 2nd Session, S. Hrg. 100-997 (Y4.En2:S.hrg.100-997). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1988-NAR-0045

Committee on Foreign Affairs. House. [Elimination of Security Assistance and Arms Export Preferences for New Zealand.](#) Sept. 22, 1987. 100th Congress, 1st Session (Y4.F76/1:Se2/16). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1987-FOA-0068

Committee on Foreign Affairs. House. [Implementation of the Humanitarian Assistance Package for Central America.](#) June 2, 1988. 100th Congress, 2nd Session (Y4.F76/1:H88/53). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1988-FOA-0027

Committee on Foreign Affairs. House. [President's Report on Progress Toward Ending Apartheid in South Africa and the Question of Future Sanctions.](#) Nov. 5, 1987. 100th Congress, 1st Session (Y4.F76/1:P92). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1987-FOA-0059

Committee on Government Operations. House. [Bombing of Pan Am Flight 103: A Critical Look at American Aviation Security.](#) Sept. 25-26, 1989; Sept. 26, 1990. 101st Congress, 1st Session (Y4.G74/7:B63/3). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1989-OPH-0044

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. House. [Medical Waste and Ocean Pollution Research and Monitoring.](#) Oct. 3, 1988. 100th Congress, 2nd Session, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology Serial No. 141 (Y4.Sci2:100/141). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1988-SST-0033

Committee on Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition, Senate. [Iran-Contra Investigation: Testimony of Adolfo P. Calero, John K. Singlaub, Ellen C. Garwood, William B. O'Boyle, Joseph Coors, Robert C. Dutton, Felix I. Rodriguez, and Lewis A. Tambs](#). May 20-21, 27-28, 1987. 100th Congress, 1st Session (Y4.In8/20:100-3). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1987-IRN-0009

Committee on Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition, Senate. [Iran-Contra Investigation: Continued Testimony of Oliver L. North and Robert C. McFarlane \(Questioning by Members\), Part II](#). July 10, 13-14, 1987; July 10, 1988. 100th Congress, 1st Session (Y4.In8/20:100-7/pt.2). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1987-IRN-0005

Committee on Small Business, Senate. [Economic Impact of Fires in Yellowstone National Park and Western Montana on Small Business](#). Sept. 24, 1988. 100th Congress, 2nd Session (Y4.Sm1/2:S.hrg.100-864). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1988-SBU-0008

Daniel K. Inouye and Lee Herbert Hamilton. [Report of the Congressional Committees Investigating the Iran-Contra Affair With Supplemental, Minority, and Additional Views](#). Select Committee on Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition. Senate, Nov. 17, 1987. 100th Congress, 1st Session, S. Rpt. 100-216 (Y1.1/5:100-216). ProQuest Congressional, 13745 S.rp.216

["Death of Ambassador Arnold Raphel and Brig. Gen. Herbert Marion Wassom."](#) Congressional Record, 100th Congress, 2nd Session (Sept. 8, 1988) Vol. 134, p. 22920. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1988-0908

Serafino, Nina M. [Contra Aid: 1981-March 1987. Summary and Chronology of Major Congressional Action on Key Legislation Concerning U.S. Aid to the Anti-Sandinista Guerrillas](#). Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division (CRS), July 21, 1987. 100th Congress, 1st Session, 87-65 F. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1987-FND-0029

Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House. [Developments in the Middle East, July 1988](#). July 27, 1988. 100th Congress, 2nd Session (Y4.F76/1:M58/20/988-2). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1988-FOA-0044

["Terry Waite."](#) Congressional Record, 100th Congress, 1st Session (Feb. 5, 1987) Vol. 133, p. 2996. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1987-0205

Major Acts

Water Quality Act of 1987. Extended and revised EPA water pollution control programs. Approved Feb. 4, 1987. ([101 Stat. 7; PL100-4](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987. Authorized funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass transportation programs; and expanded and improved the relocation assistance program to revise eligibility standards and adjust assistance levels for relocation aid in the event of displacement resulting from Federal or federally assisted housing and property acquisition programs. Approved Apr. 2, 1987. ([101 Stat. 132; PL100-17](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Provided urgently needed assistance to protect and improve the lives and safety of the homeless, with special emphasis on elderly persons, handicapped persons, and families with

children. Approved July 22, 1987. ([101 Stat. 482; PL100-77](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987. provided for regulation of “nonbank” banks, imposed a moratorium on certain securities and insurance activities by banks, recapitalized the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, allowed emergency interstate bank acquisitions, streamlined credit union operations, and regulated consumer check-holds. Approved Aug. 10, 1987. ([101 Stat. 552; PL100-86](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Improvement Act of 1987. Amended the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 to establish the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award, with the objective of encouraging American business and other organizations to practice effective quality control in the provision of their goods and services. Approved Aug. 20, 1987. ([101 Stat. 724; PL100-107](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Public Debt Limit; Budget Process Reform. Increased the statutory limit on the public debt; amended the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman Act) to modify deficit reduction targets and establish automatic sequestration procedures for FY88-FY93; amended the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 and several other acts to provide for procedural changes in the congressional budget process. Approved Sept. 29, 1987. ([101 Stat. 754; PL100-119](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Computer Security Act of 1987. Provided for a computer standards program within the National Bureau of Standards, a Government-wide computer security program, and training in security matters of persons who are involved in the management, operation, and use of Federal computer systems. Approved Jan. 8, 1988. ([101 Stat. 1724; PL100-235](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987. Established broad scope applicability of prohibitions against race, sex, handicap, and age discrimination and provided that programs and entities receiving direct or indirect Federal assistance are subject to civil rights laws on an institution-wide rather than a program-specific basis. Approved Mar. 22, 1988. ([102 Stat. 28; PL100-259](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988. Revised and extended through FY93 Department of Education assistance programs to State and local education agencies for elementary and secondary education programs, including technical aid for rural schools. Approved Apr. 28, 1988. ([102 Stat. 130; PL100-297](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988. Expanded Medicare coverage of hospital (Part A) and physician (Part B) catastrophic costs resulting from acute illnesses, and provided for financing of coverage

improvements through supplemental premiums and income tax surcharges for Medicare beneficiaries. Approved July 1, 1988. ([102 Stat. 683; PL100-360](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Civil Liberties Act of 1988 and Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution Act. Authorized compensation to Japanese Americans and resident aliens who were interned, detained, or forcibly relocated during World War II and authorized compensation to Aleut citizens of the Aleutian Islands and Pribilof Islands who were forcibly relocated during World War II. Approved Aug. 10, 1988. ([102 Stat. 903; PL100-383](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Price-Anderson Amendments of 1988. Extended and revised the procedures for liability and indemnification for nuclear incidents. Approved Aug. 20, 1988. ([102 Stat. 1066; PL100-408](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. Amended numerous acts to provide for improved U.S. international trade competitiveness. Approved Aug. 23, 1988. ([102 Stat. 1107; PL100-418](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988. Amended Title VIII of the Act commonly called the Civil Rights Act of 1968 to revise the procedures for enforcement of fair housing and extended fair housing protections to disabled persons and families with children. Approved Sept. 13, 1988. ([102 Stat. 1619; PL100-430](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

U.S.-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988. Approved and established conditions for entry into force of the U.S.-Canada Free-Trade Agreement establishing a U.S.-Canadian free trade area, eliminating tariffs, and reducing non-tariff trade barriers. Approved Sept. 28, 1988. ([102 Stat. 1851; PL100-449](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. Established a National Indian Gaming Commission within the Department of Interior to regulate certain Indian gaming activities. Approved Oct. 17, 1988. ([102 Stat. 2467; PL100-497](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Department of Veterans Affairs Act. Re-designated the Veterans Administration as the Department of Veterans Affairs in the executive branch and defined the functions and responsibilities of principal offices and officers. Approved Oct. 25, 1988. ([102 Stat. 2635; PL100-527](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Amendments of 1988, authorized FY89-FY91 appropriations for and revised EPA pesticide regulatory programs. Approved Oct. 25, 1988. ([102 Stat. 2654; PL100-532](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Health Omnibus Program Extension of 1988, amended the Public Health Service Act to establish certain health programs, and revised and extended

other health programs. Approved Nov. 4, 1988. ([102 Stat. 3048; PL100-607](#))
([Regulatory History](#))

Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, prevented the manufacturing, distribution, and use of illegal drugs, and established the death penalty for certain drug-related killings. Approved Nov. 18, 1988. ([102 Stat. 4181; PL100-690](#))
([Regulatory History](#))

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