

in Washington and visit the districts of congressional Members over the Fourth of July recess.

The Congress-Bundestag Exchange is highly regarded in Germany, and is one of several exchange programs sponsored by public and private institutions in the United States and Germany to foster better understanding of the politics and policies of both countries.

The U.S. delegation should consist of experienced and accomplished Hill staff members who can contribute to the success of the exchange on both sides of the Atlantic. The Bundestag sends senior staff professionals to the United States. The United States endeavors to reciprocate.

Applicants should have a demonstrable interest in events in Europe. Applicants need not be working in the field of foreign affairs, although such a background can be helpful. The composite United States delegation should exhibit a range of expertise in issues of mutual concern in Germany and the United States such as, but not limited to, trade, security, the environment, immigrations, economic development, health care, and other social policy issues.

In addition, U.S. participants are expected to help plan and implement the program for the Bundestag staff members when they visit the United States. Participants are expected to assist in planning topical meetings in Washington, and are encouraged to host one or two staff people in their Member's district over the Fourth of July, or to arrange for such a visit to another Member's district.

Participants will be selected by a committee composed of U.S. Information Agency personnel and past participants of the exchange.

Senators and Representatives who would like a member of their staff to apply for participation in this year's program should direct them to submit a resumé and cover letter in which they state why they believe they are qualified, and some assurances of their ability to participate during the time stated. Applications may be sent to Kathie Scarrah, in my office at 316 Hart Senate Building, by Wednesday, February 15.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS SAID "YES"

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as of the close of business on Thursday, January 12, the Federal debt stood at \$4,809,182,675,997.48 meaning that on a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,255.74 as his or her share of that debt.

REGARDING BOSNIA

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to comment on the situation in Bosnia.

While the situation in Bosnia is admittedly better than what it was several months ago, we have nevertheless

failed at this time to reach a just and equitable peace. I am pained to see that the administration has arrived at the stance that the Karadzic Serbs cannot be stopped and have thus conceded to nearly all of their demands. Owing to the fact that yesterday was the 44th anniversary of the Genocide Convention, it is an outrage that the administration has allowed the slaughter in Bosnia to continue to go on.

This one-sided approach to the issue is embarrassing and an affront to a people who wish only to be free of Serbian attack. The Bosnian Government asks only one thing of us, a lifting of the arms embargo. While the Senate has repeatedly tried to do so, the administration continues to refuse to do this, only worsening the situation. This is outrageous.

Mr. President, following the Holocaust, the slogan "Never Again," became a watchword. It was supposed to mean that we would remain vigilant to ensure that never again, would an entire population be subjected to extermination. Today, however, this is not the case. Today, the watchword seems to be, "Yes, Again." This is very disheartening and it cannot continue.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF WILLIAM J. MCCORD

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise to commemorate the service of William J. McCord, the Nation's longest-serving director of a State alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment agency. Mr. Jerry McCord is resigning on February 16 after fulfilling a thirty-five year mission to build a system in South Carolina that helps citizens avoid and defeat the curse of addiction. When he became the first full-time employee of the fledgling State Alcoholism Education Program instituted at the start of my Governorship in 1959, none of us knew he would eventually guide an agency that treats more than 30,000 South Carolinians yearly and leads the Nation in its focus on preventing alcohol abuse among teens.

Jerry McCord has pursued his vision of an addiction-free population, not just within the community of treatment professionals, but on every front. He has taught at both of South Carolina's medical colleges, helped found a nonprofit foundation for drug abuse prevention, and received the Distinguished Service award from the South Carolina Correctional Association for his work with law enforcement. He has fostered a system of county commissions that lets each commission meet the needs of its community, while continually championing a longterm, system-wide goal of prevention, particularly among the young. In short, Jerry has dedicated his long and vigorous career to building a flexible, longterm system to benefit future generations.

In addition to his wide-ranging service in South Carolina, Jerry has always made time to help the Nation find better prevention and treatment policies. His myriad national contributions in-

clude testifying before Congress in 1969 to advocate the formation of a Federal agency to fight alcohol abuse, serving three terms as president of the Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America; chairing the Alcohol Policies Project Advisory Board for the Center for Science in the Public Interest; serving as president, chairman, and member of the board of directors of the Council of State and Territorial Alcoholism Authorities; serving on the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Head Start Partnership to Promote Substance Free Communities; and currently chairing the Expert Panel of the National Center for the Advancement of Prevention.

This service has brought Jerry McCord repeated recognition at the national level, including a Lifetime Career Achievement Award from the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, the Outstanding Leadership and Dedication to the Alcohol Field award from the same organization, the First Annual Leadership in Prevention Award from the National Association of Prevention Professionals and Advocates, and the Outstanding Individual Offering National Leadership in the Alcohol and Drug Problems Field Award from the Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America. And, of course, Jerry has been my tutor on the best direction for Federal policy.

Thus, it is with personal pride, but also speaking for those who know of his influence in South Carolina and across the country, that I commend Mr. William J. McCord for his generous career and wish him the best in what I am sure will be an active retirement.

S. 2, THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to explain to the Senate and my constituents my reason for missing two votes on Friday, January 9. These votes were on two separate amendments offered to S. 2, the Congressional Accountability Act.

The first amendment, offered by Senator EXON, would have created a point of order against any budget resolution brought before the Congress that fails to set forth a glide path to a balanced budget by the year 2002. The amendment would also make out of order any budget resolution or amendment to the Budget Act that sets forth a level of outlays for fiscal year 2002 that exceeds the level of revenues for that fiscal year. This amendment is printed on page S540 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 6, 1995.

The second amendment in question was offered by Senator SIMON. This sense-of-the-Senate resolution called on the Bridgestone/Firestone Corp. to reconsider its decision to hire permanent replacement workers and return to the bargaining table and bargain in

good faith with the United Rubber Workers of America, the representative of their employees. This amendment is printed on page S557 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 6, 1995.

Mr. President, I was unavoidably absent from the Senate when rollcall votes were held on these two measures on the afternoon of the 9th. Earlier that day I felt compelled to leave Washington, DC in order to tend to an important family matter. I regret my necessary absence, and I would like to explain how I would have voted on these amendments and my thoughts on the substance of the amendments.

Before any amendments were offered to S. 2, I decided to vote against the addition of all nongermane amendments that my colleagues might offer. As a sponsor of S. 2, I saw the need to move the bill through the Senate without the addition of nongermane amendments which would have slowed passage of the bill and possibly forced a lengthy and contentious conference between the Senate and the House. I felt it was in the interest of the entire Congress that we take quick and decisive action on S. 2. I am convinced that the best way for Democrats and Republicans to begin the 104th Congress is by promptly enacting this legislation, which helps restore the American public's confidence in our system of governance. I believe that quick enactment of the Congressional Accountability Act, which will require Congress to live by the same laws it imposes on the rest of the country, will go a long way toward achieving that goal. I was concerned that amendment to S. 2 would force a lengthy conference and delay the bill.

Had I not felt the need to vote against all amendments to S. 2 in order to expedite swift passage, I would have voted in favor of the Exon amendment to require a roadmap to a balanced budget by the year 2002. While I wholeheartedly endorse the goal of a balanced budget, I have long been troubled by the fact that we have not come up with a coherent plan that will get us to that goal. As we all know, the devil is in the details, and the Exon amendment sought to get at those details. For this reason, I support the thrust of the Exon amendment, and I anticipate Senator EXON will offer it again when the Senate considers the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. President, I would also like to note my support for the thrust of the Simon sense-of-the-Senate resolution. This resolution simply sought to express the collective view of the Senate that Bridgestone/Firestone should not replace thousands of its striking workers with permanent replacements. The resolution would have had no binding legal effect on the parties in dispute, but its intent was entirely consistent with the National Labor Relations Act, which requires parties in a collective bargaining dispute to negotiate in good faith. The Simon resolution asks

Bridgestone/Firestone to resume good faith negotiations with its striking employees, and that is a goal I support.

Mr. President, I would also like to note that I voted against the adoption of many amendments during consideration of S. 2 which I would ordinarily support. Among these are many of the amendments regarding campaign finance reform and the Levin-Wellstone-Feingold-Lautenberg amendment regarding a prohibition on gifts to members of Congress and their staff and full disclosure of lobbyists and their contacts. These were worthy measures which I have supported in the past, and I note that the majority leader has indicated he would bring to the Senate floor legislation prohibiting gifts and requiring full disclosure of lobbying, as well as comprehensive campaign finance reform in the early months of this 104th Congress.

Mr. President, I would also like to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues who were instrumental in passage of the Congressional Accountability Act. Senator GRASSLEY deserves enormous credit for his tireless efforts to build support for this legislation and his skilled stewardship of this bill on the Senate floor over the past week. Since the later years of the last decade my friend from Iowa has reminded this body on a continual basis that it cannot continue to maintain a double standard which is offensive to the public and injurious to our system of governance. Our success is due in large part to his longstanding commitment to this legislation. It was a privilege to work on this bill with him, both last year on our bill S. 2071, and on this year's version, S. 2.

I would also like to thank Senator JOHN GLENN, who moved this bill through the Governmental Affairs Committee in the 103d Congress and continued his work on this bill in the 104th Congress as the Democratic floor manager of S. 2. Like Senator GRASSLEY, Senator GLENN's successful effort in the past week to move this bill through the Senate was the culmination of many years of work. Beginning in 1978 my friend from Ohio introduced legislation seeking to bring Congress under the same employment laws it imposes on the private sector, and so I see passage of this bill as the happy culmination of many years of work on the part of Senator GLENN. I would also like to note that immediately following Senate passage of S. 2, Senator GLENN proceeded to serve as the floor manager for the unfunded mandates bill. Acting as floor manager for one bill is difficult enough. Acting as floor manager for two complex pieces of legislation in immediate succession is a challenge that most Senators never face, and so I would like to commend Senator GLENN for his stamina, good humor, and willingness to tackle two intricate pieces of legislation at once.

Mr. President, I should also mention my colleagues, in the House who originated this legislation. Congressman

CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, my friend and colleague from Connecticut, was the original author of the Congressional Accountability Act. He has been tireless in his advocacy of this legislation, and I would like to praise him for moving his bill through the House of Representatives not only last year, but also again on the first day of the 104th Congress. I offer him my congratulations on his great success.

Last among my colleagues I would like to thank the majority leader, Senator DOLE, for giving this bill privileged consideration as the first bill brought to the Senate floor in the 104th Congress. I believe the majority leader wisely saw that quick passage of this bill could help restore the public's faith in Congress and the ability of our two political parties to work together again, and I offer him my sincere thanks for choosing to designate the Congressional Accountability Act as S. 2.

Finally, I would like to thank all the staff who worked tirelessly on this legislation. I would like to thank Melissa Patack, formerly of Senator GRASSLEY's staff, who worked with my staff to formulate the first bill, S. 2071, which Senator GRASSLEY and I authored in the 103d Congress. I would also like to thank Frederick S. Ansell of Senator GRASSLEY's staff, who worked many long hours over the holidays to finish preparation of the bill for floor action in early January. This was an extremely demanding task, and I thank Fred for his sacrifice, patience, and good humor.

I would also like to thank Lawrence B. Novey of the Governmental Affairs Committee. Larry worked many weekends and late nights in the 103d Congress to coordinate the committee's hearings on this legislation, organize a markup, draft the committee report, and ready the bill for floor consideration in October. The bill the Senate passed on Wednesday is based largely on the committee-passed bill, so it is fitting that we recognize Larry's enormous contributions to the bill. Larry also spent many long hours over the holidays preparing the bill for floor action, and we are clearly the benefactors of his commitment, wide knowledge, and legal skill.

My thanks also go to Michael Fox and Peter Carson of Congressman SHAYS' staff, who first began work on the Congressional Accountability Act and produced H.R. 349, the very first version of the bill. By aggressively seeking a wide, bipartisan group of cosponsors and the consent of the House leadership in the 103d Congress, Peter and Michael assisted Congressman SHAYS in laying the political foundation of this bill, and made it that much easier for my staff to do the same in the Senate.

Before concluding, I would like to offer many thanks to our Senate Legal Counsel, Michael Davidson, and his assistant counsel, Claire M. Sylvia. Mike and Claire provided invaluable counsel

on a variety of matters, ranging from technical drafting points to constitutional issues surrounding this legislation. As always, their counsel was sound, impartial, and imbued with the wisdom and insight of a first-rate legal team. In addition to the gratitude that Senator GRASSLEY and I owe Michael and Claire, I believe the Senate and indeed, the entire Congress, is indebted to them, because their counsel has improved the substance of this legislation so greatly. Michael Davidson and his staff are a great credit to the U.S. Senate.

Finally, I would like to thank Fred Richardson and John Nakahata of my staff for their dedication to enactment of this bill. I know that the Senate's approval of this legislation on January 11 was particularly meaningful to both of them, but for very different reasons. For Fred I know it was a very happy coincidence that final passage of the Congressional Accountability Act came on his birthday, after nearly 2 years of work and countless drafts of the legislation. For John, it is with a mixture of deep personal regret and real happiness for John that I note that the day of final passage for S. 2 was also John's last day of service in the Senate.

While I am very happy to see John advance his career and new challenges at the Federal Communications Commission, it is with deep sadness that I see John leave my staff. John's energy, intellect, and reputation for unfailing professionalism is well known in the Senate, and his departure is a great loss to me and my staff. He will be deeply missed. But I am very pleased that John's final day happened to coincide with passage of this legislation to which he devoted so much time and energy. John's imprint can be found throughout the text of the bill and in the history of its movement through the Senate, and so I hope he leaves the Senate with S. 2 as a memento to his talents, energy, and understanding of the institution, and also with a sense of closure and success on a very complex and important piece of legislation. Thank you, John, for your years of service and your invaluable work on the Congressional Accountability Act.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I submit for publication in the RECORD a copy of the rules adopted by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry on January 12, 1995.

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

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

RULE 1—MEETINGS

1.1 Regular Meetings. Regular meetings shall be held on the first and third Wednesday's of each month when Congress is in session.

1.2 Additional Meetings. The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may call such additional meetings as he deems necessary.

1.3 Notification. In the case of any meeting of the Committee, other than a regularly scheduled meeting, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify every member of the Committee of the time and place of the meeting and shall give reasonable notice which, except in extraordinary circumstances, shall be at least 24 hours in advance of any meeting held in Washington, D.C. and at least 48 hours in the case of any meeting held outside Washington, D.C.

1.4 Called Meeting. If three members of the Committee have made a request in writing to the Chairman to call a meeting of the Committee, and the Chairman fails to call such a meeting within seven calendar days thereafter, including the day on which the written notice is submitted, a majority of the members may call a meeting by filing a written notice with the Clerk of the Committee who shall promptly notify each member of the Committee in writing of the date and time of the meeting.

1.5 Adjournment of Meetings. The Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee shall be empowered to adjourn any meeting of the Committee or a subcommittee if a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes of the time scheduled for such meeting.

RULE 2—MEETINGS AND HEARINGS IN GENERAL

2.1 Open Sessions. Business meetings and hearings held by the Committee or any subcommittee shall be open to the public except as otherwise provided for in Senate Rule XXVI, paragraph 5.

2.2 Transcripts. A transcript shall be kept of each business meeting and hearing of the Committee or any subcommittee unless a majority of the Committee or the subcommittee agrees that some other form of permanent record is preferable.

2.3 Reports. An appropriate opportunity shall be given the Minority to examine the proposed text of Committee reports prior to their filing or publication. In the event there are supplemental, minority, or additional views, an appropriate opportunity shall be given the Majority to examine the proposed text prior to filing or publication.

2.4 Attendance. (a) Meetings. Official attendance of all markups and executive sessions of the Committee shall be kept by the Committee Clerk. Official attendance of all subcommittee markups and executive sessions shall be kept by the subcommittee Clerk.

(b) Hearings. Official attendance of all hearings shall be kept, provided that, Senators are notified by the Committee Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, in the case of Committee hearings, and by the subcommittee Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, in the case of subcommittee hearings, 48 hours in advance of the hearing that attendance will be taken. Otherwise, no attendance will be taken. Attendance at all hearings is encouraged.

RULE 3—HEARING PROCEDURES

3.1 Notice. Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the Committee or any subcommittee at least one week in advance of such hearing unless the Chairman of the full Committee or the subcommittee determines that the hearing is noncontroversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of the Committee or the subcommittee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than 24 hours notice.

3.2 Witness Statements. Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any subcommittee shall file with the Committee or subcommittee, at least 24 hours in ad-

vance of the hearing, a written statement of his or her testimony and as many copies as the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee prescribes.

3.3 Minority Witnesses. In any hearing conducted by the Committee, or any subcommittee thereof, the minority members of the Committee or subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee to call witnesses of their selection during at least one day of such hearing pertaining to the matter or matters heard by the Committee or subcommittee.

3.4 Swearing in of Witnesses. Witnesses in Committee or subcommittee hearings may be required to give testimony under oath whenever the Chairman or ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee deems such to be necessary.

3.5 Limitation. Each member shall be limited to five minutes in the questioning of any witness until such time as all members who so desire have had an opportunity to question a witness. Questions from members shall rotate from majority to minority members in order of seniority or in order of arrival at the hearing.

RULE 4—NOMINATIONS

4.1 Assignment. All nominations shall be considered by the full Committee.

4.2 Standards. In considering a nomination, the Committee shall inquire into the nominee's experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity to serve in the position to which he or she has been nominated.

4.3 Information. Each nominee shall submit in response to questions prepared by the Committee the following information:

(1) A detailed biographical resume which contains information relating to education, employment, and achievements;

(2) Financial information, including a financial statement which lists assets and liabilities of the nominee; and

(3) Copies of other relevant documents requested by the Committee.

Information received pursuant to this subsection shall be available for public inspection except as specifically designated confidential by the Committee.

4.4 Hearings. The Committee shall conduct a public hearing during which the nominee shall be called to testify under oath on all matters relating to his or her suitability for office. No hearing shall be held until at least 48 hours after the nominee has responded to a pre-hearing questionnaire submitted by the Committee.

4.5 Action on confirmation. A business meeting to consider a nomination shall not occur on the same day that the hearing on the nominee is held. The Chairman, with the agreement of the Ranking Minority Member, may waive this requirement.

RULE 5—QUORUMS

5.1 Testimony. For the purpose of receiving evidence, the swearing of witnesses, and the taking of sworn or unsworn testimony at any duly scheduled hearing, a quorum of the Committee and each subcommittee thereof shall consist of one member.

5.2 Business. A quorum for the transaction of Committee or subcommittee business, other than for reporting a measure or recommendation to the Senate or the taking of testimony, shall consist of one-third of the members of the Committee or subcommittee, including at least one member from each party.

5.3 Reporting. A majority of the membership of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for reporting bills, nominations, matters, or recommendations to the Senate. No measure or recommendation shall be ordered reported from the Committee unless a