

scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place Wednesday, March 22, 1995, at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to review the findings of a report prepared for the Committee on the cleanup of the Hanford Nuclear Reservation.

Those wishing to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call David Garman at (202) 224-7933 or Judy Brown at (202) 224-7556.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LANDS
MANAGEMENT

Mr. CRAIG, Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Lands Management to receive testimony on S. 506, the Mining Law Reform Act of 1995.

The hearing will take place Thursday, March 30, 1995, at 9:30 am in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written testimony statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Michael Flannigan at (202) 224-6170.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREST AND PUBLIC LANDS
MANAGEMENT

Mr. CRAIG, Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Lands Management to receive testimony for a general oversight on the Forest Service land management planning process.

The hearing will take place Wednesday, April 5, 1995, at 9:30 am in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written testimony statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Mark Rey at (202) 224-2878.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO
MEET

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. ABRAHAM. I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be permitted to meet on Monday, March 13, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in room 215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing on the Consumer Product Index.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE SENATOR

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, one of the members of the Presbyterian clergy with whom I have had the chance to work on historical projects and other things is the Reverend Robert Tabscott.

He sent me some observations he made 21 years ago about our former colleague, Senator Bill Fulbright. Bill Fulbright was a remarkable public servant.

I had the chance to work with him on exchange programs and other matters in the area of foreign policy.

To get a little more perspective on the impact of Senator Fulbright on people, it is good to read what Robert Tabscott wrote almost 21 years ago.

I ask that the tribute be printed in the RECORD.

The tribute follows:

[November 1974]

THE SENATOR

(By Robert Tabscott)

Reaching back in my memories I was first appreciative of William Fulbright in the early fall of 1961 when he eulogized the fallen Dag Hammarskjöld. Six years later in Mississippi I read his book, "The Arrogance of Power." It was a watershed for me: a provocative word in a hard and sterile time. The book challenged the American dream of opulence and power and called for a rediscovery of the values of Jefferson and the American revolution. But more, it was a fervent appeal for a new tolerance among us for people of differing philosophies and cultures. The book shook my patriotic myths and aroused a circumspection for which I shall always be grateful.

So when it became possible to interview the Senator on one of my recent visits to Washington, I was beside myself. Meeting him in the privacy of his large comfortable office, it was hard to imagine him as an international figure. He was surrounded by half-packed cartons of books (a prelude to his departure from the Senate), a cumbersome stack of magazines and papers, several bottles of mineral water and at least a week's supply of health foods and vitamins. Entering the office, I stood motionless. "Sit down," he said in a sonorous voice. I was extremely nervous and he waited for me to gain my composure. "You will have to excuse me," I said, "but this is quite an occasion for me." Graciously, he coaxed me on. "Well I am glad I could give you this time." I described my work and the Rockefeller grant and asked if I could take notes. He smiled and said, "I don't know if I will say anything important, but you may." And so I did.

J. William Fulbright was born in Missouri sixty-nine years ago. But he grew up in Arkansas, enjoying the benefits of a well-known and prosperous family. He won honors at the University in Fayetteville and was awarded a coveted Rhodes scholarship. His three years at Oxford were indelible. He read Tennyson, Lord Byron, Dryden, inspected Norman Churches, sought out Canterbury and Stradford and buried himself in English history and political thought. In 1928 he settled for a time in Vienna. From there he ventured with a friend to Salonika, Athens, and the Balkans. But his mind probed even further into Chinese history, Russian literature, and Creek philosophy.

At 34 he became the president of the University of Arkansas. Two years later during a political controversy he was asked to resign by the governor. He refused and was promptly fired. It was 1942. That spring, young Fulbright decided to run for Congress. Contrary to almost everyone's expectations, he was elected. By 1945 he had become the junior senator from Arkansas and had launched a career that would span thirty years and bring him international prominence.

We probably know William Fulbright best as chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee and for his untiring efforts to achieve détente with Russia and a better understanding of world Communism. For that he has been labeled a liberal and Communist sympathizer.

His greatest and most difficult years were between 1950 and 1973. At times he stood alone as he did against the maniacal red crusade of Joseph McCarthy, or as a persistent critic of two Administrations' Vietnam policies. On other occasions he has been painfully silent as he was during the Little Rock crisis and throughout most of the Civil Rights movement. The Senator is far from the hero his supporters have wanted him to be. But what is significant is that he has remained a man of conscience and integrity who has not sought to cover his inconsistencies but has acknowledged the painful struggle of public service and the burden of political compromise.

Two events illustrate that tension. On August 6, 1964, President Johnson requested Fulbright to introduce the famous Tonkin Resolution which gave the chief executive authority, " * * * to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression." That action put us into a land war in Asia. Only two Senators, Morse of Oregon and Gruening of Alaska, voted against the resolution. But by February, 1965, Fulbright had become disillusioned. He was alarmed, " * * * by the tyranny of Puritan virtues, of the dogmatic ideology of false patriotism and a resurgence of manifest destiny in American life." The Senator would later confess that the Tonkin Resolution was one of the most regrettable mistakes of his public life.

In 1957, 19 senators and 77 representatives from the eleven states of the old Confederacy, drafted a manifesto attacking the Supreme Court's historic decision on segregation. "The court," they said, "had substituted naked power for established law." The signers pledged themselves " * * * to resist integration through all lawful means and by any lawful means." J. William Fulbright signed the Manifesto.

But there were reasons, he contended. It was an election year and there was great pressure in the south. He could leave his southern colleagues and go his own way or stay with them and be assured of remaining in the Senate. Better to compromise and to fight again. He was convinced that he could not survive if he stood alone. He chose to remain silent. Many were shocked and disappointed because of his actions.

But when you consider the events of the last decade there were few men and women in public life who stood apart to face the crisis of Little Rock, Vietnam, Selma, Kent State or Attica. At a time when the South needed the wisdom of its statesmen, not one major figure dared to challenge the old myths. It was left to a heroic company of black men and women and an unlikely army of students, teachers, ministers, editors, lawyers, judges, and businessmen to stir the nation's conscience and to open a way for politicians to follow.

William Fulbright is a scholar, a man of reason and reflection. Some consider him a child of the Enlightenment. Intellectually he is much like Adlai Stevenson or Woodrow Wilson. He speaks of Jefferson and DeTocqueville, but I would venture he is more Hamiltonian in his philosophy. If he were to put this in theological terms, he would probably say that God's special gift to man is his capacity for reason.

A biographer has described him as " * * * a complex human being, at times, witty, erudite, earthy, sardonic, melancholy, shrewd, innocent to the point of nievete, and candid—but never indifferent." Someone else said, "Fifty years from now when they talk of Senators, they will remember Fulbright."

Great men and women are not perfected; they endure. They survive the best and worst that is in them to become. In the end, they stand apart because they are real, but in so doing, they are always just beyond our grasp. Most politicians like their constituents, lack the intellectual penetration to form independent judgments and therefore accept the prevailing opinions of their society. But there are always a few who, assessing the circumstances, speak their minds and call us to growth and maturity.

At the end of his book, "The Arrogance of Power," William Fulbright, wrote: "For my own part I prefer the America of Lincoln and Adlai Stevenson. I prefer to have my country the friend rather than the enemy of demands for social justice; I prefer to have the Communists treated as human beings, with all the human capacity for good and bad, for wisdom and folly, rather than embodiments of an evil abstraction; and I prefer to see my country in the role of a sympathetic friend to humanity than its stern and painful school-master."

When you consider the recent revelations of our government's involvement in the overthrow of the government in Chili, Fulbright's words are apocalyptic. He stands apart.

When I left the Senator's office, the long shadows of an October afternoon had filled most of the street. Already the leaves had begun to fall and a tinge of cold passed through the air. A season was passing. I walked on through the park toward the Capitol, warmed and grateful for what I seen and heard. I realized that I had been with a remarkable man whose wisdom, if remembered, could make a difference in our world. •

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1995.

This report shows the effect of congressional action on the budget through March 10, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the concurrent resolution on the budget (H. Con. Res. 218), show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$2.3 billion in budget authority and \$0.4 billion in outlays. Current level is \$0.8 billion over the revenue floor in 1995 and below by \$8.2 billion

over the 5 years 1995-99. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$238.7 billion, \$2.3 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1995 of \$241.0 billion.

Since my last report, dated February 27, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

The report follows:

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
U.S. CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, March 13, 1995.
Hon. PETE DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1995 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1995 budget and is current through March 10, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1995 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 218). This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, and meets the requirements of Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the 1986 First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.

Since our last report, dated February 27, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1995, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR. 10, 1995
[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget authority	1,238.7	1,236.5	-2.3
Outlays	1,217.6	1,217.2	-0.4
Revenues:			
1995	977.7	978.5	0.8
1995-99 ³	5,415.2	5,407.0	-8.2
Maximum deficit amount	241.0	238.7	-2.3
Debt subject to limit	4,965.1	4,755.7	-209.4
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
1995	287.6	287.5	-0.1
1995-99	1,562.6	1,562.6	*0
Social Security Revenues:			
1995	360.5	360.3	-0.2
1995-99	1,998.4	1,998.2	-0.2

¹ Reflects revised allocation under section 9(g) of H. Con. Res. 64 for the Deficit—Neutral reserve fund.
² Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.
³ Includes effects, beginning in fiscal year 1996, of the International Anti-trust Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-438).
* Less than \$50 million.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAR. 10, 1995
[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in Previous Sessions			
Revenues	(*)	(*)	978,466
Permanents and other spending legislation	750,307	706,236	(*)
Appropriation legislation	738,096	757,783	(*)

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAR. 10, 1995—Continued
[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Offsetting receipts	(250,027)	(250,027)	(*)
Total previously enacted	1,238,376	1,213,992	978,466
Entitlements and Mandatories			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	(1,887)	3,189	(*)
Total current level ¹	1,236,489	1,217,181	978,466
Total budget resolution	1,238,744	1,217,605	977,700
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution	2,255	424	(*)
Over budget resolution	(*)	(*)	766

¹ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$1,394 million in budget authority and \$6,466 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$877 million in budget authority and \$935 million in outlays for emergencies that would be available only upon an official budget request from the President designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.
* Less than \$500,000.
Notes: Numbers in parentheses are negative. Detail may not add due to rounding. •

BETTYLU SALTZMAN RECEIVES THE DEBORAH AWARD

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, for a number of years, my Chicago office was run by someone for whom I have come to have great respect, Bettylu Saltzman.

Recently, she was honored by the American Jewish Congress, along with Elaine Wishner, for her leadership.

That happened 6 or 8 weeks ago. Just recently, I had the opportunity to read her acceptance remarks.

Her eloquent remarks urge people to be sensitive and understanding, to reach out to all human beings, while being proud and sensitive of our individual traditions.

While the remarks are addressed to a Jewish audience, those of us who are Christians can learn from reading her remarks also.

I should add, Bettylu Saltzman, in these remarks, follows a great tradition. Her father, Philip Klutznick, served as one of our Ambassadors to the United Nations and served as Secretary of Commerce under Jimmy Carter. But more important than the offices he held was the way he held them. He called for reaching out when it was unpopular, as Bettylu mentions in her remarks.

I am proud to have a citizen like Bettylu Saltzman in the State of Illinois.

At this point, I ask that her remarks be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

It's a great honor to be here tonight. And while I remember Golda Meir's famous admonition—"Don't be humble; you're not that great"—it's hard to avoid, when sharing an honor with Elaine Wishner and joining the ranks of the other outstanding women who have been recognized in the past seven years.

I don't know if I belong among them, but I'm proud to stand with them, as they are truly people who have made a difference—giving of themselves to make the world a better place for all of us.