

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Wednesday, June 21, at 10 a.m. for a hearing on S. 929, the Department of Commerce Dismantling Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for an executive session, during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 21, 1995 at 9 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on the Oversight of OSHA, during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 21, 1995 at 10:30 a.m.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 21, 1995 at 2 p.m. to hold an open hearing on Intelligence matters.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

FOREIGN AID HAS ITS USES

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, through the years I have found Brent Scowcroft to be one of the more rational and thoughtful people, when it comes to foreign policy.

Recently, he had an op-ed piece in the New York Times titled, "Foreign Aid Has Its Uses," and it makes eminent good sense. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

What concerns me is that while U.S. leadership abroad is slipping—and that should concern all of us—we are accelerating the slippage by cutting back on foreign aid.

In addition, when we cut foreign aid and increase military spending, we increase the likelihood of the use of the military option rather than other options that could save lives and bring stability.

The great threat to the world today is instability.

We should heed the words of Brent Scowcroft.

The material follows:

[From the New York Times, June 12, 1995]

FOREIGN AID HAS ITS USES

(By Brent Scowcroft)

Foreign assistance is again undergoing the "perils of Pauline" as it wends through the

Congressional gauntlet. This happens yearly, but the dangers today seem especially ominous. With the search for budget economies so desperate, using up funds for what detractors call foreign giveaways when programs to assist needy Americans are being slashed seems unconscionable to many.

Foreign assistance, with us since the Marshall Plan, has been perhaps the most unpopular legislation to come before Congress for some years. The increased peril it faces arises mainly from the loss of the justification the cold war provided.

The case for foreign assistance is simple, basic—and misunderstood. The core argument is that foreign assistance is a fundamental instrument of foreign policy.

There are three main ways through which, separately or in combination, we can exert influence abroad. One is traditional diplomacy. Another is economic or military coercion. When diplomacy alone is inadequate and coercion too extreme or inappropriate, we have to turn to foreign assistance—the use of economic incentives.

Why the difficulty in persuading Congress and the nation of its merits? One reason is that some foreign assistance programs, however meritorious, have become so encrusted with activities and outlays that have so little to do with our direct national interests that the main purpose of the programs has become obscured.

In the cold war, our aid programs could carry this burden, but now the entire economic assistance edifice is endangered. We must refocus the programs to make them directly relevant to our national interests. For example, we need to emphasize the security requirements of countries of particular concern—Israel and Turkey, for example. We have to strengthen stability in areas of strategic interest: Gaza, Jericho, Poland and Czechoslovakia. We should see the Central American peace process through to its conclusion.

We need to suitably compensate countries that provide military installations as well as cooperation and support on issues of particular importance to us. For example, we recently offered incentives to Caribbean countries to accept Haitian and Cuban refugees.

We need to be able to respond quickly to unforeseen circumstances and unusual opportunities. For example, right after the ouster of Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, we helped Panama pay off its debts to international financial institutions, thus making other economic aid possible.

When Fidel Castro leaves the scene, economic assistance to Cuba may be needed immediately to ease the transition. A contingency fund for that purpose would be useful.

Support for democracy and for sustainable economic development serve our interests, but they are not top priorities. For example, help for the Development Fund for Africa would flow from the American tradition of compassion and altruism. And while our contributions to such international financial institutions clearly benefit us in the long term, we should base such aid on our wish to promote global prosperity rather than to promote specific American interests.

Like it or not, America has inherited the mantle of world leadership. In searching for budget cuts, we must not destroy foreign aid, a crucial means of exercising that leadership. •

CHISHOLM TRAIL ROUNDUP, FORT WORTH, TX

• Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, more than 100 years ago, cattle drives made their way across the Texas plains

toward the railhead of Abilene, KS, along what came to be known as the Chisholm Trail. Within a span of only 2 decades, the Chisholm Trail not only transformed settlements and towns, like Fort Worth, into major centers of commerce, it also produced one of our Nation's most enduring folk heroes—the cowboy.

Since 1976, the Chisholm Trail Roundup has been held in the historic stockyards district of Fort Worth, TX. The roundup celebrates the Western spirit of adventure and perseverance and honors the cultures of tribe and nation that forged a new way of life on the American frontier. From native American dances to cowboy gunfights, the roundup displays all aspects of frontier life and creates an atmosphere in which learning about our history and enjoying the festival come together.

As one of the country's largest annual festivals, the Chisholm Trail Roundup is nonprofit and benefits Western heritage organizations. This past weekend, Fort Worthians gathered once again to celebrate the city's rich heritage and to relive one of the most memorable times in American history.

Mr. President, as the junior Senator from Texas, I would like to recognize the Chisholm Trail Roundup and its efforts to remind us to our pioneering heritage. I appreciate the thousands of hours of work that went into planning this event and am looking forward to many more roundups in the years to come. •

COMMEMORATING EAST BRUNSWICK HIGH SCHOOL'S AWARD-WINNING PERFORMANCE IN THE "WE THE PEOPLE . . . THE CITIZEN AND THE CONSTITUTION" NATIONAL FINALS

• Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate a group of young New Jerseyans whose perseverance and achievement warrant the highest praise. These are not heroes or public figures of the usual variety, but a group of high school students who have mastered an understanding of the basis of our Government, the Constitution. I am proud to announce that students from East Brunswick High School in New Jersey have won second place in the "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" national finals.

Twenty-three students from East Brunswick High School came to Washington this May to compete against teams from all 50 States. After extensive study of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and preliminary competitions within the State, the students faced a panel of judges in a simulated congressional hearing. They were required to draw on their knowledge of the Constitution and American history to answer questions involving the subtleties and complexities of the Bill of Rights.

I am proud to draw attention to these students, who on May 1 were prepared to discuss issues ranging from school

prayer to classical republicanism and the natural rights philosophy. The achievements of East Brunswick High School serve as an example to students, educators, and legislators across the country. They remind us how important it is that every member of society, including parents, professionals, and legislators, participate in the educational process. Congressional support is crucial to the growth and development of future leaders. I am pleased to note that 98 Members of this body participated in this year's We the People program, which has reached more than 20 million students over the past 7 years.

Of those 20 million, I would particularly like to congratulate the students of East Brunswick High School, under the guidance of their teacher John Calimano: David Bagatelle, Michael Barnett, Jessica Boar, Ross Cohen, Brian Cutler, Brian Fischer, Marc Gensler, Jonathan Goldberg, Cliff Katz, Ken Katz, Michael Katz, Scott Lanman, Keith Levenberg, Jennifer LoPresti, Eric Neutuch, Evan Rosen, Jeffrey Seiden, Gregg Slater, Sheryl Spinner, John Stapleton, Alison Tanchyk, Howard Wolfson, and Marc Yannaco. These students of East Brunswick High School will lead our Nation into the 21st century, with the knowledge and commitment to understand and defend our Constitution. Success like theirs bodes well for an educated, tolerant, and politically engaged America. ●

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MUNDY

● Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, on June 30, the U.S. Marine Corps and the Nation will say farewell to a valiant warrior, Gen. Carl E. Mundy, Commandant of the Marine Corps. I want to add my best wishes to General Mundy as he retires after 38 years of public service.

General Mundy's personal decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Purple Heart, two Navy Commendation Medals and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry. I think the word "gallantry" exemplifies Carl Mundy's career.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps leads the Nation's "911" force which is ready for combat or deployment at a moment's notice. The marines are America's rapid deployment force and in our Nation's history we have frequently called upon our marines to go abroad, to make a stand, to defend our Nation's interests. Carl Mundy and our marines have never let us down and we all owe a debt of gratitude to these brave and selfless Americans.

General Mundy has a long history of defending the interests of the marine's who serve under his command. I think we all have a better appreciation of the quality of life issues and their impact on readiness because of the tireless work of Carl Mundy in this area. While we still have a long way to go to give

all of our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines a decent quality of life, Carl Mundy has clearly pushed the Department of Defense and the Congress to address these issues and I salute him for this effort.

Most of all, General Mundy is a leader and a man of his word. When the administration seemed determined to leave 55 FAST marines stranded in Mogadishu for no apparent reason, I asked for a hearing on this subject. Prior to the hearing, I discussed the issue with General Mundy and others to get a better feel for the situation. In my discussion with the Commandant, I saw he had only two objectives—accomplishing the mission and the interests of his marines. As it became clear that there was no mission to accomplish, the Senate voted to remove the last American military personnel, our 55 FAST marines, from Somalia. I appreciate General Mundy's support and guidance during the Senate consideration of this issue.

The marine's are a symbol of the strength and character of America. The presence of U.S. Marines overseas is an unmistakable signal that America is serious about its commitments and responsibilities. General Mundy is a symbol of these qualities, he served with a presence, and he served with honor and dignity. I want to thank Carl Mundy for his dedicated service to his country and his marines. ●

THE DEFICIT AND TRADE

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, one of the most impressive leaders I have met during my years in public service is Helmut Schmidt, who served as chancellor of Germany.

Recently, he had an article about trade, which is interesting both because of what he says about trade, and also, because of what he says about our deficit.

Listen to these words:

Every economist knows that the U.S. trade deficit can be eliminated only through a sizable reduction of the budgetary deficit. This fact is also well-known by the White House and Congress. And yet, American politicians continue to pretend to themselves and their people that the Japanese are responsible for their misery.

I am not saying that the Japanese are perfect in terms of opening their market to other countries, but there is no question that the principal reason for our trade deficit is our budget deficit. We have shot ourselves in the foot. We have a self-inflicted wound.

I ask that the full statement by Helmut Schmidt, which appears in the Los Angeles Times, be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times/Washington edition, June 14, 1995]

THE UNITED STATES IS DEAD WRONG
(By Helmut Schmidt)

Listening to the U.S. trade representative these days evokes sounds of battle, of the adversary's conning and one's own self-right-

eousness. The recurring topic is automobiles, and everything is directed against Japan. If the overall trade between the two countries is in deficit for the United States, then—obviously—must not it be Japan's fault?

In reality, the United States shows a trade deficit not only with Japan but also with the rest of the world. Even if Japan were to buckle under the pressure from Washington to agree to import quotas for American automobiles—which would be in violation of the treaty establishing the World Trade Organization and of the painfully achieved results of the GATT Uruguay Round—the structural illnesses of the American economy would still remain untreated.

Every economist knows that the U.S. trade deficit can be eliminated only through a sizable reduction on the budgetary deficit. This fact is also well-known by the White House and Congress. And yet, American politicians continue to pretend to themselves and their people that the Japanese are responsible for their misery.

Washington's attempt to impose larger sales of American automobiles on the Japanese constitutes a serious violation of the principle of freedom of trade. Those who believe that punitive import duties of 100% on automobiles imported from Japan would give European cars a better chance are shortsighted indeed. This trade war can spread very rapidly. It can fast affect other areas, such as the aircraft industry and modern information technologies, as well as the television and movie industries.

In short, Washington is dead wrong. Its actions can endanger the world economy as a whole. Those Americans who, in spite of paying lip service to the contrary, really quite like the fall of the dollar on the currency markets because they hope to increase exports, should remember this: Whoever weakens the dollar as a leading world currency will undermine America's role as a world power in the long run.

Japan's position, however, is also unhealthy in the long run. Over the past 15 years, its production has largely exceeded its domestic consumption and investments. The extraordinary savings of the Japanese have turned their nation into the world's largest creditor. And no overpowering creditor will remain popular for long.

The leading officials in the ministries of finance and industry and trade who, in reality, control the Japanese economy have succeeded in structuring an economy oriented exclusively toward consumer self-restraint within and toward expansion in trade abroad. Neither the Japanese people at large, nor even most of the politicians, seem fully aware of this.

True, Japan has become a potential world power because of the foreign-policy leverage of its overwhelming financial strength. True, the annual interest and dividends from abroad have reached nearly one-third of the annual surplus of its trade balance. True, the Japanese foreign currency reserves have levels twice as high as those of the United States. Yet, Japanese citizens pay for this nominal wealth with sacrifices in consumption, especially by giving up adequate housing standards.

The Japanese markets are a difficult terrain for many foreign sellers. But even if President Clinton's offensive in the automobile trade war were successful, this would change little in the structure of the Japanese economy, which would continue to be oriented unilaterally toward exports. A structural reform to promote domestic expansion would in all likelihood take about one decade, about as much time as it would take to orient American structures toward a balanced budget. Until now, neither country seems to wish such drastic reforms.