

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