

except insofar as the Board may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under this section." Section 204(a)(3) provides that nothing in this section shall preclude the Capitol Police from using lie detector tests in accordance with regulations issued under section 204(c) of the CAA.

The Capitol Police is the primary law enforcement agency of the legislative branch. The proposed regulations would provide the Capitol Police with specific authorization to use lie detector tests. The limitations on the exclusion of the proposed regulation are derived from the Secretary of Labor's regulation implementing the exclusion for public sector employers under Section 7(a) of the EPPA (29 C.F.R. §801.10(d)), which limits the exclusion to the entity's own employees.

The Board issues concurrently with this proposed regulation a separate Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking which invites comment regarding a number of other regulatory issues, including what regulations, if any, the Board should issue to implement the remainder of Section 204.

Proposed Regulation—Exclusion for employees of the Capitol Police

None of the limitations on the use of lie detector tests by employing offices set forth in Section 204 of the CAA apply to the Capitol Police. This exclusion from the limitations of Section 204 of the CAA applies only with respect to Capitol Police employees. Except as otherwise provided by law or these regulations, this exclusion does not extend to contractors or nongovernmental agents of the Capitol Police, nor does it extend to the Capitol Police with respect to employees of a private employer or an otherwise covered employing office with which the Capitol Police has a contractual or other business relationship.

Recommended Method of Approval

The Board recommends that this regulation be approved by concurrent resolution in light of the nature of the work performed by the Capitol Police and the fact that neither the House of Representatives nor the Senate has exclusive responsibility for the Capitol Police.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on this 27th day of September 1995.

GLEN D. NAGER,
Chair of the Board,
Office of Compliance.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I offer my congratulations to the conveners and participants of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing this September, and the parallel NGO Forum on Women for promoting the human rights of women around the world. I would especially commend the members of the U.S. delegation to the Women's Conference, particularly First Lady Hillary Clinton and Ambassador Madeleine Albright, as well as the many others who contributed to its success.

The goal of this conference was to promote the advancement of women by identifying and overcoming the obstacles still facing women. In many parts of the world today, discrimination

against women results in forced abortions, in the trafficking or forced prostitution of young girls, and in the denial of nutrition or health care, even to the point of infanticide. Women are also the primary victims of domestic violence or rape, and rape is increasingly being used as a tool of war in conflicts such as Bosnia, Cambodia, Liberia, Peru, Somalia, and Rwanda.

In many parts of the world, women are denied education, job training, or employment opportunities. Today, 64 percent of the world's illiterate and 70 percent of the world's population that lives in absolute poverty are women. Even when employed, women frequently face pay discrimination in the workplace. In too many countries, women are excluded from participating in policy-making or prevented by law from voting in elections.

Mr. President, the Women's Conference addressed all of these issues and called upon governments to commit to specific actions that would advance the status of women. The United States delegation made commitments that continue the long-standing tradition of U.S. leadership in the fight for equality for women and men. American commitments include: the creation of a White House Council on Women to coordinate the implementation of the Platform for Action within the U.S.; a new Justice Department initiative to fight domestic violence; increased resources for improving women's health; improved access for women to financial credit; and continued support for the human rights of all people.

Mr. President, I commend the Clinton administration for its continued efforts to promote the status of women at home and abroad. This year marks a historic point in the fight for women's equality. 1995 is the 75th anniversary of women's suffrage in the United States. It is also the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, whose Charter recognizes the equal rights of women and men. And of course, the success of this year's Fourth World Conference on Women has set a new agenda for the advancement of women. In this spirit, Mr. President, I believe it is time for the United States Senate to give its advice and consent to the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

The Women's Convention is the most comprehensive and detailed international agreement that promotes the equality of women and men. The Convention legally defines discrimination against women for the first time and establishes rights for women in areas not previously covered by international law. Today, 147 countries have ratified the Convention. The United States is the only industrialized democracy in the world that has failed to ratify the Convention.

Under my chairmanship, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held three hearings on this important convention. On September 29, 1994, with

my whole-hearted support, the Committee voted 13 to 5 to report favorably the Convention to the Senate for its advice and consent. Despite support for ratification from many Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle, from the Clinton administration, and from the American public, opponents of ratification succeeded in blocking the Convention from reaching a vote in the Senate last year.

Mr. President, I believe the U.S. ratification of this Convention is important to demonstrate American commitment to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women both at home and abroad. Equally important, the United States should ratify the Convention in order to underscore the importance we assign to international efforts to promote and protect human rights. By failing to ratify the Women's Convention, the United States has rightfully encouraged criticism from allies who cannot understand our refusal to uphold rights that are already found within the provisions of our great Constitution. The United States cannot criticize other countries' violations of women's rights if we have not recognized those rights as international legal standards. The Women's Convention is an important human rights document that is consistent with the existing laws of the United States. Senate advice and consent to this Convention will demonstrate U.S. leadership in the fight for women's equality.

Finally, Mr. President, as we consider the appropriations bill for the State Department budget, I would emphasize the difficulties that funding cuts will produce in the work to promote human rights. Without adequate funding, the U.S. will be unable to continue to play a leadership role in the international effort to promote women's equality. The ability of the State Department to monitor human rights abuses, to participate in the work of the U.N. Human Rights Commission, to support NGOs in their human rights work, and to gather information on human rights violations would be severely threatened. Clearly, it is in the best interests of the United States to promote human rights and democracy in every country. Let us not lose our leadership role in the protection of human rights.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the extraordinary impact of the National Endowment for the Humanities on my home state of Rhode Island. Rhode Island has long had a special relationship with the Endowments—ever since the President of Brown University, my old friend Barnaby Keeney, formed a Commission to investigate the possibility of a national support for study in the humanities.