

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, March 4, 1991

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We are grateful, O God, that captives are being released and returned to their families and those they love. We join with so many others in joyful anticipation of their return and share with them the happiness of their homecoming.

Even as we celebrate the exhilaration of their return we remember those who do not yet know the freedom and liberty they deserve and whose separation weighs on our hearts. May the good news of homecoming for some be tempered by the realization that others are not yet free. We earnestly pray, gracious God, that Your loving presence, that is not bound by any worldly barrier, would give them the hope and renewed faith that is new every morning.

Bless all Your people this day and every day. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause I, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] to lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SAXTON led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

TRIBUTE TO NAVY PILOT JEFFREY ZAUN OF CHERRY HILL, NJ

(Mr. SAXTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to rejoice and pay tribute to the service men and women who are today free from their captors, and particularly to the Zaun family, and especially their son, Navy pilot Jeffrey Zaun, of Cherry Hill, NJ, as his release from the hands of his Iraqi captors is celebrated nationwide.

Through personal contact with the Zaun family, I have come to know the

fabric from which heroes are made. During his time of captivity, Lieutenant Zaun's comportment was above reproach. The Nation watched and prayed collectively with his family for his swift return.

Today, we celebrate with Lieutenant Zaun and his family and friends, as well as with other Americans, as these young men and women return to us as American heroes. Our prayers have been answered, and we rejoice at Lieutenant Zaun's release, as well as the others, and all the while we remember those who were perhaps not as fortunate and will soon be with us again as well.

PROVIDING FOR JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1991

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 83

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, March 6, 1991, at 9 o'clock post meridiem, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REFORM OF THE CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, on this day it is very difficult to talk about anything except the return of our POW's and the very remarkable and quick end to the war in the gulf, but let me try on another issue that I think is very important.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon there will be a press conference announcing the introduction of a major piece of legislation dealing with reform of the campaign finance laws. I thoroughly support that effort.

I commend the Speaker, who, last summer in August, showed courage and resoluteness in forcing the House to deal with the subject, despite the fact

that we were on the verge of leaving for our own election campaigns.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to place some limitations on PAC's, and on total campaign spending, and to eliminate the soft money abuses, and that is what our bill will do.

Mr. Speaker, it is interesting that just yesterday the Louisville, KY, Courier Journal published a poll indicating that 85 percent of the people polled suggested campaign spending should be limited in races in Kentucky; 60 percent believed that large amounts of money spent in elections at home are a corrupting influence; 76 percent say the large amounts of money needed to run statewide races dissuade good people from running for office; and the worst condemnation of all, is that 49 percent of the people suggest that political figures are not working to serve the best interests of the people, but only to serve special interests.

Mr. Speaker, I once again say that we need to have, along with everything we do in this Congress, some movement toward campaign finance reform.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN H. GRAY

(Mr. HUBBARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, Kentuckians continue to mourn the loss of John H. Gray of Madisonville, KY, who died February 7 at Madisonville's Regional Medical Center at age 73.

John Gray, for many years a dear friend of mine, was a native of Boyle County, KY, and came to Madisonville in 1949 as an agricultural extension agent for the University of Kentucky.

From 1956 until he died, John Gray was employed by Island Creek Coal Co. as manager of properties and public relations for the West Kentucky division.

As a member of the U.S. Air Force in World War II, Mr. Gray flew 63 combat missions in the European theater. He received many military related medals and citations. John Gray was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of Kentucky in 1989.

He was well known across Kentucky as a leader in education and was one key person in the creation of Madisonville Community College where he was the longtime president of the college's foundation. He was a member of the Kentucky Advocates for Higher Education.

I attended John Gray's funeral February 9, a service attended by hundreds

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

of his admirers at Madisonville's First Baptist Church, where John Gray was an active member and leader. Among those attending the funeral was Dr. Charles Wethington, president of the University of Kentucky.

My wife Carol and I extend to his lovely wife Thelma, his sons Alan and Robert, of Madisonville, and the entire family our sympathy.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. MAZZOLI) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 1, 1991.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
*The Speaker, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House at 10:12 a.m. on Friday, March 1, 1991, and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits a report that includes his request for the extension of fast track procedures for the consideration of implementing legislation with respect to trade agreements entered into after May 31, 1991, and before June 1, 1993, together with related information.

With great respect, I am,
Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF
FAST TRACK PROCEDURES RE-
LATING TO TRADE AGREE-
MENTS—MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES (H. DOC. No. 102-51)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 1103(b)(2) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-418; 102 Stat. 1129), I transmit herewith a report that includes my request for the extension of fast track procedures for the consideration of implementing legislation with respect to trade agreements entered into after May 31, 1991, and before June 1, 1993, together with a description of the progress made to date in bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations, the anticipated schedule for transmitting such agreements to the Congress, and a statement of the reasons supporting my request for an extension of fast track procedures.

The fast track mechanism has played a vital role in U.S. trade policy for

many years. It strengthens the hand of our trade negotiators and preserves the important role of the Congress in the shaping of U.S. trade policy. The continued availability of the fast track procedures over the next 2 years will ensure that our negotiators can bring to the Congress for its consideration trade agreements that will truly enhance the ability of the United States to compete internationally.

At a time when world events have reconfirmed the importance of U.S. leadership in multilateral efforts, maintaining fast track is essential to our leadership in the global trading system.

My request reflects my strong desire to continue the partnership between the Congress and the executive branch that the fast track represents. This partnership is essential if we are successfully to meet the world's growing economic challenges into the next century.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 1, 1991.

□ 1210

OUR CONTINUING FINANCIAL
CRISIS

(Mr. ROHRBACHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, they say that victory has many parents and defeat is an orphan. The gulf war was fought, and here our forces achieved their objectives, yet here at home our struggle in our financial industry goes on and on with loss after loss.

More than taxpayer dollars are being flushed down the political sewers in Washington, DC. What is happening today is total confidence is being lost that we can actually win this financial war to correct the savings and loan disaster that has struck this country.

The Democrats would like to blame Ronald Reagan, yet we all know it was the powerful Democratic Members of this House who helped raise the deposit insurance rate from \$10,000 to \$40,000 to \$100,000.

Some people would like to blame deregulation for the cause of this great financial disaster that is besetting this country. It was not deregulation. It was the fact that we put the taxpayers on the hook for all of the money that has been spent and wasted and being stolen in these S&L's.

We should put tax incentives into the system so that there is an incentive for people to save their money and to help the savings and loan industry, but we should do it as a transition to get the Government out of the deposit insurance business.

Let us get the taxpayers off the hook, and let us end this no-win strategy

that continues to pour more and more of our taxpayers dollars right down a political sewer.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE
INVOLVEMENT IN OPERATION
DESERT STORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, President Bush should be commended for using the National Guard and Reserves in Desert Storm, because the total force worked and it worked well, and our forces did obtain complete victory by having reservists and National Guardsmen working and participating in Desert Storm side by side.

I want to bring to Members' attention some of the success stories of the National Guard and Reserve units activated for Operation Desert Storm. To date, over 221,000 Reserve component personnel have been called to active duty and over 92,000 have been deployed to the Persian Gulf. There are many success stories, and I want to give a few examples, Mr. Speaker, about each Reserve component.

From day 1, on August 7 when the 82d Airborne Division began deploying, Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve airlift crews and refueling crews volunteered and flew missions in support of a deployment of forces to Saudi Arabia. They were not even called to active duty; they volunteered. Within the first few weeks, reservists from most of the units were activated to provide support to this deployment.

One of the first C-141 planes to take off was an Air National Guard plane from my congressional district, from Brandon, MS, with 14 of the unit's 16 crews. It made a sweep to preposition these crews to support the air flow into Saudi Arabia. F-16 Air Guard units from South Carolina and New York deployed 72 hours after activation. They made a 13½-hour nonstop flight to Saudi Arabia, landing in blowing sand with only 400 meters of visibility. Within days they were mission-ready and flew combat missions on the first day of the air strikes.

The presence of the Air Force Reserve also was very evident. The war's first air-to-air kill was by an Air Force reservist in an A-10 aircraft. The first plane to land in Kuwait City with personnel and humanitarian supplies was a Reserve C-130 from New York. The experience level of the Guard and Reserve is illustrated by an incident involving a C-5 taking off fully loaded from Westover Air Force Base. Mr. Speaker, it lost both engines on one wing to bird strikes. The experience of the crew enabled them to stabilize the aircraft and then land safely. However, we did lose one C-5-A Reserve in Ger-

many on takeoff and a Reserve Army unit from Pennsylvania had a loss of life by a Scud missile.

The Navy Reserve has also made its mark. A cargo handling battalion deployed to Rota, Spain, 72 hours after mobilization. The remarkable fact is that 1½ hours after arrival they were unloading a fast sealift ship. And the Navy Reserve really came through for us on medical Reserve call-ups. They served here in bases in this country and on Navy ships.

A Navy Reserve Seabee detachment was given the mission to make the airfield at Al-Jaber operational after Marine forces secured it. The Seabees went in and within 24 hours the airstrip was fully operational and able to conduct takeoffs and landings.

Some units of the Coast Guard Reserve were called up and did a super job. Three hundred of these reservists were in Saudi Arabia, and 800 reservists were in different United States ports working.

The Marine Corps Reserves contributed to the total Marine effort by providing over 13 combat battalions and other support units totaling over 13,000 troops to Desert Storm. This roughly is equivalent to a combat division for the Marines. The reservists were integrated alongside the active components, and with a minimum of training they were deployed, and they were in combat, these Marine infantry personnel. An additional 10,000 reservists from the Marines were sent worldwide.

□ 1220

Mr. Speaker, one half of all the Marine reservists were called to active duty.

Over 650,000 Army Reserve units were mobilized for Desert Storm. Half of these were mobilized in 7 days or less.

The reliance on the Reserve components is best shown by the Army Medical Corps. Ninety-three percent of the Army Reserve's medical structure was activated, which made up 42 percent of the medical support in Saudi Arabia.

We have similar percentages that also exist for transportation, water, petroleum, and ordnance units. Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, the Army could not move without these support units. They had to be sent to Saudi Arabia in the first 3 or 4 days that we got involved in that part of the world.

One thing that did happen that was a surprise to some was that we called up over 20,000 individual reservists, and I am proud to say that less than 5 percent failed to show up. I do not think that these individual ready reservists expected this to happen. The largest Reserve component contributor was the Army Guard. Much has been said about the three infantry and armored brigades still in Conus. Not too well known are the three combat units activated and deployed. They are two field artillery brigades and one multiple-

launch rocket system battalion who moved with the VII Corps. There were about 15,000 National Guardsmen in combat on the ground from Oklahoma, from Tennessee, from your State, from Kentucky, Arkansas, and Virginia, and they were right there with the artillery weapons.

Also, now, of the 60,000 Army guardsmen called up, 38,000 of them were deployed to Saudi Arabia, and they are providing over 3,200 support troops in Germany.

Mr. Speaker, let me close by saying this: There are many heroes from the Guard and Reserve units from all of our hometowns, and I would be remiss if I did not mention another group of heroes. They are the employers who let these men and women leave their jobs, and I hope they will get their jobs back. Communities have really pitched in, and the families of the mobilized reserve component personnel. We owe them a lot of gratitude and thanks and appreciation.

We should remember that without these Guard and Reserve troops, Desert Storm could not have been done as fast nor as well.

THE LESSONS OF THE GULF WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, with riveted attention the world has just witnessed one of the most remarkable engagements in the annals of warfare. An American-led alliance has won a 100-hour ground war; now the challenge is to establish a 100-year peace.

To craft a stable peace it is imperative that events of recent weeks be understood in the contexts of history as well as political philosophy.

In America today there is a crisis of perspective. Centuries hence historians may well write that there have been three great debates in our history. The first commenced with the founding of the Republic and the question of whether a nation-state could be established premised on the rights of man; the second symbolized by the Civil War and Suffragette movement of a century later centered on the question of definitions—whether rights would be accorded individuals who were neither pale nor male; the third has just been engaged: the issue of whether society itself has rights and whether there is a right to peace.

In this context, we must recognize that conflicts begin in the hearts and minds of individuals and it is in the hearts and minds of individuals that values must be instilled if society is to be preserved. We must also recognize that responsibility can't be ducked. To sin by silence, by inaction, is to induce moral amnesia.

Several decades ago in one of the profoundest personal observations of the 20th century a German pastor, Martin Niemoeller, reflected on the dark night of the human soul we now call the Holocaust.

First, Niemoeller said, the Nazis went after the Jews, but because he was not a Jew, he did not object.

Then they went after the Catholics, but because he was not a Catholic, he did not object.

Then they went after the trade unionists, but because he was not a trade unionist, he did not object.

Then, he said, they came after me, and there was no one left to object.

How does all this relate to an understanding of the events that unfolded so graphically before the world in the gulf?

Of profound relevance, it seems to me, is a dialog which occurred between two theologians a week apart in the spring of 1932 in a religious journal called the Christian Century. The theologians were brothers—H. Richard Niebuhr, who was professor of Christian ethics at Yale Divinity School, and Reinhold Niebuhr, who held a similar chair at Union Theological Seminary. Richard Niebuhr was a pacifist; Reinhold was not.

Citing developments then occurring in the incipient stages of the Sino-Japanese conflict, Richard Niebuhr warned that righteous indignation was a dangerous thing and suggested that introspective self-analysis was preferable to judging a neighbor. Little constructive could be done by countries interfering in the affairs of other States, he suggested, but something very constructive could always be done by individuals preparing themselves for the future.

In a profoundly tortured rebuttal to the views of his brother, Reinhold Niebuhr concurred in the pacifist premise that "the business of true religion [is] to destroy man's moral conceit," but he nonetheless held that "no nation can ever be good enough to save another nation purely by the power of love." Accordingly, he suggested that "justice is probably the highest ideal toward which human groups can aspire."

From this line of reasoning over the centuries a just war doctrine has emerged. Briefly, it holds that for war to be considered just, it must be animated by a just cause and informed by righteous intention, that it be undertaken by a lawful political authority and only as a last resort, and that rectifying actions be proportionate to the wrongs committed.

I raise the just war issue, what might at first blush seem to be an esoteric concern, for two interrelated reasons. First, the issue of war involves the gravest of moral questions. Second, not merely the theory but the history of international relations since the First

World War embodies the distinction between just and unjust causes of war. The Covenant of the League of Nations, the U.N. Charter, and the Charter of the Military Tribunal at Nuremberg all reject the *realpolitik* doctrine of *staatrason*—the tyrannical notion that might makes right, that orders lacking moral base can be considered legal.

Instead, modern world politics are founded upon a conception of international society analogous to the laws and customs of coercion in domestic societies, that resort to violence in international affairs must be regarded either as lawful police action or crime. In other words, resort to armed force in international society is legitimate only if it is used on behalf of or in service to the fundamental principles and purposes undergirding international law.

Thus the moral philosopher Michael Walzer observes that, "aggression is the name we give to the crime of war."

In postwar America diplomacy, the classic exposition of this principle was stated by President Truman in October 1945, when he declared that the fundamentals of American foreign policy would rest in part on the proposition "that the preservation of peace between nations requires a United Nations organization composed of all the peace-loving nations of the world who are willing to use force if necessary to insure peace."

Perspective is always difficult to apply to events of the day, but it would appear that a watershed development in international relations is occurring. For the first time in modern history, a credible system of collective security—predicated on the understanding that force may be required to keep the peace—is on the threshold of being born.

If one American political party has been historically identified with advocacy of collective security and the multilateral diplomacy it implies, it is the Democratic Party. Collective security was the watchword of Woodrow Wilson, who literally drove himself to death defending this principle against strident critics. Franklin Roosevelt, arguably the greatest president of this century, insisted that collective security principles be espoused in the Atlantic Charter, in authoritative statements of American aims in World War II, and ultimately in the Charter of the United Nations itself.

Yet today it is a Republican President who, in opposition both to the isolationist and go-it-alone interventionist themes that have ambivalently marked much of this century's conservative tradition, is in the vanguard of credible collective security endeavors.

In our society the catch-22 of the "me-generation" is what the Librarian of Congress James H. Billington describes as the growing tendency to de-

couple freedom from responsibility. Too often modern-day conservatives are seeking freedom from government without accepting personal responsibility for societal imperatives. Liberals, on the other hand, are increasingly seeking freedom from personal responsibility by transferring as many problems as possible to impersonal bureaucracies.

Lest we forget, the American Revolution was premised on the notion that might did not make right and that self-interest could never be the final measure of an action's worth. Signers of the Declaration of Independence pledged their lives, honors, and fortunes to establish a government that constitutionally recognized the separation but not total divorce of church and state.

In crafting our initial documents, our Founding Fathers attempted not only to imbue our political institutions with an understanding of human nature but with a recognition of the transcendental import of the divine.

Building on the French philosopher Montesquieu, they recognized human frailty and determined that there would be a separation of powers between branches of government with shared and potentially discordant authority. While not establishing a single state-church or state school, they nevertheless decreed freedom of religion as a primal or natural right protected by the Constitution itself. Government was to be premised on the active consent of the governed, with the right of revolution against authority, the right of self-determination, rooted in a higher law of conscience as opposed to the lesser, more mundane civil law of society. The government that eventuated—of, by, and for the people—was to be "under," not "above," God.

There is always a tension in a society such as ours that is based on firmly held ethical and religious values but which protects as a fundamental right diversity of perspective. This tension is the genius of our constitutional system. Process is our most important product.

Reinhold Niebuhr once commented that the temper and the integrity with which the political fight is waged is more important for the health of our society than the outcome of any issue.

This emphasis on process as opposed to outcome—the "how" rather than the "who" or the "what" of policy—has never been more important, in international as well as domestic society. That is why it is so crucial to emphasize that the employment of American troops occurred with a full constitutional mandate and the decision to use force to evict Saddam's legions from Kuwait occurred with United Nations sanction. In the end, process mattered as much as result.

Here a note about the role of the Democratic Party. While I would fault America's largest political party for

misunderstanding its heritage, I give the Speaker of the House, Mr. FOLEY, and the majority leader of the Senate, Mr. MITCHELL, high marks for the temper and integrity of the debate they led and the pulling together of the Congress this January when the decision was finally made that congressional responsibility for war and peace issues could no longer be put off. In addition, congressional leadership gets high marks for understanding that after their side lost, the country could not afford anything but full support for the troops.

It may be ironic that Britain's far more leftist Labor Party provided greater support for a Conservative Prime Minister's policy in the gulf than the Democratic Party in our country, but nonetheless Democratic leadership understood the folly of attempting to partisanize issues of war and peace. They refused to whip their membership and make the President's gulf policy a party loyalty test. They also presented a legislative alternative, constructed as a nonbinding concurrent resolution, which would not, if it had prevailed, have shackled the President's discretion in fulfilling his constitutional obligations. They served as a loyal opposition and Republican partisans would be misunderstanding American history if they attempt to imply or suggest that loyalty or patriotism is the monopoly of a single party.

In the profoundest sense U.S. forces have engaged in an act of law enforcement rather than an act of warfare in the gulf. They are serving as constables enforcing the law abroad, rather than as soldiers of nationalist whim.

I stress this point because warfare is sometimes described as the scourge of nationalism, but in this instance force has been employed to defend an international collective security system, to undercut rather than bolster nationalism's most destructive elements.

From a historical perspective, observers of crises that involve aggression in this century frequently look to the European cities of Sarajevo and Munich for juxtaposed historical analogy: Sarajevo implying excessive rigidity in the international system, Munich implying not enough spine. In this case, Munich appears to be a more apt historical analogy. On the other hand, to the degree there is a historical parallel, perhaps the most relevant is an East African capital, Addis Ababa, where some 55 years ago, the League of Nations was faced with an analogous crisis.

In 1935, Fascist Italy, then considered a world-class power, invaded and eventually subjugated Ethiopia. With great fanfare, the United Kingdom led 50 other members of the League in a decision to enforce the Covenant of the League by imposing sanctions against Rome. Mussolini declared that any

sanctions which might affect his military capabilities, especially regarding oil, meant war. Confronted with this brute threat, Britain and her allies recoiled.

In "The Gathering Storm" Churchill later observed:

The measures passed with so great a parade were not real sanctions to paralyze the aggressor, but merely such half-hearted sanctions as the aggressor would tolerate * * * [British leadership had] led the League of Nations into an utter fiasco, most damaging if not fatally injurious to its effective life as an institution.

Likewise, at issue in the Kuwaiti crisis is less an outcome where individual nation-states may be winners or losers, but one in which the international system has an enormous stake.

From challenge springs opportunity and in this context the President is precisely right to suggest that a new international order is at issue. Hopefully, once the storm clouds have passed, the international community will be able to conclude that the United Nations has finally functioned as its founders intended. But if this conflict is not resolved in a manner which at least restores the status quo ante, then our current international structure—and in particular the United Nations—will be grievously jeopardized.

In this regard, the United States must be careful to ensure its policies not produce unintended martyrdom and allow a tin-horn Hitler to be turned into an Islamic Allende.

Hence, I would urge the administration over and over again to make it clear to the world that at issue are international standards and that a Nuremberg-like tribunal is in the offing for violators of international law. In addition, I believe the United States should take this opportunity to advance within the U.N. system the creation of an International Criminal Court to hold accountable individuals who violate international conventions, to complement the World Court which exclusively adjudicates disputes between states.

I raise the notion of creating a criminal court at this time because terrorist crimes, usually directed against individuals, small states or relatively small groups of people, challenge nonetheless the rule of law. There could be no more appropriate potential defendant to proceedings in such a court than Saddam Hussein for his brazen violation of civilized norms of behavior in his invasion of Kuwait, in his treatment of POW's, in his use of human shields, as well as poison gas, which has been outlawed by both the Geneva Convention of 1925 and the Biological Weapons Convention of 1972.

Americans must understand that if Saddam's brand of brigandage had been rewarded, it would have become a replicable model in other corners of the Earth. Judgment about proportionality

in just war doctrine must include such considerations. Lives jeopardized yesterday in the sands of Saudi Arabia represent lives spared tomorrow, in other distant niches of the world's terrain.

At issue for decisionmakers in Washington was whether engagement or disengagement represented the more moral policy, whether a policy of peacekeeping or keeping an unprincipled peace would best stand the test of time. Recognizing, in Niebuhrian terms, that there are elements of societal as well as individual moral conceit in an engagement policy, I am nonetheless convinced that a moral society could not shirk its responsibilities to advance justice.

Saddam Hussein has conducted two wars in the last 10 years which resulted in a million casualties; he made rape a daily instrument of coercive state policy in Kuwait; and allowed executions of epidemic proportions to occur, frequently with family members asked to witness and pay for the bullets.

When a country was not only being systematically pillaged, but a culture eviscerated, moral people had an obligation to do more than simply wring their hands and suggest that resolve be diluted by the sands of time.

Sanctifying the status quo in the gulf with a sanctions only policy would have driven a stake into the heart of international law, for it would have rendered hapless the collective security system Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt worked so assiduously to create and American soldiers in the great wars of this century fought so courageously to make possible.

It would have left a fragile world order increasingly vulnerable to aggression and thus war.

The President's collective security approach, on the other hand, gives hope that an international order will be established based on the precept that aggression will not be rewarded; that peacekeeping is peacemaking; that potentates, whether petty or mighty, who through naked aggression attempt to take the world hostage will be held accountable to the rule of law.

Of the many lessons of the 42-day war, several of a judgmental nature stand out. While the world community hoped sanctions would prove effective in dislodging Iraq from Kuwait, it would now appear close to naive to think Saddam would have backed down to economic pressures alone, given the thoroughness of his fortifications and demonstrated proclivity to jeopardize the lives of others to advance his own ego. It would also appear close to naive to assume that occupation of Kuwait was his only goal. Given his decision to target both Tel Aviv and Riyadh with Scud missiles and preemptive cross-border strike against the Saudi coastal town of Khafji, Saddam would appear to have been bent on controlling the

whole of the Arabian Peninsula, ultimately threatening Israel.

Proportionality judgments are always difficult to render, but just as accommodating Hitler at Munich and allowing German annexation of the Sudetenland to stand reduced the prospect of short-term sacrifice but cost tens of millions of lives shortly thereafter, it would appear that accommodating Saddam's occupation of Kuwait would have averted certain short-term casualties, but jeopardized many more later.

Standing up to aggression early rather than late—the lesson of Munich—and bringing maximum rather than gradualist military might to bear when the decision is made to employ force—the lesson of Vietnam—reduced both the length of the war and casualties on both sides. Holding allied deaths to less than 150 and American to less than 100 can only be considered remarkable given the dug-in capacities of over half a million opposition forces.

The oldest paradigm in the Judeo-Christian tradition of governance is the moral imperative of a search for peace. Peace must be the goal of moral leadership. Yet peace, properly understood, cannot merely be defined as the absence of war. After all, if this were so, then a small nation suddenly subjugated and enslaved by a rapacious and unscrupulous neighbor might, after a spell, be considered at peace when in fact its citizens refuse to reconcile themselves to an unconsented fate.

We know from history that human-kind does not accept enslavement with abject acquiescence. It goes without saying that peace within a society implies the existence of peace within the individuals who make up such a society. In this context, rights and liberties must be accorded nation-states no less than individuals. In the words of Churchill, true peace "is nothing less than the safety and welfare, the freedom and progress, of all the homes and families of all the men and women in all the lands."

That is why last week at a Nobel Peace Symposium at Luther College night in response to a question about who I thought a fitting recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1991 might be, I suggested none would be more fitting than the American G.I. Afterward, a thoughtful young woman told me she thought it was time we stop celebrating the warrior; and a Nobel laureate said she "puked" at my suggestion.

So that there is no misunderstanding, let me modify my proposal and suggest as strongly as I can that the Nobel Peace Prize for the 20th century should go to the American GI.

Let me explain. In a geopolitical sense there have been three defining events of the 20th century—World War I, World War II, and World War III—the cold war—which was won without a shot being fired in 1988 and 1989 in

Eastern Europe. The gulf war may be a footnote event, but nonetheless it is of defining significance. What the President is attempting to develop in his New World Order theme is that aggression will not be rewarded; that countries should be expected to follow precepts of international law just as individuals should be expected to adhere to domestic statute; that international institutions will be used to the maximum in developing collective security arrangements; and that countries distant from areas of conflict will be prepared to sacrifice to ensure that abstract principles be enshrined as worldwide norms.

If it weren't for the American GI, there would be no collective security. The only competition in the world today would be between totalitarianism of the left and totalitarianism of the right. Europe would be freedom's toxic dump. Either the Nazi or Soviet jackboot would be the symbol of order. The land mass that produced Montesquieu and Locke, Beethoven, and Descartes, would find its libraries exclusively filled with the class conflict, hate ridden dogma of "Das Kapital" and "Mein Kampf."

Without attempting to colonize or subjugate, the GI marched in Flanders' fields and landed at Omaha Beach to make possible the precept that aggression would not be rewarded. In so doing, he and she have laid the foundation for a collective-security system that deprives nation states of the incentive to go to war.

What distinguishes this generation of citizens of the world from all others is that we are the first to have the capacity not just to wage war, but destroy civilization. As Einstein once noted, "The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything save our modes of thinking." If war is a constant of history, the greatest political science question of all time is how it can be made to be obsolete. Without the GI, this question cannot credibly be answered, except in the abstract. Because of the GI, the groundwork has finally been laid for resolution of mankind's greatest political quandary.

The establishment of a New World Order demands we recognize mistakes of the past with an understanding that the most challenging assignment for civilization is to figure out how not to make the one mistake that can't be repeated: nuclear Armageddon.

Avoiding a nuclear exchange implies the need to pay greater attention to the causes of war, such as impoverishment, as well as to the development of instruments of war. Arms control on a global as well as regional basis is a self-evident societal imperative. The time is past due for fulfillment of the promises of START, for a regional nuclear free zone in the Middle East, for a comprehensive test ban, for creation

of a permanent U.N. peacekeeping force.

If there is any lesson of the gulf conflict, it is that the West and the North are responsible for the creation of the armed camp known as Iraq. Any credible postwar scenario in the Middle East must include unprecedented restraints on the transfer of arms. The lesson of today is that countries of the world must demand an end to the arms race tomorrow.

John Locke, the philosophical godfather of Thomas Jefferson, once observed that the distinction between civil society and a state of nature—what Hobbes described as a jungle where life was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short"—was the existence of rules to govern disputes and third party arbitration. Within nation-states, mankind has developed civil organization where law and order are the norm, but in relations between states the absent ingredient has been enforcement. Rules exist, but the ability to discipline outlaw national actions has been in doubt. It is in this context that the President's orchestration of Security Council resolutions and alliance resolve must be understood as historical benchmarks, collective security arrangements designed to erase the void of anarchy.

The 20th century, like those of all recorded history, has been hallmarked by war. For the first time, however, mankind has come seriously to contemplate reasons war should become obsolete and reasons such a prospect is possible. The existence of weapons of mass destruction give unprecedented and compelling reason to work to ensure they can not be employed. The creation of international institutions, most importantly the United Nations, the expansion of international law, and the demonstrated will of the international community to participate in collective security arrangements such as NATO, which has won an unfought war, and the alliance engaged in the gulf, give hope that the next century will be hallmarked by the absence of cross-boundary conflict.

As this century begins to unfold into the next, it is up to all of us to think anew about war and its meaning. In so doing, care must be taken to recognize the sacrifices of decent, moral people who have throughout this century risked life, limb, and fortune to ennoble the precept of collective security and defend values identified with the American way of life.

In this regard, the importance of role models cannot be underestimated. As Americans we have failed to understand the subtleties of Middle East politics and more importantly the nuances of Islamic and Hebraic cultures. Yet, by contrast, Saddam Hussein's failure to understand America and American leadership is a principal reason aggression occurred in the first

place. Saddam looked to an America that he believed was coercible, a country hamstrung by the Ayatollah's hostage taking, a country unable to discipline its oil consumption and balance its budget, a self-critical society in decline. What he failed to comprehend was the length and breadth of the American landscape, the intellectual and physical toughness that also characterize our frontier society.

When brutal aggression was accompanied by kidnaping of third-party nationals and blackmailing of the world community, a firm American President understood that despite the risks he could not allow ill-gotten gains to stand and, more importantly, that he could not allow future replication of the politics of coercion. Confronted with unforeseen tribulation, George Bush assumed the mantle of Presidential leadership and a stunned world has been forced to reassess once again the meaning of a century hallmarked by a single country steadfastly advancing unselfish ideals as it wielded unprecedented power.

The President's decisionmaking was masterful, in a timing as well as strategic sense. But it was only possible because strength in America springs from the bottom up, from the values, discipline, and sacrifice of master sergeants, from Iowa and Georgia, from New York and California. George Bush, Dick Cheney, Colin Powell, Norman Schwarzkopf have achieved a niche in greatness' hall of fame because they commanded the greatest volunteer army in history, an army inspired by a sense of democratic destiny, rather than a desire to conquer, rule, or oppress.

Blessed are the peacemakers, especially the American GI who has been called upon once again in this century to deter aggression, to keep the peace.

□ 1350

LET US MAINTAIN A STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SKELTON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of the dramatic result our military had in the last few days in the Persian Gulf region, let us pause for a moment to recognize what enabled us to have such a stunning victory and also to look to the future.

America has emerged from this conflict an immeasurably strengthened country, both in its military and political positions. This allows us new opportunities to take the lead in international affairs. The war has demonstrated that America is the only country that is able to project power on a large scale. The war has under-

scored our place in the world. Turkish President Turgut Ozal recently stated his disappointment that Western Europe had not been able to take unified action in the gulf. He said, "After this war, United States influence will increase, contrary to what happened after the Vietnam war. It has proved that it is capable of intervening 10,000 kilometers from home to solve a serious problem alone."

Mr. Speaker, we won the war mainly through military excellence centered around the air-land battle that was originally structured to enable us to compete with the Soviet Army's vastly superior mass. This awareness caused us to prepare strategically and tactically with forces that could carry out difficult missions. Further, in the 1980's, we improved the All Volunteer Force, attracting high caliber men and women to wear our country's uniform. We paid them well and treated them with respect. This Congress provided our military with sufficient funds to fully train its personnel. We also furnished first-rate high technology weaponry and the best ships. We were able to field a strong and professional force because of over 10 years of sufficient attention and funding by this body. Our war colleges provided the strategic and tactical lessons that were so evident on the battlefield, on the sea, and in the air.

Today, we find ourselves at a crossroad that could undermine our efforts so recently won by those soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines. The forces that have allowed us to assume an even greater leadership role in international affairs is being threatened. Last year, in the euphoria of the collapse of the Berlin wall, democratization of Eastern Europe, and the proported reforms in the Soviet Union, our military budget was put on a drastic glide path of cuts with a total planned reduction of 25 percent over 5 years. In doing so, the administration and this Congress failed to recognize the unpredictability of the future. The future is like a kaleidoscope. Every time the world turns, the pattern of the future changes in a unpredictable manner.

In the spring of 1990, no one would have predicted that American fighting forces, within a few short months, would be deployed to the Middle East and subsequently become engaged in a war against the fourth largest army in the world. It is this uncertainty of the future that should alarm us and should cause us to rethink the drastic military cuts that have heretofore been scheduled. The Persian Gulf war is not just a bump in the road, but a crashing reminder of the uncertainty of the days ahead and the resultant need for a continued strong national defense.

In this recent conflict, we took a page from history, and with strong national preparedness, stopped a tyrant at an early stage in his aggression. Had

the great powers of the day stopped Adolf Hitler in his early adventures in 1936 and 1938, World War II could well have been avoided. If we are to have the potential to lead in this world, we must be able to do so with an adequate military. We have learned that adequate forces prevent conflict, such as our strong presence in Europe over the past four decades and our military strength so evident in South Korea.

In questions recently put to three members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, during House Armed Services Committee hearings, testimony was given that, with the projected 1995 shrunken force structure, Operation Desert Storm could not have been carried out so timely and effectively. This testimony is reason for us to revisit the budgeted cuts and to structure our future forces more in line with the uncertainties of the future and our opportunity to lead from a political position of strength in this new world of international affairs.

Our military is scheduled to be cut in numbers of personnel, both active duty and Reserves, cuts in ships, with diminished resources going to research, development and procurement of high technology weapons, such as the futuristic stealth technology.

In a word, at a time when we should recognize the importance of military strength, based on the uncertainties of the future, we should not denude ourselves with a diminished military strength. We should pause, reflect, and set a new course with adequate national security funding. Let us not do what we have done so many times, the doing and undoing of our national defense. It should be kept more constant. I learned long ago in my younger days as a Boy Scout the importance of the motto "be prepared." The same holds true for our Nation. We should be prepared for the unpredictable and the uncertain, and by so doing, we as a Nation and other civilized nations, will have a greater chance for lasting peace and security.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR FOR THE 102D CONGRESS

(Mr. FORD of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a) of House Rule XI, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the rules of the Committee on Education and Labor for the 102d Congress, as adopted at the committee's organizational meeting on February 5, 1991:

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR FOR THE 102D CONGRESS (ADOPTED FEBRUARY 5, 1991)

Rule 1. Regular and Special Meetings.—(a) Regular meetings of the committee shall be held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 9:45 a.m., while the Congress

is in session. When the Chairman believes that the committee will not be considering any bill or resolution before the committee and that there is no other business to be transacted at a regular meeting, he will give each member of the committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meetings as the circumstances make practicable, a written notice to that effect; and no committee meeting shall be held on that day.

(b) The Chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committees business. The committee shall meet for such purposes pursuant to that call of the Chairman.

(c) If at least three members of the committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the Chairman, those members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the Chairman for that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the staff, director of the committee shall notify the Chairman of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the committee may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the staff director of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered; and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

(d) All legislative meetings of the committee and its subcommittees shall be open. No business meeting of the committee, other than regularly scheduled meetings, may be held without each member being given reasonable notice. Such meeting shall be called to order and presided over by the Chairman, or in absence of the Chairman, by the ranking majority party member of the committee present.

Rule 2. Questioning of Witnesses.—Committee members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chairman for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The 5-minute period for questioning a witness by any one member can be extended only with the unanimous consent of all members present. The questioning of witnesses in both committee and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chairman, followed by the ranking minority party member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority party. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority party members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to place the members of the majority party in a disadvantageous position. The Chairman may accomplish this by recognizing two majority party members for each minority party member recognized.

Rule 3. Records and Rollcalls.—(a) Written records shall be kept of the proceedings of

the committee and of each subcommittee, including a record of the votes on any question on which a rollcall is demanded. The result of each such rollcall vote shall be made available by the committee or subcommittee in inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee or subcommittee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those members present but not voting. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one member.

(b) In accordance with Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, any official permanent record of the committee (including and record of a legislative, oversight, or other activity of the committee or any subcommittee) shall be made available for public use if such record has been in existence for 30 years, except that—

(1) any record that the committee (or a subcommittee) makes available for public use before such record is delivered to the Archivist under clause 2 of Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be made available immediately, including any record described in subsection (a) of this Rule;

(2) any investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living individual (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), any administrative record with respect to personnel, and any record with respect to a hearing closed pursuant to clause 2(g)(2) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be available if such record has been in existence for 50 years; or

(3) except as otherwise provided by order of the House, any record of the committee for which a time schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee.

(c) The official permanent records of the committee include noncurrent records of the committee (including subcommittees) delivered by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the Archivist of the United States for preservation at the National Archives and Records Administration, which are the property of and remain subject to the rules and orders of the House of Representatives.

(d)(1) Any order of the committee with respect to any matter described in paragraph (2) of this subsection shall be adopted only if the notice requirements of committee Rule 19(d) have been met, a quorum of a majority of the members of the committee present at the time of the vote, and a majority of those present and voting approve the adoption of the order, which shall be submitted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, together with any accompanying report.

(2) This subsection applies to any order of the committee which—

(A) provides for the nonavailability of any record subject to subsection (b) of this rule for a period longer than the period otherwise applicable; or

(B) is subsequent to, and constitutes a later order under clause 4(b) of Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, regarding a determination of the Clerk of the House of Representatives with respect to au-

thorizing the Archivist of the United States to make available for public use the records delivered to the Archivist under clause 2 of Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; or

(C) specifies a time, schedule, or conditions for availability pursuant to subsection (b)(3) of this Rule.

Rule 4. Standing Subcommittees: Size, Ratio, and Jurisdiction.—(a) There shall be eight standing subcommittees with the following jurisdictions:

Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education.—Education beyond the high school level, including but not limited to higher education generally, education professions development, postsecondary student assistance, and arts and humanities.

The Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education shall consist of 27 members, 17 from the majority and 10 from the minority. This ratio includes ex officio members.

Subcommittee on Health and Safety.—Workers' health and safety, including but not limited to occupational safety and health, mine health and safety, youth camp safety, and migrant and agricultural labor health and safety.

The Subcommittee on Health and Safety shall consist of 8 members, 5 from the majority and 3 from the minority. This ratio includes ex officio members.

Subcommittee on Labor Standards.—Wages and hours of labor, including but not limited to Davis-Bacon Act, Walsh-Healey Act, Fair Labor Standards Act (including child labor), workers' compensation generally, Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, Federal employees' compensation, Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, and Service Contract Act.

The Subcommittee on Labor Standards shall consist of 8 members, 5 from the majority and 3 from the minority. This ratio includes ex officio members.

Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education.—Education from preschool; through the high school level and vocational education, including but not limited to elementary and secondary education generally, the Follow Through Act, vocational education, school lunch and child nutrition, adult education, migrant and agricultural labor education, and overseas dependent schools.

The Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education shall consist of 25 members, 17 from the majority and 9 from the minority. This ratio includes ex officio members.

Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations.—Relationship between employer and employee and their representatives, including but not limited to labor-management relations generally, Bureau of Labor Statistics, pension benefits including Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), library services and construction, museum services, arts and artifacts indemnity, the Robert A. Taft Institute, and the Institute for Peace.

The Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations shall consist of 23 members, 15 from the majority and 8 from the minority. This ratio includes ex officio members.

Subcommittee on Human Resources.—All matters dealing with programs and services for the elderly, for the elimination of poverty, and for the care and treatment of children, including but not limited to Economic Opportunity and Community Services programs (Head Start Act, Community Block Grant Act, etc.), Juvenile Justice and Delin-

quency Prevention, Runaway Youth Act, early childhood services, nutrition programs for the elderly, and older Americans.

The Subcommittee on Human Resources shall consist of 8 members, 5 from the majority and 3 from the minority. This ratio includes ex officio members.

Subcommittee on Select Education.—Special education programs, including but not limited to alcohol and drug abuse, education of the handicapped, rehabilitation, environmental education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, migrant and agricultural labor, day care, child adoption, child abuse, domestic violence, domestic volunteers, and ACTION (excluding volunteer older American programs).

The Subcommittee on Select Education shall consist of 9 members, 6 from the majority and 3 from the minority. This ratio includes ex officio members.

Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities.—Comprehensive employment and training, work incentives, and equal employment opportunities, including but not limited to Comprehensive Employment and Training Act and Job Training Partnership Act, equal employment opportunities, Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act (Humphrey-Hawkins Act), displaced homemakers, employment services (Wagner-Peyser Act), youth and young adult conservation corps programs (including Youth Conservation Corps and American Conservation Corps), import trade impacts, plant relocation impact, and Work Incentive Program (WIN).

The Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities shall consist of 8 members, 5 from the majority and 3 from the minority. This ratio includes ex officio members.

(b) The majority party members of the committee may provide for such special and select subcommittees as determined to be appropriate.

Rule 5. Ex Officio Membership.—The Chairman of the committee and the ranking minority party member of the committee shall have the right to be ex officio members of each subcommittee established pursuant to Rule 4. Ex officio members shall be counted for purposes of determining a quorum and shall have the right to vote on all measures and matters considered in each subcommittee.

Rule 6. Special Assignment of Members.—To facilitate the oversight and other legislative and investigative activities of the committee, the Chairman of the committee may, at the request of a subcommittee chairman, make a temporary assignment of any member of the committee to such subcommittee for the purpose of enabling such member to participate in any public hearing, investigation, or study by such subcommittee to be held outside of Washington, DC. Any member of the committee may attend public hearings of any subcommittee and shall be afforded an opportunity by the subcommittee chairman to question witnesses.

Rule 7. Subcommittee Chairmanships.—The majority party members of the committee shall have the right, in order of full committee seniority, to bid for subcommittee chairmanships. Any such request shall be subject to approval by a majority of those present and voting in the majority party caucus of the committee. Members so elected shall be chairmen of their respective subcommittees.

Rule 8. Subcommittee Scheduling.—Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of

committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings, wherever possible. Available dates for subcommittee meetings during the session shall be assigned by the Chairman to the subcommittees as nearly as practicable in rotation and in accordance with their workloads. As far as practicable, the Chairman of the committee shall seek to assure that subcommittees are not scheduled to meet for markup or approval of any measure or matter when the committee is meeting to consider any measure or matter for markup or approval.

Rule 9. Subcommittee Rules.—The rules of the committee shall be the rules of its subcommittees.

Rule 10. Committee Staffs.—Except as provided in Rule XI, clause 5(d) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the staff of the House Committee on Education and Labor shall be appointed as follows:

(1) The subcommittee staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the subcommittee chairman in consultation with and with the approval of the majority party members of the subcommittee within the budget approved for the subcommittee by the full committee;

(2) The staff assigned to the minority shall be appointed and their remuneration determined in such manner as the minority party members of the committee shall determine within the budget approval for such purposes by the committee;

(3) The employees of the committee not assigned to a standing subcommittee or to the minority under the above provisions shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the Chairman in consultation with and with the approval of the majority party members of the committee within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee.

Rule 11. Supervision and Duties of Committee Staffs.—The staff of a subcommittee shall be under the general supervision and direction of the chairman of that subcommittee. The staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the minority party members of the committee who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate. The staff of the committee not assigned to a subcommittee or to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate authority as he determines appropriate. Staff members shall be assigned to committee business and no other duties may be assigned to them.

Rule 12. Hearings Procedure.—(a) The Chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the committee, and the appropriate subcommittee chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the committee or subcommittee determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event, the Chairman or the subcommittee chairman, as the case may be, shall make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The staff director of the committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) So far as practicable, each witness who is to appear before the committee or a sub-

committee shall file with the staff director of the committee, at least 24 hours in advance of his appearance, a written statement of his proposed testimony, together with a brief summary thereof, and shall limit his oral presentation to a summary of his statement. The staff director of the committee or the subcommittee, as the case may be, shall promptly furnish to the staff director of the minority a copy of such testimony submitted to the committee pursuant to this rule.

(c) When any hearing is conducted by the committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of those minority party members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure of matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

Rule 13. Meetings—Hearings—Quorums.—

(a) Subcommittees are authorized to hold hearings, receive exhibits, hear witnesses, and report to the committee for final action, together with such recommendations as may be agreed upon by the subcommittee. No such meetings or hearings, however, shall be held outside of Washington, DC, or during a recess or adjournment of the House without the prior authorization of the committee Chairman or a majority of a quorum of the subcommittee. Where feasible and practicable, 14 days notice will be given of such meeting or hearing.

(b) One-third of the members of the committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action other than amending committee rules, closing a meeting from the public, reporting a measure or recommendation, or in the case of the committee authorizing a subpoena. For the enumerated actions, a majority of the committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum. Any two members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(c) In the absence of the chairman of the committee or a subcommittee, the ranking majority party member present shall preside.

(d) As far as practicable, when a bill or resolution is being considered by the committee or a subcommittee, members shall provide the clerk in a timely manner a sufficient number of written copies of any amendment offered, so as to enable each member present to receive a copy thereof prior to taking action. A copy of each such amendment shall be maintained in the public records of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

Rule 14. Subpoenas.—A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the committee or subcommittee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members of the full committee voting, a majority being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman of the committee or by any member designated by the committee.

Rule 15. Reports of Subcommittees.—(a) Whenever a subcommittee has ordered a bill, resolution, or other matter to be reported to the committee, the chairman of the subcommittee reporting the bill, resolution, or matter to the committee, or any member authorized by the subcommittee to do so, may report such bill, resolution, or matter to the committee. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the subcommittee to report or cause to be reported promptly such bill, resolution, or matter, and to take or cause to be taken

the necessary steps to bring such bill, resolution, or matter to a vote.

(b) In any event, the report, described in the proviso in subsection (d) of this rule, of any subcommittee on a measure which has been approved by the subcommittee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the staff director of the committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the subcommittee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the staff director of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the subcommittee a notice of the filing of that request.

(c) All committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report:

"This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Education and Labor (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members."

(d) Bills, resolutions, or other matters favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed upon the agenda of the committee as of the time they are reported and shall be considered by the full committee in the order in which they were reported unless the committee shall by majority vote otherwise direct. No bill or resolution or other matter reported by a subcommittee shall be considered by the full committee unless it has been in the hands of all members at least 48 hours prior to such consideration. When a bill is reported from a subcommittee, such measure shall be accompanied by a section-by-section analysis; and, if the Chairman of the committee so requires (in response to a request from the ranking Republican member of the committee or for other reasons), a comparison showing proposed changes in existing law.

(e) To the extent practicable, any report prepared pursuant to a committee or subcommittee study or investigation shall be available to members no later than 48 hours prior to consideration of any such report by the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

Rule 16. Proxies.—(a) A vote by any member in the committee or in any subcommittee may be cast by proxy, but such proxy must be in writing and in the hands of the staff director of the committee or the subcommittee, as the case may be, during each rollcall in which they are to be voted. Each proxy shall designate the member who is to execute the proxy authorization and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto; except that a member may authorize a general proxy only for motions to recess, adjourn, or other procedural matters. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the member assigning his or her vote and shall contain the date and time of day that the proxy is signed. Proxies may not be counted for a quorum.

(b) Proxies shall be in the following form: Hon. _____

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR _____: Anticipating that I will be absent on official business or otherwise unable to be present, I hereby authorize you to vote in my place and stead in the consideration of _____ and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto.

Member of Congress.

Executed this the _____ day of _____, 19____, at the time of _____ P.M./A.M.

Rule 17. Authorization for Travel.—(a) Consistent with the primary expenses resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of committee members and staff. Travel to be paid from funds set aside for the full committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Travel may be authorized by the Chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the committee or any subcommittee thereof and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the committee. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

- (1) the purpose of the travel;
- (2) the dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;
- (3) the location of the event for which the travel is to be made; and
- (4) the names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) In the case of expenses for travel of members and staff of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, or investigations involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of such subcommittee, including the expenses of witnesses at hearings, subject to the limitations contained in Rule 22, to be paid for out of funds allocated to such subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the subcommittee chairman and the Chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the Chairman only upon the representation by the appropriate chairman of the subcommittee in writing setting forth those items enumerated in clauses (1), (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (a) and in addition thereto setting forth that subcommittee funds are available to cover the expenses of the person or persons being authorized by the subcommittee chairman to undertake the travel and that there has been a compliance where applicable with Rule 12 of the committee.

(c)(1) In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the committee or of a subcommittee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the committee or pertinent subcommittees, prior authorization must be obtained from the Chairman, or, in the case of a subcommittee, from the subcommittee chairman and the Chairman. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairman, in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

- (A) the purpose of travel;
- (B) the dates during which the travel will occur;
- (C) the names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;
- (D) an agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of committee jurisdiction involved; and
- (E) the names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the Chairman or

the chairman of a subcommittee (except that individuals may submit a request to the Chairman for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting) and shall be limited to members and permanent employees of the committee.

(3) The Chairman shall not approve a request involving travel outside the United States while the House is in session (except in the case of attendance at meetings and conferences or where circumstances warrant an exception).

(4) At the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting, or conference for which travel outside the United States has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each subcommittee (or members and staff attending meetings or conferences) shall submit a written report to the Chairman covering the activities of the subcommittee and containing the results of these activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(d) Members and staff of the committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Administration pertaining to such travel, including rules, procedures, and limitations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration with respect to domestic and foreign expense allowances.

(e) Prior to the Chairman's authorization for any travel, the ranking minority party member shall be given a copy of the written request therefor.

Rule 18. Oversight.—(a) In order to enable the committee to carry out its responsibilities under Rule X, clause 2 of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each subcommittee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that subcommittee, and the organization and operation of the federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, each such subcommittee shall review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of that subcommittee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of that subcommittee.

(b) The Chairman of the committee, consistent with Rule 4, from time to time in order to fulfill the committee's responsibility under Rule X, clause 3(c) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, shall assign matters to subcommittees for reviewing, studying, and coordinating, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and government activities dealing with or involving domestic educational programs and institutions, and programs of student assistance, which are within the jurisdiction of other committees.

(c) The Chairman of the committee, consistent with Rule X, clause 2(d) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, shall from time to time assign matters to subcommittees for reviewing and studying on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of

tax policies affecting subjects within the jurisdiction of the committee.

(d) Upon the request of the chairman of any subcommittee of the committee (after consulting with the ranking minority member of such subcommittee), and in order to enable the committee to carry out its responsibilities under section 431 of the General Education Provisions Act with respect to the consideration of final regulations, the Chairman of the committee shall transmit to the appropriate department or agency head a formal statement of objection to any final regulation identified in such request for the purpose of suspending the effective date of such regulation until not less than twenty days after the end of any adjournment described in the first sentence of subsection (d)(2) of such section. Any such objection shall be deemed to have been directed by the committee on the date of the request of such subcommittee chairman.

Rule 19. Referral of Bills, Resolutions, and Other Matters.—(a) Each bill, resolution, or other matter, which relates to a subject listed under the jurisdiction of any subcommittee named in Rule 4, which has been referred to the committee shall within two weeks be referred to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction unless, by majority vote of the majority party members of the committee, consideration is to be by the full committee or there is to be shared consideration under subsection (b)(2) by more than one subcommittee pursuant to a joint referral for such purpose.

(b)(1) In carrying out subsection (a) with respect to any matter, the Chairman may (consistent with Rule 4) refer the matter jointly to two or more subcommittees for concurrent consideration simultaneously or for consideration sequentially (subject to appropriate time limitations in the case of any subcommittee), or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different subcommittee, or refer the matter pursuant to subsection (b) of Rule 4 to a special ad hoc subcommittee appointed by the Chairman (from the members of the subcommittees having legislative jurisdiction) for the specific purpose of considering such matter and reporting to the committee thereon, or make such other provisions as may be considered appropriate.

(2) In the conduct of hearings and meetings of subcommittees sitting jointly, pursuant to subsection (a), for purposes of shared consideration of any bill or resolution, including marking up or reporting any such measure to the full committee—

(A) The rules otherwise applicable to all subcommittees shall likewise apply to joint subcommittee hearings and meetings for purposes of such shared consideration, and

(B) every member of each of such subcommittees shall for purposes of determining a quorum be counted individually in the aggregate total number of members of such subcommittees, and shall have equal voting and proxy rights as individual members during the shared consideration of any such bill or resolution.

in the same manner as if the total memberships of such subcommittees were combined to constitute a single subcommittee.

(c) Referral to a subcommittee shall not be made until three days shall have elapsed after written notification of such proposed referral to all subcommittee chairmen, at which time such proposed referral shall be made unless one or more subcommittee chairmen shall have given written notice to the chairman of the full committee and to

the chairman of each subcommittee that he intends to question such proposed referral at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the committee, or at a special meeting of the committee called for that purpose, at which time referral shall be made by the majority members of the committee. All bills shall be referred under this rule to the subcommittee or proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittee. A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled therefrom at any time by a vote of the majority members of the committee for the committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(d) All members of the committee shall be given at least 24 hours' notice prior to the direct consideration of any bill, resolution, or other matter by the committee; but this requirement may be waived upon determination, by a majority of the members voting, that emergency or urgent circumstances require immediate consideration thereof.

Rule 20. Committee Reports.—(a) All committee reports on bills or resolutions shall comply with the provisions of clause 2 of Rule XI and clauses 3 and 7(a) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) No such report shall be filed until copies of the proposed report have been available to all members at least 36 hours prior to such filing in the House. No material change shall be made in the report distributed to members unless agreed to by majority vote; but any member or members of the committee may file, as part of the printed report, individual, minority, or dissenting views, without regard to the preceding provisions of this rule.

(c) Such 36-hour period shall not conclude earlier than the end of the three-day period (provided under clause 2, paragraph (1)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives) after the committee approves a measure or matter if a member, at the time of such approval, gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views for inclusion as part of the printed report.

(d) The report on activities of the committee required under clause 1 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, shall include the following disclaimer in the document transmitting the report to the Clerk of the House:

"This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Education and Labor or any subcommittee thereof and therefore may not necessarily reflect the views of its members."

Such disclaimer need not be included if the report was circulated to all members of the committee at least 10 days prior to its submission to the House and provision is made for the filing by any member, as part of the printed report, of individual, minority, or dissenting views.

Rule 21. Measures To Be Considered Under Suspension.—A member of the committee may not seek to suspend the Rules of the House on any bill, resolution, or other matter which has been modified after such measure is ordered reported, unless notice of such action has been given to the Chairman and ranking minority member of the full committee.

Rule 22. Budget and Expenses.—(a) The Chairman in consultation with the majority party members of the committee shall, for each session of the Congress, prepare a preliminary budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, for

necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the committee; and, after consultation with the minority party membership, the Chairman shall include amounts budgeted to the minority party members for staff personnel to be under the direction and supervision of the minority party, travel expenses of minority members and staff, and minority party office expenses. All travel expenses of minority party members and staff shall be paid for out of the amounts so set aside and budgeted. The chairman of each standing subcommittee, in consultation with the majority party members thereof, shall prepare a supplemental budget to include funds for such additional staff, and for such travel, investigations, etc., as may be required for the work of such subcommittee. Thereafter, the Chairman shall combine such proposals into a consolidated committee budget, and shall present the same to the committee for its approval or other action. The Chairman shall take whatever action is necessary to have the budget as finally approved by the committee duly authorized by the House. After such budget shall have been adopted, no change shall be made in such budget unless approved by the committee. The Chairman or the chairman of any standing subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Rule 17 within the limits of their portion of the consolidated budget as approved by the House, and the Chairman may execute necessary vouchers therefor.

(b) Subject to the rules of the House of Representatives and procedures prescribed by the Committee on House Administration, and with the prior authorization of the Chairman of the committee in each case, there may be expended in any one session of Congress for necessary travel expenses of witnesses attending hearings in Washington, DC.

(1) out of funds budgeted and set aside for each subcommittee, not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of witnesses attending hearings of each such subcommittee;

(2) out of funds budgeted for the full committee majority, not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of witnesses attending full committee hearings; and

(3) out of funds set aside to the minority party members,

(A) not to exceed, for each of the subcommittees, \$2,000 for expenses of witnesses attending subcommittee hearings, and

(B) not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of witnesses attending full committee hearings.

(c) A full and detailed, monthly report accounting for all expenditures of committee funds shall be maintained in the committee office, where it shall be available to each member of the committee. Such report shall show the amount and purpose of each expenditure, and the budget to which such expenditure is attributed.

Rule 23. Appointment of Conferees and Notice of Conference Meetings.—(a) Whenever in the legislative process it becomes necessary to appoint conferees, the Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those members of the subcommittee which handled the legislation in the order of their seniority upon such subcommittee and such other committee members as the Chairman may designate with the approval of the majority party members. Recommendations of the Chairman to the Speaker shall provide a ratio of majority party members to minority party members no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio of majority members to minority party members on the full committee. In

making assignments of minority party members as conferees, the Chairman shall consult with the ranking minority party member of the committee.

(b) After the appointment of conferees pursuant to clause 6(f) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for matters within the jurisdiction of the committee, the Chairman shall notify all members appointed to the conference of meetings at least 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting. If such notice is not possible, then notice shall be given as soon as possible.

Rule 24. Broadcasting of Committee Hearings.—(a) When any hearing or meeting of the committee or a subcommittee is open to the public, that hearing or meeting may be covered in whole or in part by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by other such methods of coverage. Such coverage of hearings and meetings is a privilege made available by the House and shall be permitted and conducted only in strict conformity with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of clause 3 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) The general conduct of each hearing or meeting covered under authority of this clause and the personal behavior of committee members, staff, other government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio and press media personnel, and the general public at the hearing or other meeting, shall be in strict conformity with and observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House.

(c) Persons undertaking to cover committee hearings or meetings under authority of this rule shall be governed by the following limitations:

(1) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(2) No witness served with a subpoena by the committee shall be required against his or her will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television, is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This paragraph is supplemental to clause 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.

(3) The number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room shall be determined in the discretion of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee holding such hearing or meeting. The allocation among the television media of the positions of the number of television cameras permitted by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee in a hearing or meeting room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(4) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the committee or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(5) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the cov-

erage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

(6) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the committee is in session.

(7) Floodlights, spotlights, strobelights, and flashguns shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing or meeting room, without cost to the government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in the hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the then current state of the art of television coverage.

(8) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by the committee, or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International News-picture. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by the committee or subcommittee chairman for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(9) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, between the witness table and the members of the committee.

(10) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(11) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(12) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(13) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

Rule 25. Changes in Committee Rules.—A proposed change in these rules shall not be considered by the committee unless the text of such change has been in the hands of all members at least 48 hours prior to the meeting in which the matter is considered.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ROHRBACHER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 60 minutes each day, on March 12, 13, and 14.

Mr. LEACH, for 60 minutes each day, today and on March 5.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HUBBARD) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MONTGOMERY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SKELTON, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. LIPINSKI, for 5 minutes, each day, on March 5, 12, 19, and 26.

Ms. WATERS, for 60 minutes, on March 5.

Mr. LIPINSKI, for 60 minutes, each day, on March 6, 13, 20, and 27.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ROHRBACHER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. INHOFE.

Mr. GEKAS.

Mr. LEACH.

(The following members (at the request of Mr. HUBBARD) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. MAVROULES.

Mr. SKELTON.

Mr. TRAFICANT in two instances.

Mrs. LLOYD in five instances.

Mr. HAMILTON in 10 instances.

Mr. SWETT.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 555. An act to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to improve and clarify the protections provided by that Act; to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify veterans' reemployment rights and to improve veterans' rights to reinstatement of health insurance, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 379. An act to make certain technical amendments to the National and Community Service Act, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 5, 1991, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

745. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's annual report to Congress for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 113(c), (e); to the Committee on Armed Services.

746. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting the Department's multiyear defense program, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 114; to the Committee on Armed Services.

747. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Egypt for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 91-05), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

748. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially to Korea (Transmittal No. DTC-22-91), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2276(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

749. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the 1991 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(6); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

750. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the President's determination regarding certification of the 25 major illicit narcotics producing and transit countries, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2291; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

751. A letter from the First Vice President, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

752. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

753. A letter from the Archivist, National Archives, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

754. A letter from the Vice President for Communications, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting a copy the Authority's statistical summaries as part of their annual report for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1989, and ending September 30, 1990, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 831h(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

755. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to stimulate employment in, and to promote revitalization of, economically distressed areas designated as enterprise zones, by providing Federal tax relief for employment and investments, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; the Judiciary; and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Submitted March 1, 1991]

Mr. DE LA GARZA: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 707. A bill to improve the regulation of futures trading, authorize appropriations for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 102-6). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted March 4, 1991]

Mr. GONZALEZ: Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. H.R. 991. A bill to extend the expiration date of the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 102-7). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GONZALEZ (for himself, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. BARNARD):
H.R. 1221. A bill to provide additional funding for the Resolution Trust Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. RANGEL:
H.R. 1222. A bill to enhance cooperation between the public and law enforcement personnel in controlling and preventing crime and drug abuse; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, Education and Labor, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BROOKS:
H.R. 1223. A bill to modify the flood control project for Clear Creek, TX, to direct the Secretary of the Army to remove a railroad bridge, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. CARDIN:
H.R. 1224. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow small commercial finance companies to use the reserve method in accounting for bad debts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HEFLEY:
H.R. 1225. A bill to establish the grade of general of the Army and to authorize the President to appoint Gen. Colin L. Powell and Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Jr., to that grade; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TORRICELLI:
H.R. 1226. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, relating to the grandfather clause for vehicle weight limitations for the Interstate System; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. COUGHLIN:
H.J. Res. 165. Joint resolution designating April 1991 as "National Weight Loss Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mr. MANTON, Mr. FISH, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. GUARINI, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. LENT, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. PAXON, Mr. COYNE, Mr. ROE, Mr. MACTHLEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. RANGEL,

Ms. SNOWE, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. HENRY, and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.J. Res. 166. Joint resolution to designate September 13, 1991, as "Commodore John Barry Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HERTEL (for himself, Mr. RITTER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. APPEGATE, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. BATEMAN, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CARR, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ECKART, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. ESPY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FISH, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. FROST, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GRAY, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. HYDE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. JACOBS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. JONTZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. KYL, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LENT, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LONG, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. LUKEN, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MACTHLEY, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOODY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Ms. NORTON, Mr. NOWAK, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. ORTON, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAXON, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PORTER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. REGULA, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr.

RUSSO, Mr. SABO, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SLATTERY, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. TALLON, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. UDALL, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. VENTO, Mr. VISLOSKY, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WALKER, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WELDON, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. YATRON, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. COBLE, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. HERGER, Mr. GEJDESON, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. MINETA, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. POSHARD):

H.J. Res. 167. Joint resolution to designate June 14, 1991, as "Baltic Freedom Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MCCOLLUM:
H.J. Res. 168. Joint resolution to commemorate the centennial of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TORRICELLI:
H.J. Res. 169. Joint resolution to designate April 15, 1991, as "National Recycling Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:
H. Con. Res. 83. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. TORRICELLI:
H. Con. Res. 84. Concurrent resolution in support of the U.N. Secretary General's peace initiative regarding Cyprus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 20: Mr. SWIFT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. MCHUGH, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HOYER, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. APPEGATE, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. TANNER, Mr. WISE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mrs. LLOYD, and Mr. PENNY.

H.R. 418: Mr. BLAZ.
H.R. 432: Mr. MCEWEN.
H.R. 601: Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. DELAY, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 645: Mr. ECKART, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FISH, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 668: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey
H.R. 738: Mr. NOWAK and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 739: Mr. MURPHY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. RAVENEL, and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.R. 742: Mr. OWENS of Utah.
H.R. 743: Mr. OWENS of Utah.

H.R. 744: Mr. ECKART, Mr. MINETA, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. TORRES, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. FISH.

H.R. 745: Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 835: Mr. HERGER and Mr. JENKINS.

H.R. 836: Mr. SWIFT.

H.R. 851: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MILLER of California, and Mr. PACKARD.

H.R. 870: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FISH, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DEL-

LUMS, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. SYNAR, and Mr. DE LA GARZA.

H.R. 871: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FISH, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DEL-LUMS, and Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 872: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FISH, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DEL-LUMS, and Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 873: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FISH, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DEL-

LUMS, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. PEASE, and Mr. DE LA GARZA.

H.R. 908: Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FROST, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. ESPY, and Mr. VALENTINE.

H.R. 999: Mr. GOSS.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the time to recognize the contributions African-Americans have made in our military.

During February, Americans make special note of the contributions of African-Americans to the character and fabric of the United States.

Black History Month has its origins in the early decades of this century. In 1915, the brilliant African-American scholar, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Dr. Woodson's initial focus was to foster the study of black history in predominantly black schools and colleges.

But it was through the establishment of Negro History Week, which later became Black History Month, that a broader spectrum of Americans were exposed to the rich history of black Americans. A history that is really, America's history.

This month, in schools, museums, and lecture halls across the country many Americans have been exposed to fascinating pages from the chapters of black history: ancient African civilizations, the middle passage, blacks in colonial America, black contributions in religion, the arts, literature, civil rights, politics, and academia.

But the chapter that often receives the least attention, or is left out altogether, is the tremendous sacrifices of African-American soldiers, airmen, marines, and sailors. These American heroes, like all fighting men, answered the call of their Nation and risked their lives to defend her values and interests. But in addition to their courage and valor, what makes these men unique was their willingness to leave their families and put their lives on the line to defend rights that were often denied to them.

I was extremely saddened recently when a research group at the University of Chicago reported that a majority of whites in a national survey on racial perceptions told researchers that they felt blacks were less patriotic than white Americans.

Willingness to serve one's country in the armed services is the supreme measure of patriotism. And it is clear from the finding of this survey that a majority of its respondents were woefully ignorant of the history of the black enlisted man and officer. Often ignorance leads to bigotry.

The respondents to this survey clearly had not heard of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment and their heroic Civil War service. They were unfamiliar with the legacy of the buffalo soldiers and their protection of the western frontier.

It is clear that their history books on the Spanish-American War failed to give an account of black Regular Army and volunteer militia units from Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, and Kansas who served in Cuba. Missing from their history books were accounts of the gallantry of the black American troops attached to French units in World War I.

Anyone who would think that blacks are less patriotic than other Americans are obviously unfamiliar with the "Tuskegee Experiment."

Prior to the 1940's, the Army held the bigoted notion that black servicemen were unfit for most leadership roles and mentally incapable for combat aviation. In defiance of his top generals and to his credit, President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941 ordered the creation of an all-black flight training program at Tuskegee Institute. The experiment, as it was called, resulted in an unqualified success. During World War II, Tuskegee airmen were credited with 261 aircraft destroyed, 148 aircraft damaged, 15,533 sorties and 1,578 missions over Italy and North Africa.

With machine-gun fire, Tuskegee Airmen even sank a German destroyer, the only such sinking of this kind during the war. Sixty-six Tuskegee airmen were killed in combat. Thirty-two others were shot down and taken prisoner of war.

They received a total of 95 Distinguished Flying Crosses during their service.

In Korea and Vietnam, 22 black fighting men were the recipients of the Medal of Honor, the Nation's highest military award for bravery and service above and beyond the call of duty.

Today, the Nation is again at war. But the times are very different. Black military enlisted men and officers don't have to face the evil discrimination and segregation that the men who came before them were forced to confront. In fact, I'm proud of the fact that this Nation has developed to the point in which African-Americans are among the highest ranking military officers involved in the allied effort to stop Saddam Hussein's aggression.

I hope the contributions of black military men will become part of every discussion of military history in our schools and universities.

And not just during February.

H.R. 1030 AND H.R. 1031

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, enough is enough. Too often, we have seen this country allow itself to be trounced in international trade circles and be taken advantage of by foreign countries who use America's tax loopholes

against us to lure U.S. manufacturing plants and jobs across our borders.

It is utterly amazing that the U.S. Government allows American-based corporations to develop technology and manufacturing processes in the United States, then suddenly pack up their manufacturing plants, lay off workers, and move the production overseas. Later, they resell the products made in the foreign country back in the United States. For the foreign tax system to operate properly, provisions that provide incentives to invest abroad must be removed. To address these tax loopholes, I have introduced H.R. 1031, the Foreign Subsidiary Taxation Equity Act, and H.R. 1030, a bill to repeal section 903 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The first bill, H.R. 1031, addresses the provision that allows domestic manufacturing corporations to establish foreign subsidiaries and avoid U.S. tax on the income that these subsidiaries produce. Income from subsidiaries of U.S. corporations is not taxed unless the money comes back to the United States. Typically, the income will be reinvested in the foreign country so the profits will never return to the United States. The profits, therefore, are never subject to U.S. tax and are absorbed by the foreign country.

Corporations take advantage of the tax laws by locating manufacturing plants in tax havens, foreign countries with no or very low corporate tax. These subsidiaries, usually called "runaway plants," can then manufacture goods without paying any corporate taxes, then ship goods back to the United States. This practice encourages foreign countries to give special tax breaks to U.S. corporations encouraging them to build and expand their country. These tax holidays come in the form of special tax credits, or in some cases, a complete deferral of taxes. Foreign countries provide these incentives to increase their capital base and provide jobs.

The second bill that I have introduced, H.R. 1030, limits the kinds of foreign taxes that can be credited and limits it to income, war profits, or excess profits taxes. In general, the foreign tax credit allows a U.S. taxpayer to offset, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, taxes paid to foreign governments against U.S. taxes on foreign income. As a result, foreign taxes should not be used to reduce a taxpayer's tax liability on U.S.-source income. Nevertheless, when section 903 was enacted in 1942, it extended creditability to those foreign taxes imposed in lieu of foreign income taxes.

Specifically, enactment of this legislation means that all foreign taxes such as foreign sales, excise, and value added taxes are creditable as business costs toward their foreign taxes paid. Conversely, domestic U.S. companies are put at a distinct disadvantage and are only able to deduct taxes that are in lieu of income taxes.

In addition, there is no constraint on the type of foreign tax that can be credited; cred-

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

itable foreign taxes can include levies that are substantially shifted to either consumers or labor. A tax is shifted when a corporation is able to maintain its profits at their pre-tax level despite paying an income tax by raising prices. Therefore, companies that invest abroad are receiving relief from a tax burden in the form of tax credits that they do not bear. The consumers and workers, however, incur most of the burden of the tax. For example, if a firm sells a product on which it must pay an excise tax, it can simply raise the price of its product and pass at least some part of the tax on to the purchasers of the product. Thus, crediting of foreign indirect taxes would constitute relief from a tax burden not actually borne by the taxpayer claiming the credit.

Until section 903 is repealed, more countries may adjust their tax laws to take advantage of section 903. Moreover, taxes in lieu of should be deductible to relieve only the portion of the tax borne by the taxpayer and would, therefore, not provide any advantage to run an operation from a specific location.

The magnitude of recent Federal budget deficits has made the tax revenue effects of most Federal tax provisions a prominent concern. Therefore, I feel that it is necessary for Congress to restrict the deferral principle and replace section 903 of the Tax Code with a deduction, thereby claiming a larger share of the tax revenue generated by U.S. investment abroad. Ultimately, because of the limited amount of tax revenue collected from foreign-source income, a dollar invested abroad does not contribute as much to U.S. national income as a dollar invested in the United States.

It is my intention to bring this tax and trade fairness issue to the forefront. In my district, thousands of jobs have been lost when companies moved their operations overseas. It is appalling to think that our tax system gave them incentives to do so.

I urge you to consider this legislation and to look for ways to encourage competition at home by removing those loopholes that unfairly take away our home field advantage. The United States cannot afford to continue to lose American jobs to other countries.

COMMODORE JOHN BARRY DAY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of my colleagues to a resolution I have introduced today, House Joint Resolution 166, which designates September 13, 1991 as Commodore John Barry Day.

Commodore John Barry, one of the great heroes of the American Revolutionary War, was a native of the County Wexford in Ireland. My resolution recognizes Commodore Barry's contributions to our Nation, both in fighting for our independence and assuring our fledgling Nation's survival.

John Barry first shipped out as a cabin boy. However, by adulthood, John Barry was the captain of his own ship in the American mer-

chant marine. After the commencement of hostilities between the British and the American forces, Capt. John Barry then offered his services to General Washington and the Congress for the cause of liberty.

John Barry gave the revolutionary forces their first victory in the war at sea with the capture of the Royal Navy Sloop *Edward*. On one occasion, John Barry sailed into Philadelphia with a prize ship loaded with overcoats, a desperate commodity needed in General Washington's army in order to survive the cold winter. Another mission safely delivered the gold from France which paid the French and American armies in the Yorktown campaign.

Furthermore, John Barry was principally responsible for organizing the Marblehead sailors and boats to effect Washington's famous crossing of the Delaware, which led to the General Washington's victory at Trenton during the Christmas of 1776.

After the conclusion of the War for Independence, the Congress recognized Capt. John Barry as the premier naval hero of that conflict. Further, when George Washington, as President of the constitutional convention, could not achieve a quorum for the essential constitutional adoption vote, it was John Barry who organized the compellers, so-called because they sought out and compelled the attendance of enough delegates to assure passage of the Constitution of the United States.

Under the new Constitution, Congress authorized President Washington to create and maintain the U.S. Navy. President Washington then turned to John Barry and conferred "Commission No. 1," dated June 14, 1794, upon him. Commodore John Barry then built and commanded the U.S. Navy including his flagship, the U.S.S. *United States* and the U.S.S. *Constitution*, popularly known as "Old Ironsides."

A resolution proclaiming September 13, 1991 as Commodore John Barry Day would be a fitting tribute to the sacrifices and contributions of this great American hero and would honor our Navy veterans and Irish-Americans who have sacrificed so much for our country. Additionally, both the ancient order of Hibernians and the Naval Reserve Association have expressed their wholehearted support for this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the full text of House Joint Resolution 166 be inserted at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this resolution.

H.J. RES. 166

Whereas John Barry, an immigrant from Ireland, volunteered his services to the Continental Navy and was commissioned as captain on October 10, 1775;

Whereas during the War for Independence Captain John Barry achieved the first victory for the Continental Navy while in command of the ship "Lexington" by capturing the British ship "Edward", organized General George Washington's crossing of the Delaware river which led to the victory at Trenton in 1776, transported gold from France to America while in command of the ship "Alliance", and achieved the last victory of the war for the Continental Navy while in command of "Alliance" by defeating the British ship HMS Sybille;

Whereas during the War for Independence Captain John Barry rejected British General

Lord Howe's offer to desert the Continental Navy and join the British Navy, stating: "Not the value and command of the whole British fleet can lure me from the cause of my country.";

Whereas after the War for Independence the United States Congress recognized Commodore John Barry as the premier American naval hero of that war;

Whereas in 1787 Captain John Barry organized the compulsory attendance of members of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, thus ensuring the quorum necessary to adopt the Constitution and recommend it to the States for ratification;

Whereas on June 14, 1794, pursuant to "Commission No. 1", President Washington commissioned John Barry as commodore in the new United States Navy;

Whereas Commodore John Barry helped to build and lead the new United States Navy which included his command of the U.S.S. *United States* and U.S.S. *Constitution* ("Old Ironsides");

Whereas Commodore John Barry is recognized along with General Stephen Moylan in the Statue of Liberty Museum as 1 of 6 foreign-born great leaders of the War for Independence;

Whereas in 1982 President Ronald Reagan proclaimed September 13th, the date of John Barry's birth, as "Commodore John Barry Day";

Whereas in 1986 the New York State legislature designated September 13th of each year as "Commodore John Barry Day" in the State of New York; and

Whereas designating a day to commemorate Commodore John Barry would be important to United States Navy veterans, Irish-Americans, and to all the people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That September 13, 1991, is designated as "Commodore John Barry Day", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN SUPPORT OF OUR ARMED FORCES IN THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, on January 18, this House passed a resolution expressing our unequivocal support for the members of the Armed Forces stationed in the Persian Gulf. This measure, passed without opposition in both Chambers, represents the dedication of Congress to the welfare of our troops abroad. All across the Nation, American citizens have joined in strong support of the men and women serving in the Persian Gulf war. As one expression of this common purpose, the city council of Stow, OH, a community in the 14th district of Ohio which I represent, adopted the following resolution on January 24. I would respectfully request that it be included in the RECORD.

CITY OF STOW,
Stow, OH, January 29, 1991.

Congressman THOMAS C. SAWYER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SAWYER: Enclosed herewith is a certified copy of Resolution No. 1991-42 which the Council of the City of Stow would like read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

BONNIE J. EMAHISER,
Clerk of Council.

RESOLUTION NO. 1991-42

Whereas it has become necessary for the government and the citizens of the United States of America to engage in hostilities in the Saudi Arabian theater for purposes of liberating Kuwait and restoring its lawful government; and

Whereas such engagement places at risk the lives of members of the armed services of the United States, specifically the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, National Guard and the Coast Guard, as well as endangering the mental, emotional, and financial well-being of their friends, families and dependents; and

Whereas it is both necessary and appropriate for this Council to evidence its support of the President, Congress and the fighting men and women of the United States of America;

Now, therefore, be it ordained by the council of the city of Stow, county of Summit and State of Ohio:

Section 1. That the Council of the City of Stow does hereby declare its support for the fighting men and women of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, National Guard and the Coast Guard engaged in action in the Saudi Arabian theater.

Section 2. That Stow, a Pride Community, declares its unyielding and continuous pride in the fine young fighting men and women, and all support troops operating in the Persian Gulf and declares it shall support the efforts of our government to a just conclusion of hostilities.

Section 3. The Council of the City of Stow extends its empathy and support to friends, families and dependents of such fighting men and women in their hour of need.

Section 4. That the Clerk of Council be, and she hereby is, instructed to serve a certified copy of this resolution to the Congress of the United States of America to be read into the Congressional Record.

Section 5. That this Resolution was adopted pursuant to Section 4.11 Charter, and is hereby declared to be an emergency measure necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health and safety for the reason that due to the current crisis in the Persian Gulf, it is immediately necessary for the Council of the City of Stow to show its support for the fighting men and women stationed there, and, pursuant to Section 4.13 Charter, shall take effect upon its adoption by Council and approval by the Mayor, otherwise at the earliest period allowed by law.

TRIBUTE TO JULIUS WERBNER,
PHILANTHROPIST AND HUMANITARIAN

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an article from the Miami Herald about Julius Werbner of North Miami Beach, FL. Mr. Werbner has decided to donate 75 percent of his estate to nonprofit organizations to fund health-related research projects.

I commend Mr. Werbner for his compassionate spirit and generosity. Through his efforts, the lives of people whom he has never met will be improved, and the suffering of many will be eased. These goals are among the highest achievements that any person can hope to attain in his or her lifetime.

The article follows:

PHILANTHROPIST WILL SEE HIS DONATIONS AT WORK

(By Jennifer Ordonez)

Some retirees spend their life savings on trips. Others hand down their wealth to their children. North Miami Beach retiree Julius Werbner, however, has decided to use his money for the pursuit of knowledge. He plans to donate 75 percent of his estate to nonprofit health organizations for research.

Werbner, 85, will donate thousands of dollars a year to such organizations as the American Heart Association, the Diabetes Research Institute, The American Cancer Society and The Center for Drug-Free Living. Some of the money will go to research of leukemia, arthritis and Parkinson's disease. Werbner, who has lived in North Miami Beach for 20 years, decided to give the money while he is still living so he can see his donations at work.

Werbner, who suffers from asthma and Parkinson's disease, said he chose to donate to these causes because members of his family have been afflicted with these health problems.

"Aristotle said that what is good benefits the majority of the people. That thought has penetrated through my skull," said Werbner. "If one life is being saved, I will already feel that I have accomplished a purpose."

When Dr. Howard Sussman, Werbner's cardiologist, heard of his desire to donate the money, he asked Parkway Regional Medical Center in North Miami Beach to act as liaison between Werbner and the organizations.

"Julius Werbner has been a patient of mine for many years," said Sussman. "He is a wonderful man and a great humanitarian."

Werbner made his living selling real estate and insurance and, at age 59, enrolled in college for the first time and got a degree in philosophy and psychology. He has also donated money to the Northeast Branch library and the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center, where he spends much of his time.

TAX CREDITS FOR ENERGY
PRODUCED FROM AGRICULTURE

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill to reinstate a tax credit for energy produced from sugarcane and other forms of agriculture. Now, more than ever, this country has recognized the need for a comprehensive energy policy to encourage energy self-sufficiency and conservation. Incentives for business to develop and use alternative forms of energy is a key factor to the success of such a policy.

Hawaii has been at the forefront in developing many forms of alternative energy: wind, solar, ocean thermal, waste-to-energy, and sugarcane. The sugar industry, is a prime example of how an industry has taken available resources and produced a clean-burning fuel to meet Hawaii's energy needs. With the high cost of imported fuel and limited energy resources available in Hawaii, the sugar industry developed a process to burn the waste of the sugarcane stalk, known as bagasse. The bagasse is burned to create steam, which is used in the production of sugar and energy at the same time.

Virtually every sugar processing plant produces enough electricity to run their own operations and to provide electricity to local utilities around the State. In fact, 10 percent of Hawaii's electricity is now produced from the by-products of sugarcane, and on one island the figure exceeds 60 percent. This is the kind of alternative energy production that we need to encourage in this country.

As part of comprehensive energy reforms in the late 1970's and early 1980's, the Congress recognized the need for tax incentives to promote the development of alternative forms of energy and established this tax credit for many forms of alternative energy, including sugarcane, biomass, and wood. However, these credits were allowed to expire in 1985. The bill that I have introduced today would simply reinstate this credit and encourage the continued use of sugarcane and many other agricultural byproducts as alternative forms of energy.

This Nation has gone without an energy policy too long. The consequences of that are clear. It is important to set our priorities now, including incentives for the development of alternative fuels and conservation. I urge the tax writing committees of both Houses of the Congress to reinstate this energy tax credit for the sugar industry and provide for further incentives to encourage this kind of innovation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to help get us back on the right track toward energy conservation and independence and support this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO ANDREW DOUGLAS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Andrew Douglas of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio who was recently awarded the Myrtle M. and Tom B. Medders Award by the National Easter Seal Society. Mr. Douglas is the executive director of the Easter Seal Society of Mahoning, Trumbull, and Columbiana Counties, Inc.

The Medder Award is a highly prestigious award given only in the years that an individual displays outstanding performance in all categories. The areas of evaluation include: Excellence in program/service management with specific examples to demonstrate accomplishments; sound fiscal management; excellence in development management supported by specific examples of growth in fund raising performance or specific new techniques; excellence in the recruitment and use of volunteers; continued professional growth demonstrated by participation in continuing education programs, service on boards/committees, and professional memberships and affiliations.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Mr. Douglas as the outstanding recipient of the Medders Award. Mr. Douglas honors Ohio as the first executive director of the Easter Seal Society to ever receive the Medders Award. I would like to thank Mr. Douglas for his ongoing concern and hard work on behalf of the local Easter Seal Society, and congratulate him on this noteworthy achievement.

A TRIBUTE TO AFRICAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY LEADERS IN LAS VEGAS

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the many remarkable African-American leaders in the Las Vegas community. This commemoration comes at a very unique time of the year—African-American History Month—a celebration designed to credit recognition to numerous individuals all over the United States for their culture contributions to our country. It is in this month that we herald their accomplishments and educate the public so that one day an annual celebration will no longer be necessary.

I would like to call attention to certain individuals who have proven their undying interest for the Las Vegas area and their workmanship. By no means are these individuals alone in their accomplishments—they represent the entire community. Among the mentionables are: State Senator Joe Neal, Dr. Paul Meachum, Rev. Willie Davis, Shirley Barber, and Wayne Nunnely.

Senator Joe Neal, who I have known and worked with for many years, is an extremely

talented and driven man who has proposed legislation concerning a variety of issues designed to benefit the entire community. Since 1973, Senator Neal has taken strong stands for the rights of peoples all over the world, even when opposition stood directly in his path. Perhaps most lucid in my memory was when we both decided to support legislation that would take moneys out of South Africa to oppose apartheid. When we voted we were the only two on the floor to stand up against the odds. To this day Mr. Neal continues the passing of this bill. His other efforts include improved education, visible in the growth and superiority of the library systems in the State. Without Mr. Neal's efforts, perhaps our educational standards would not have flourished as they are presently. Being a member of the NAACP, Nevadans Against Apartheid, Phi Beta Sigma, Joe Neal was the first African-American State senator elected into office in Las Vegas, NV. My friend Joe Neal, to you I bring my hands together and applaud the accomplishments you have secured in the Vegas Valley.

Dr. Paul Meachum, president of the Clark County Community College is advancing the Las Vegas area in ways which shines as the Sun in the valley. Dr. Meachum is on the board of directors for many cultural and educational organizations in Las Vegas. These include the YMCA which provides health programs and alternative activity events for all ages; the Doolittle Tutor project designed to tutor black children in poverty areas from kindergarten to grade 3; the Simba Talent Agency which produces cultural performances fortifying the arts and history of culture; the Quality and Productive Institute; and the Salvation Army. He has also been the grand marshal for the Dr. Martin Luther King parades in Las Vegas and received the Martin Luther King Community Award. Dr. Meachum's efforts have been acknowledged not only in the Las Vegas community, but also from his graduate college—the University of Texas from whom he received the Outstanding Graduate Award; he was 1 out of 14 nationally who were granted with such an honor. Dr. Meachum mentioned his hope that future days will bring no need for African-American History Month. There will be a time when schools, books, and institutions will herald the many facets of the black culture without the necessity of a month in which we bring these features to light to educate. It should be of common knowledge and one day will be. Thank you for your outstanding achievements, I hail your undertakings.

Rev. Willie Davis, pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Las Vegas has made pressing contributions in the area of education through his church. A minister of 13 years, vice president of the NAACP in the Las Vegas chapter, he has established and instituted a variety of programs to educate the public through volunteer methods. Among those are a drug abuse council; an ESL curriculum; and literacy classes open to all ages. Presently Reverend Davis is working on developing a \$2 million structure which would house 15 to 18 classrooms for extensive education, as well as a temple of prayer. Reverend Davis, I must compliment your endeavors and encourage

you to continue to bring the wealth of contributions to our community.

Shirley Barber, presently principal at Mabel Hoggard Sixth Grade Center in Nevada, has worked extensively with implementing, advising, training, and development of instructional plans for education and teachers. Her career is saturated with experience directed at improving the educational institutions in the Las Vegas area. Mrs. Barber is a member of the National Association of Elementary School Principals; Nevada Association of School Administrators; the executive board of NAACP; president of Barbara Jordan Democratic Womens Caucus; and Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. Her diligent efforts have been awarded by the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce—being a semifinalist for the second annual Women of Achievement Award. Other awards she has received are the Elementary Unified Employee of the Year presented by LVABSE and was a hall of fame recipient in 1990, given by the Clark County School District. Mrs. Barber's ingenious activities are most significantly seen in her design of reading programs throughout the community. Shirley Barber is an inspiration to the community and its educators. I express my greatest respect for her accomplishments and look forward to the future she will bring to Las Vegas.

Mr. Wayne Nunnely who is president of minority student affairs at UNLV has proven to be an outstanding leader in education for minorities and the disadvantaged. He has accelerated the growth of educational opportunities for students by designing seminars for self-esteem and career planning. His work has enabled students to meet with professionals in the community to gain insight into the working world. Mr. Nunnely's outlook toward the future of education is bright, optimistic, and he is prepared to accept any challenge that steps in his path to better educational pursuits of our youth. Mr. Nunnely is a member of the NAACP, the Black Chamber of Commerce, president of the National Forum for Black Public Administrators, and a member of the UNLV Alliance of Black Professionals, Staff and Faculty. He was the ex-head football coach for UNLV—the first black man to be head coach of a team in the Western United States in division 1. Mr. Nunnely is an admirable role model for members of the community and I look forward to watching his efforts unfold into bigger and brighter events for Las Vegas.

A BILL TO ENHANCE BOATING SAFETY ON CLEAR CREEK CHANNEL

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to enhance the safety of the boating public in my district. Specifically, the bill directs the Secretary of the Army—through the Corps of Engineers—to remove the hazardous railroad swing bridge that crosses Clear Creek channel at its outset into Galveston Bay. This directive would be implemented by modifying the terms of the Clear Creek Federal flood-control project.

The Clear Lake area of Texas is one of America's foremost havens for pleasure boaters. However, as boat traffic on Clear Creek channel has grown over the past several years, boaters have had to cope with an increasingly dangerous navigational hazard—the railroad swing bridge at Seabrook.

The swing bridge belongs to the Southern Pacific Transportation Co. Southern Pacific is very much aware of the dangers posed by the bridge and has been working with the Corps of Engineers Galveston District Office for over a year in an effort to work out a mutually beneficial arrangement for removal of the bridge. Several months ago, Southern Pacific and the district office developed a proposal for removing the bridge as part of the corps' plan to construct a second outlet channel for the Clear Creek project.

In addition to crossing Clear Creek, Southern Pacific's tracks also cross over the site of the proposed second outlet channel. As a result, the Federal Government could, under applicable law, find itself obligated to build a railroad bridge over the second outlet for Southern Pacific. Under the proposal developed by Southern Pacific and the corps district office, the corps would have removed the Clear Creek bridge at Federal expense in return for Southern Pacific abandoning the bridge and approach track. With Southern Pacific abandoning the track, there would be no need for a bridge over the second outlet channel, and the corps would avoid substantial construction costs. The district office forwarded this proposal to corps' headquarters here in Washington, but headquarters rejected it.

The bill I am introducing today modifies the terms of the Clear Creek project along the lines proposed by the corps' district office. Specifically, the Secretary of the Army is directed to remove the swing bridge at Federal expense. However, before the Federal Government incurs this cost, Southern Pacific will have to agree, in writing, to various terms designed to protect Federal interests.

Foremost among these is a provision that, in return for the Federal Government incurring the cost of removing the bridge, the Government is relieved of any responsibility it may have to build a railroad bridge for Southern Pacific over the proposed second outlet channel. While no definitive figures are available, I have been advised that the cost of removing the swing bridge is comparable to the cost of building a bridge over the second outlet channel. Thus, the Federal Government should not incur any added net costs under this arrangement. In addition, the Federal Government will receive a portion of the bridge's salvage value to help further offset the cost of removal.

Mr. Speaker, this bill provides a reasonable, straightforward approach to solving a difficult problem. In addition, all parties involved will walk away a winner. The Federal Government will avoid the potential expense of building a railroad bridge over the second outlet channel. Southern Pacific will obtain help in removing a serious navigational hazard. And, most important, the boating public will enjoy smooth sailing along the Clear Creek channel.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MOURNS THE LOSS OF TWO GUARDSMEN

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, today New Hampshire mourns the loss of two young guardsmen who were killed in a noncombat military truck accident while serving in the Middle East as part of Operation Desert Storm.

Pvt. Todd Christopher Ritch, 20, of Charlestown and Specialist Wade Elliott Hector, 22, of Newport were killed on Feb. 21, 1991 in Saudi Arabia, little more than a month after their arrival in the Middle East.

Both men were members of the 744th Army National Guard Transportation Company, the first New Hampshire National Guard unit that was called to active duty in the Persian Gulf.

Nothing is more tragic than seeing two young men struck down in the prime of life. In addition to leaving large families and many friends, both men were engaged to be married.

Mr. Speaker, nothing I or anyone can say can erase the pain and sense of loss the family and friends of these young men must be feeling today. I can only hope that those who loved Wade and Todd will take some consolation in knowing that they did not die in vain.

These two young soldiers were part of a brave and determined allied fighting force that stood up to a ruthless and brutal dictator and liberated Kuwait. Todd and Wade made the ultimate sacrifice in this effort, so that other men could be free. There is no nobler cause.

Mr. Speaker, the families and friends of these two men should be assured that their courage and dedication will not be forgotten.

Wade was a 1986 graduate of Lebanon High School and enlisted in the Army, where he served a 3-year tour of duty in Germany. He joined the National Guard in 1989. Wade was working for a painting contractor when his Reserve unit was called to active duty.

Todd joined the New Hampshire National Guard in January 1990 and then completed his basic training at Fort Dix, NJ. He was working as an apprentice at the Danbury Sheet Metal Shop in Danbury, CT, when he was called to serve in the Persian Gulf.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL J. McCULLION AND PATTI RYAN WOOLF

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Michael J. McCullion and Patti Ryan Woolf of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio who will be honored as Irish Man and Woman of the Year at the St. Patrick's Day Luncheon at Our Lady of Mount Carmel Hall. The recipients chosen each year typify their Irish roots and culture and have made outstanding contributions to the community.

Mr. McCullion, son of Irish immigrants Rose McGovern and Michael McCullion, attended

St. Columbia Elementary and Ursuline High School. In remembrance of his athletic prowess, Mr. McCullion was inducted into the Ursuline High School Hall of Fame in 1982.

In 1951, Mr. McCullion was the youngest Ohioan ever elected to city council when he won the election for first ward councilman, city of Youngstown. He held this position for 10 years. Mr. McCullion was employed with Hartzell's Rose and Sons until he began his career with John Hancock Life Insurance Co. in 1952 as a sales representative. He earned numerous awards and promotions during his employment, serving as regional conference club leader for three terms. In 1977 Mr. McCullion was elected and served as president of city council for 4 years. Mr. McCullion was appointed Ohio Registrar of Motor Vehicles in 1983, and held this position longer than any other registrar in state history. He currently is a member of the unemployment compensation board of review.

Active in numerous community service organizations, Mr. McCullion has served on committees for Pete Gabriel's St. Patrick's Day Parade, the Youngstown Urban League, United Way Community Services, St. Elizabeth Hospital Guild Charity Show, Northeastern Ohio District II Committee on Alcoholism, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Mr. McCullion is married to the former Alma Vrabel, has a daughter, Nancy Striver, and two grandsons.

Patti Ryan Woolf is the daughter of Edward Ryan and Julia Wilson, whose families are originally from Rathkeale, County Limerick, Ireland.

Ms. Woolf began her career as a part-time employee of the Mahoning County Board of Elections. She then began her long service with the court system by serving as a deputy clerk for the Boardman Court for 7 years and the Sebring Court through the present time. Ms. Woolf has also served for the past 10 years on the Sebring Civil Service Commission, the only woman ever appointed to the commission.

In addition to her work, Ms. Woolf is a member of and has held office in various political organizations. Ms. Woolf is currently president of the Sebring Federated Democratic Women's Club, a member of the Mahoning County Democratic Presidents Club, the Ohio Federation of Democratic Women, the National Federation of Democratic Women, financial secretary to the Western Mahoning County Democratic Club, and social chair of the Boardman Federated Democratic Women's Club. She is a member of the Mahoning County Democratic Central, and Executive Committee as well, serving on the district leader's council for the western area, and is Democratic precinct committeeperson for Sebring City, precinct 2. In 1979, Ms. Woolf was named South County Democratic Woman of the Year.

Ms. Woolf's involvement has extended into various community organizations as well. She has served as secretary to the Pete Gabriel's St. Patrick's Day parade committee, served on the Youngstown beauty pageant committee and was coordinator for the Mahoning County Heart Association.

Patti Ryan Woolf has 3 children—Stephen, Julie Marie, and Molly Ann, and two grandchildren—Shawn and Kristen.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Michael J. McCullion and Patti Ryan Woolf as the 1991 recipients of the Irish Man and Woman of the Year Award. I thank them both on behalf of the community for their outstanding service, contribution, and dedication over the years. It is truly an honor to represent these distinguished members of my district.

TRIBUTE TO OUTSTANDING MISSOURIAN WILLIAM H. KLINGENBERG

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay a special tribute to the late William H. Klingenberg, a fine man and an outstanding Missourian. Mr. Klingenberg, who from 1963 to 1971 was the presiding judge at Lafayette County Court, passed away this February at the age of 94.

Mr. Klingenberg, who was a veteran of World War I, kept continued links with the veterans through his active participation for some 71 years in Lohman-Mayer American Legion Post No. 258, of which he was a charter member.

Concordia was the town of his birth, and he was to live there for the entirety of his life. A man dedicated to his community, he was a charter member of Concordia Lions Club, operated a local gas station for 27 years and owned and ran Bergman Department Store in Concordia for 10 years.

Mr. Klingenberg leaves behind his daughter Laverne, three sisters, three grandchildren and a great-granddaughter. He will be missed by not only his family, but the community he served so staunchly for so many years. Mr. Klingenberg lived a long and varied life but never forgot from where he came.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

HON. JAMES M. INHOFE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. Speaker, as we prepare to reauthorize the Higher Education Act of 1965, I want to stress my deep conviction that we must continue to ensure that all students—regardless of their socio-economic status—have access to the kind of postsecondary education that best meets their needs, interests, and abilities.

If we close the door of educational opportunity, it is not just thousands of individuals who will suffer. Our Nation's economic future is also at stake.

If the United States is to remain economically competitive in the 1990's and the 21st century, we will need increasing numbers of

skilled workers. Traditional 4-year colleges will educate a segment of the work force, yet only 50 percent of high school graduates go to college and only 42 percent of them get a college degree.

We cannot forget the rest of the American work force who may not go to college but may need some postsecondary education. They too will play an important role in our economic future.

When we reauthorize student financial aid programs, the legislation should recognize the diversity of postsecondary education options available to students. We should ensure that financial aid is neutral, not favoring one type of education over another.

As we take action to reduce student loan default rates, we must recognize the importance of student aid to individuals. We should not deny a student access to student aid because of the type of school he or she chooses to attend.

There is no doubt that default rates are too high and have become a very serious and costly problem. We must take tough, but fair, steps to fight fraud and abuse in student aid programs and ensure that students pay back their loans.

One important reform would help students make informed consumer decisions about which school to attend. We should require all postsecondary institutions to provide information on the cost, educational requirements, chances of succeeding, and employment or continuing education possibilities experienced by their graduates.

We must also recognize that Department of Education regulations and reform measures sponsored by private career school organizations such as the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools and the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools are already helping to bring default rates down. While default rates must be reduced further, we must give these initiatives time to work.

What we should not do is deny access to education to our young people, especially low-income people who otherwise may not get the education and training they need for meaningful employment. To deny those at the bottom of the economic ladder the opportunity to go to school would defeat the whole intent of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

JASON C. YUAN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will have an opportunity to say goodbye to one of Washington's most capable members of the diplomatic corps, Jason C. Yuan.

Jason has recently been appointed as the Government of Taiwan's Director of North American Affairs in Taipei. During his 11 years, with the Public Affairs Division of the Coordination Council for North America Affairs in the United States, Jason has served his government with a commitment and dedication that we, in the Congress, have always admired. As the Director of the Public Affairs Di-

vision, he has made it a point to reach out to all sectors of American society. Jason's efforts have been particularly effective in educating Members of Congress and local and State officials about the Republic of China.

While I regret losing him from the Coordination Council offices, I wish to congratulate him on his new position and for the 11 years of excellent representation not only on behalf of his government but also for the People of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

GARRETT A. MORGAN, INVENTOR AND HERO

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, on this his birthdate, I stand in tribute to Garrett A. Morgan, an African-American inventor of remarkable skill.

Born in Tennessee, Garrett A. Morgan created safety devices for the lasting benefit of humankind. Chief among his inventions are the gas inhalator, which he invented in 1912 (patent No. 1,113,675-issued in 1914) and the automatic traffic light. Mr. Morgan's gas mask saved thousands of American lives in World War I as servicemen wore his invention to protect them from German chlorine gas attacks.

Mr. Morgan was not simply a brilliant mind, but a man of great courage and bravery. In 1916, when an underground explosion trapped scores of men beneath the debris of a waterway tunnel, Mr. Morgan donned his invention and led a volunteer rescue party 200 feet into the Earth to save men who otherwise would certainly have died from the dust, smoke and poison gas that surrounded them.

For his actions, Mr. Morgan received the Carnegie Medal and a Medal for Bravery from the State of Ohio. I salute him today.

ALLOW SMALL COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMPANIES TO USE RESERVE METHOD IN ACCOUNTING FOR BAD DEBTS

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, since 1986 small commercial finance companies have been operating at a competitive disadvantage to their primary business rivals, small commercial banks. The 1986 Tax Reform Act repealed the use of the bad debt reserve in calculating the deduction for losses on loans for all taxpayers except thrifts and banks with under \$500 million in gross assets. While thrifts by the nature of their business are not actively engaged in asset-based lending, small commercial banks are. Both small finance companies and small banks provide credit to the small businesses in their community through lending based on the borrower's assets, purchasing accounts receivable, sales financing, leveraged leasing, and other commercial lending transactions.

However, small banks can determine deductions for bad debts using the reserve method. This means that they recognize the losses inherent in any lending portfolio as they occur, and do not have to wait until the final step of the chargeoff to claim a tax deduction. By not allowing the reserve method of accounting for small finance companies, the Tax Code places these companies at a distinct competitive disadvantage compared to small banks. The bill I introduce today will remove the imbalance in the tax treatment of small banks and small commercial finance companies by again allowing small finance companies to use the reserve method of accounting for bad debts.

PURIM CELEBRATION

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call my colleagues' attention to Purim celebration that I hosted here on Capitol Hill. This past Tuesday, on the eve of the Jewish holiday of Purim, which fell on February 27, Rabbi David Halpern of the Flatbush Park Jewish Center led a short ceremony to which all Members were invited.

The holiday of Purim celebrates the successful defense of the Jewish people against a plot to destroy them in the Persia of 450 B.C.E. by the evil Haman. The holiday has come to represent all of the struggles of the Jewish people against persecution in our long history.

This year, as Jews around the world celebrate Purim, our thoughts will turn to Israel's successful defense against modern day Hamans, like Saddam Hussein and Yasir Arafat. Israel and the Jewish people will continue to endure against such threats, and we celebrate that perseverance at this solemn moment in the history of the Jewish State.

I was gratified that Rabbi Halpern and members of my community in Brooklyn were moved to travel to Washington and to bring that message here. The moment of pause for reflection and prayer in a busy day of meetings and hearings gave me a real perspective on our history and the troubles that our world today faces.

THE MILTON LITTMAN FOUNDATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on March 17, the Milton Littman Memorial Foundation of North Miami Beach, FL, will hold its 13th annual scholarship breakfast in honor of a man who contributed much to south Florida. The foundation established in his name carries on Mr. Littman's work by aiding worthy young people in their chosen career. Those assisted by the foundation are encouraged to carry on Milton Littman's legacy of service to his community.

Mr. Littman is best remembered in his faithful service to the community of North Miami Beach as president of chamber of commerce and later as North Miami Beach councilman. Among his many civic contributions most notable were the establishment of the Status on Women Commission and the Youth Advisory Board. On a personal level, he was a community leader who could relate well to both youth and senior citizens.

The Milton Littman Foundation is a nonprofit corporation that seeks to empower worthy young people to pursue their dreams. It offers financial assistance to those individuals whose charitable work and civic contributions most emulate the lifelong efforts of Milton Littman. The founding chairman of the Littman Foundation was the late George Meany and continues to be directed by many leaders in the south Florida community. Among them are: the Honorable Ted Adderton, the Honorable William Koppel, the Honorable William Lehman, Rabbi Irving Littman, Councilman Julius Littman, and the Honorable Walter Pesetsky.

The efforts of the Milton Littman Foundation should be commended because they pass on the virtue of voluntary service to the youth of south Florida. By giving recognition to those young people who have freely given back to their community, the foundation promotes the noble spirit of voluntarism, an ethic that has made our country great.

PENNSYLVANIAN HONORED FOR EAGLE SCOUT AWARD

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a fine young man from my congressional district in Pennsylvania.

On April 7, William P. Phillips, of Milton, will join the distinct class of individuals who have obtained the highest award in the Boy Scouts of America—the Eagle Scout Award. Before becoming a Boy Scout in 1983, William served 3 years as a Cub Scout. In this capacity, he reached the highest rank of the Cub Scouts which earned him the Arrow of Light Award.

As a Boy Scout, William achieved several honors and held many positions. Between 1984 and 1990, he earned the awards of Tenderfoot, Second Class Scout, First Class Scout, Star Scout, and Life Scout. During these years he also obtained 7 skill awards and 25 merit badges. William has served in the position of quartermaster and senior patrol leader, and was inducted into the Order of Arrow in 1987.

For his Eagle Scout project, William organized a group of scouts to assist him in preparing the Milton Community Pool for the 1990 summer swim season. He drained and cleaned both the adult and children's pool; cleared the tall grass, weeds, and garbage from around the facility; scraped, then repainted the buildings; and refinished the outdoor furniture by cleaning, painting, and weatherproofing it.

As a Scout, William participated in whitewater rafting excursions, canoe trips, win-

ter survival weekends, and fishing and hiking events. Such events have taught him a love for the outdoors, and an appreciation for our environment. Because he holds these values he has also assisted in several community projects, such as cleaning trash from roadways, streets, and parks in town, and helping the elderly by raking leaves and shoveling snow.

Besides Scouting, William participates in other activities. Among these are soccer, baseball, and golf. He has been a member of the Spanish Club, Key Club, concert and church choirs and the youth fellowship. He is also a member of St. Andrew's United Methodist Church, where his ceremony will be held, and he has participated in a fundraiser for St. Jude's Children's Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, William P. Phillips has shown time and again that his hard work, dedication, and perseverance are fine characteristics of himself as well as the Boy Scouts of America. These traits are bestowed on each and every youth who participates in the Scouts, and I am assured that they carry these traits on with them in life—aiding others in need, and passing on their fine values to younger generations. I can only say how happy I am to see such diligence expressed at an early age.

I join his family and friends when I say I am very proud of William for the accomplishments he has made. He has worked hard to achieve this goal, and is well-deserving of it.

HONORING CASA MARIA FAMILY SERVICES, DETROIT, MI

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Casa Maria Family Services in Detroit, MI. Casa Maria Family Services, an agency of the League of Catholic Women, has been offering its services to the Tiger Town area since 1943. Their assistance ranges from recreational activities to crisis intervention, and their time is dedicated to runaway teenagers, youth offenders, and multi-problem families. The services of Casa Maria are shaped by the needs of the surrounding communities.

Casa Maria is located in an area that is ethnically diverse, and in the early years of its existence taught many immigrants how to adjust to the American culture. The center offered classes in English, government, and job orientation, as well as assisting in daycare and sponsoring of recreational activities. With the changing needs of today's society, many of the services focus on preventing delinquency, substance abuse, and offering support for the children and families of the Detroit area.

Programs are currently directed toward families with children between the ages of 3 and 18, and with funding from the Michigan Department of Social Services, additional attention is given to teens who are potential or actual runaways. With the ultimate goal of deterring delinquent behavior and creating productive citizens, Neighborhood Builders Alliance has granted assistance in providing serv-

ices to potential and first time offenders. Many of the children have participated in community volunteer work including street cleanups, gardening, and restoring porches.

Due to the growing recognition of Casa Maria, the Department of Community and Health Services from Wayne County has chosen the agency to run an alternative education program for high-risk students. In conjunction with the Detroit Board of Education, the students receive one semester of individual assistance and then return to a regular school setting. This program is designed to promote academics and prevent delinquency and dropouts, and has proven to be very successful as many of the students go on to become honor students and teachers' aids.

One of the most important services is the social adjustment program. This program allows teens to be involved in sports as well as cultural and educational activities. Such events as indoor and outdoor basketball rank as the most popular. Also enjoyed are field trips, cooking, and the viewing of National Geographic specials on the center's VCR. These activities have proven to be successful in deterring delinquency and substance abuse among many of the community's youth.

Most of all, the dedicated workers of Casa Maria Family Services provide the children and families of Detroit with love, care, and direction.

My dear colleagues, please join me in honoring Casa Maria Family Services for all of its proud accomplishments and dedication.

HONORING LILLIAN FISCHER

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, among the millions of American citizens, there are many pursuits. None are more important today than the neighborhood activist; The rare person who gives of their time and energy to preserve our communities, support our schools, care for our towns and cities, and build better futures for our children.

A shining example of such a friend and neighbor is Lillian Fischer, a dedicated and caring constituent in my hometown of New York City.

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor and pleasure of joining the Clearview Jewish Center in paying tribute to Ms. Fischer and her many accomplishments.

Lillian Fischer arrived on these shores as a young immigrant in 1953. Her family, survivors of the horrors of Nazi concentration camps, settled in the Bronx.

Lillian pursued her education, then began working to support her family. She has raised a fine son of her own, Benjamin, whom I have the honor of working for me in my Flushing district office.

Ms. Fischer moved to the Whitestone community of Queens 19 years ago, and has been an active member of the area since. She has been honored by the Jewish School of the Board of Jewish Education of Greater New York twice: First with the Me'u'sh Award for

Hebrew School, and then with the Most Involved Parent Award. Lillian has held many positions and committee assignments over the years, always providing her energy and expertise generously.

Mr. Speaker, these are especially troubled times for New York City. But with people like Lillian Fischer, we are working to rebuild our city, our neighborhoods, and our schools. And because of people like Lillian Fischer, we are slowly but surely succeeding.

It is my privilege to join the Clearview Jewish Center, her friends, neighbors and family, in honoring this outstanding citizen.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 5, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 6

- 9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army posture. SD-192
- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366
- Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on the purchase and use of counterfeit and substandard parts. SD-342
- Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on the projected shortfall in the Presidential Election Campaign Fund. SR-301
- 10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Business meeting, to mark up S. 207, to provide funds for and to enhance the effectiveness of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, S. 393, to provide for fair treatment for farmers and ranchers who are participating in the Persian Gulf War as active reservists or in any other military capacity, and S. 483, to expand the public purchase

and protection of the Taconic Mountains forest land in Bennington County, Vermont.

SR-332

Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

Appropriations Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Customs Service, both of the Department of the Treasury.

SD-124

Foreign Relations European Affairs Subcommittee

To resume open and closed hearings on the U.S. response to Soviet disunity.

SD-419

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine the role of the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration.

SD-430

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine the unemployment insurance emergency situation and the impact a shortfall in administrative funds have on jobless workers during a recession.

SD-538

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, and to review the fiscal years 1992-1997 future year defense plan.

SR-222

Small Business

To hold hearings on the nomination of James F. Hoobler, of New York, to be Inspector General, Small Business Administration.

SR-428A

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

MARCH 7

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force posture.

SD-138

Armed Services

To hold hearings on NATO security.

SR-222

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title X provisions relating to natural gas regulatory issues, and Sections

6003 and 6004, relating to natural gas research, development, demonstration and commercialization activities.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1992 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings on the purchase and use of counterfeit and substandard parts.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 3, S. 6, S. 7, S. 53, S. 91, S. 128, S. 143, and S. 294, Congressional election campaign finance reform proposals.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Family Support Administration, Human Development Services, and the Office of Inspector General.

SD-192

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to review the General Accounting Office's analysis of the Administration's financial modernization recommendations.

SD-538

Foreign Relations

Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for foreign relations.

SD-419

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the need for national tests in education.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Social Security Administration, and the Health Care Financing Administration.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 210, to establish the United States Enrichment Corporation to operate the Federal uranium enrichment program on a profitable and efficient basis to maximize the long term economic value to the United States.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation authorizing emergency supplemental funds for fiscal year 1991 for foreign operations in the Persian Gulf, and the nomination of Jon David Glassman, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Paraguay.

SD-419

MARCH 8

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up the proposed budget for fiscal year 1992 for Veterans programs.

SR-418

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the employment-unemployment situation for February.

SD-628

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, General Sales Manager, and the Soil Conservation Service.

SD-138

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and the Congressional Budget Office.

SD-116

Finance

Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine child poverty and welfare dependency, focusing on measurement of increases and decreases.

SD-215

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S.J. Res. 18, proposing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution relating to a Federal balanced budget.

SD-226

10:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine the financial and international factors that may affect the length and depth of a recession, and the economic outlook.

SD-628

MARCH 11

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title VII provisions relating to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and Title VIII provisions relating to the Outer Continental Shelf.

SD-366

MARCH 12

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title IX provisions which authorize

a competitive oil and gas leasing program for the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska (ANWR).

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, and the Centers for Disease Control.

SD-192

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of State.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the National Council on Disability.

SD-192

Foreign Relations

Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for foreign relations.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on development assistance programs.

SD-138

MARCH 13

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense emergency preparedness plan.

334 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 3, S. 6, S. 7, S. 53, S. 91, S. 128, S. 143, and S. 294, Congressional election campaign finance reform proposals.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of Transportation.

SD-138

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the

Council on Environmental Quality, and the Environmental Protection Agency. SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, and to review the fiscal years 1992-1997 future year defense plan.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program.

SR-253

MARCH 14

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

SR-253

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the nomination of William H. Kennoy, of Kentucky, to be a Member of the Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority.

SD-406

Rules and Administration

To continue hearings on S. 3, S. 6, S. 7, S. 53, S. 91, S. 128, S. 143, and S. 294, Congressional election campaign finance reform proposals.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the National Institutes of Health, the Office of Director, Buildings and Facilities, the National Cancer Institute, Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, the National Dental Institute, Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney, Child Health and Human Development, Environmental Health, and the Fogarty International Center.

SD-192

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of the Treasury.

SD-116

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XV provisions relating to reform of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (PUHCA).

SD-366

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the De-

partment of Health and Human Services, focusing on the National Institutes of Health, the Neurology Institute, the Deafness Institute, General Medical Sciences, the National Eye Institute, the National Institute on Aging, Arthritis Musculoskeletal and Skin, Division of Research Resources, Nursing Research, Human Genome, and the National Library of Medicine.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 12, to ensure carriage on cable television of local news and other programming and to restore the right of local regulatory authorities to regulate cable television rates.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To continue hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XV provisions relating to reform of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (PUHCA).

SD-366

MARCH 15

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

SD-138

MARCH 18

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title V provisions relating to coal and the applicability of new source review to existing electric steam generating units (WEPCo).

SD-366

MARCH 19

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Education, focusing on the Office of the Secretary of Education and Special Institutions.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Small Business Administration, and the Economic Development Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nomination of Kenneth L. Ryskamp, of Florida, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the General Services Administration, and the United States Postal Service.

SD-116

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Africa.

SD-138

MARCH 20

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Resolution Trust Corporation, Office of Inspector General, and the National Credit Union Administration.

SD-116

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation relating to Congressional election campaign finance reform.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XI provisions relating to transportation issues, and on the Administration's proposal contained in the National Energy Strategy relating to alternative-fuel fleets.

SD-366

MARCH 21

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to review the status of implementation of the Department of Energy's civilian nuclear waste program mandated by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 and its 1987 revisions.

SD-366

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the proposed Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act.

334 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for ACTION, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the National Mediation Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, and the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

SD-192

Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Internal Revenue Service, and Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury. SD-116

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Physician Payment Review Commission, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the National Commission on Libraries, the U.S. Institute of Peace, the National Commission on AIDS, the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality, and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home. SD-192

MARCH 22

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service. SD-138

APRIL 9

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology of the Department of Commerce. S-146, Capitol

1:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for certain transportation programs. SD-138

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Latin America. SD-192

APRIL 10

9:30 a.m.
 Environment and Public Works
 Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine lender liability as related to Superfund. SD-406

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation,

and the Rural Electrification Administration. SD-138
 Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the White House residence, and the Office of Personnel Management. SD-116

1:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Inter-agency Council on the Homeless, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. SD-124

APRIL 11

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Research and Special Programs Administration of the Department of Transportation, and the National Transportation Safety Board. SD-138

APRIL 16

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. SD-192

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce. S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Eastern Europe. SD-138

APRIL 17

9:00 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Jewish War Veterans, and the Veterans of World War I. 345 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human

Services, Education, and related agencies. SD-192
 10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Office of the President. SD-116

1:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the United States Court of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Veterans Affairs. SD-138

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. SD-192

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the United States Information Agency and the Board for International Broadcasting. S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-138

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Farm Credit System Assistance Board. SD-138

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the science education programs of various Federal agencies. SD-138

Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human

- Services, Education, and related agencies. SD-1902
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice. S-146, Capitol SD-138
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on security in the post-cold war era. SD-138
- APRIL 24
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the National Science Foundation. SD-124
- Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. SD-192
- APRIL 25
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. SD-192
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation. SD-138
- Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy. SD-116
- APRIL 26
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture. SD-138
- MAY 7
- 1:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Office of Inspector General, Department of Transportation. SD-138
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on AID management issues and reform efforts. SD-192
- MAY 8
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Space Council, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. SD-138
- MAY 9
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-138
- MAY 14
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. trade. SD-138
- MAY 15
- 1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Commission on National Service, and the Points of Light Foundation. SD-138
- MAY 16
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the General Accounting Office. SD-138
- MAY 17
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies. SD-138
- MAY 21
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on international AIDS crisis. SD-138
- 3:45 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the Peace Corps expansion and change. SD-138
- MAY 23
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for certain transportation programs. SD-138
- JUNE 4
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance. SD-138
- CANCELLATIONS
- MARCH 20
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Education, focusing on the Offices of the Assistant Secretaries of Education, and the Office of Inspector General. SD-192
- POSTPONEMENTS
- MARCH 5
- 2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to a bilateral free trade agreement with Mexico. SD-419