

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, March 8, 1993

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. MONTGOMERY].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 8, 1993.

I hereby designate the Honorable G.V. "SONNY" MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

O gracious God, as You have spoken to us through the generations and Your word has sustained us and pointed the way, so we pray this day that Your blessing will be with us and all Your people and give strength to those who are weak, peace to those who are troubled, serenity and confidence and integrity to every person. May we sense in all we do the calling for a vocation of service to the people of this land, so that in all things, we may do justice, love, mercy, and ever walk humbly with You. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAZZOLI] please lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance?

Mr. MAZZOLI 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.

THE CLINTON STIMULUS PROGRAM IS NECESSARY

(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, there is general agreement that in order for us in Congress and for the President to keep faith with the American people and to carry out the pledges made in this Chamber on February 17, we must have a somewhat different sequence of events dealing with the budget and with the economic plan than originally planned.

We will take up, possibly next week, the proposed budget for fiscal 1994, which has in it the President's proposed budget cuts and maybe more such cuts. Then that would be followed later by the so-called stimulus program and further still by the tax program and by the investment program.

Lest, however, we be lulled into thinking there is no need to adopt the stimulus program—which is spending on infrastructure, the needed roads and bridges and highways in our country—last week I had the pleasure of visiting in my office with Mayor Jerry Abramson, mayor of the city of Louisville, and County Judge/Executive David Armstrong, the county judge/executive of Jefferson County, KY, my two good friends, who made sure to inform me of the need not to overlook the stimulus program. We have in Jefferson County over \$50 million in programs in community development, in transportation, which are ready to go and which will put our unemployed back to work.

So, again, even though the unemployment has, happily, dropped and it looks like some of the improvement in our economic scene is taking place, we still need to devote time, energy, and money to this stimulus program set forth by President Clinton.

□ 1210

CATTELMEN IN WYOMING HIT HARD BY PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PLAN

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

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of discussion in recent months about taxes and how all of us will be impacted by the proposals of the President's tax plan, particularly middle-class taxpayers. I think we usually think of middle-class taxpayers as those people who live in the suburbs, perhaps ride a bus to work. I want to talk about a different kind.

I just was home this week and met with cattlemen's associations, both in

the Bridger Valley, and in the upper Green River Valley and Pinedale, WY, and they have put together what they think they understand from the President's proposal, and it looks like proposed new taxes to a western cattleman will cost as much as \$11 per head under the proposal that has been out now. Increased energy, environmental, and grass taxes—grass taxes—contained in the budget package outlined by the President on February 17.

Energy tax: Agriculture uses about 1½ trillion Btu's of energy every year. A current proposal for 7 gallons of gas, 7 gallons, 7 cents a gallon on gas, would amount to about 5½ bucks a year per cow for this cowboy out in Wyoming. Environmental taxes have to do primarily with the feed that is grown that is fed to these cattle. They reckon that would come to a dollar and a half to bring these cattle to the market. The grass tax which is being proposed to be increased by a total of \$78 million to western grazers would come to about \$4 a year per head. That is not counting inspection fees or an increase in income tax. This comes to an amount of about \$11 a head per year for cattlemen in Wyoming.

Mr. Speaker, a family cattleman might have around 500 head of mother cows. This turns out to be about \$5,000 a year for a middle-income taxpayer.

So much for relief for the middle-income taxpayer.

COMMODITY FLOW SURVEY

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

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents from back home sent me a report today. It is called the commodity flow survey, and it is sent out by the Department of Commerce, and it says in here that my participation in this particular thing is mandated by law. It says, yes, the survey is mandatory under the authority of title 13. This survey will be conducted again every year, four times a year, until 1997, and this poor individual has to take this 23-page report and fill it out. There are also 16 pages of instructions as to how to fill it out, and let me read to my colleagues some of the stuff that is in here. These are instructions at the top of the page:

SAMPLE SELECTION INSTRUCTIONS

4. Note the "Take every" number in column (3) next to the "X" you marked in column (2). Beginning with the first shipment

□ 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.

in the file for the period, count the shipments until you reach the "Take every" number. Select that shipment as the first one to report on in Item F.

Continuing with the next shipment, begin counting from 1 until you reach the "Take every" number again. Select that shipment. Continue this process until you reach the end of the file.

Example: If 176 is entered in 1, mark (X) the third row of the table. The "Take every" number is 5. Begin counting with the first shipment in the file and select the 5th shipment to report in Item F. Now beginning with the 6th shipment, count off 5 more, and select the 10th shipment. Resume counting with the 11th and select the 15th, 20th shipment, etc., until you reach the end of the file. You will have selected 35 shipments to report on in Item F.

Now, my colleagues, the purpose of this is stated in this particular folder here. This is a commodity flow survey that will produce measures of the movement of goods between the States and the major transportation regions within the United States. It requests information on individual shipments in weight, commodity and so forth.

Is there any reason that anybody can think of why we cannot compete in the world today when our Federal Government passes a law that says—I do not know how many of these poor fools have to fill this thing out—but all over the United States this particular report is going to have to be filled out again, and again, and again by business people for absolutely no purpose.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 8, 1993.

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, 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 on Friday, March 5, 1993 at 2:45 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the 1993 Trade Policy Agenda and the 1992 Annual Report on the Trade Agreements Program.

With great respect, I am

Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE TRADE POLICY AGENDA AND ON THE TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with Section 163 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2213), I am pleased to submit herewith the 1993 Trade Policy Agenda and 1992 Annual Report on the Trade Agreements Program.

In recent days, I have emphasized the central role that international trade must play in promoting the economic growth of our country. The attached agenda outlines the tasks that lie before us in the area of trade.

The breadth of the agenda highlights the scope of the challenge we confront, but also the great potential for creating new jobs for Americans. From manufacturing to services, from entertainment products to agriculture, opportunities for U.S. exports exist around the globe.

In tandem with the Congress, I will work to ensure that all Americans with a competitive product have the opportunity to tap the global marketplace.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 5, 1993.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE 103D CONGRESS

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

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I am submitting for the RECORD a copy of the committee rules for the 103d Congress, as follows:

RULES GOVERNING PROCEDURES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
A. IN GENERAL

1. (a) The rules of the House are the rules of this committee and each subcommittee so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are nondebatable motions of high privilege in the committee and subcommittees.

(b) The procedures applicable in the House as in the Committee of the Whole apply to this committee, except that a measure considered in committee must be read (by section) for amendment; a motion to limit debate under the 5-minute rule in committee must therefore be confined to the portion of the bill then pending, and the previous question may only be moved on the measure in committee if the entire measure has been read, or considered as read, for amendment.

(c) There shall be a motion for the previous question, which, being ordered by a majority of members voting, if a quorum be present, shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the committee to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered.

(d) Upon the offering of any amendment by a member, the committee clerk shall promptly transmit a copy to the official reporter and copies to each committee member in attendance.

2. Each subcommittee is a part of this committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the committee and to its rules insofar as applicable. The rules of the committee shall be the rules of its subcommittees.

3. No major investigation by a subcommittee shall be initiated without approval of the Chair of the committee or the majority of the full committee.

4. Any committee member, when recognized by the Chair, may address the committee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration before the committee. The Chair may limit to 5 minutes the time of any such member, after giving due consideration to the importance of the subject matter and to the length of time available. Any House Member not a member of the committee may testify as a witness at any hearing of the committee or a subcommittee, or may submit a statement for the official record.

B. REGULAR MEETING DAYS

1. The full committee shall have its regular meetings on the first Tuesday in each calendar month at 10 a.m. When the House is in recess, the regular monthly meeting of the committee may be dispensed with at the discretion of the Chair upon notice of such action to all members of the committee.

2. The committee shall meet, for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the transaction of the committee business, on all regular meeting days fixed by the committee.

3. Subcommittee Chairs shall set meeting and hearing dates after consultation with the Chair and other subcommittee Chairs with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.

C. ADDITIONAL AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

1. The Chair may call and convene, as he or she 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 committee business. The committee shall meet for such purposes pursuant to the call of the Chair.

2. If at least three members of the committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the Chair, those members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the Chair for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the committee shall notify the Chair of the filing of the request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chair does not call the requested special meeting, to be held within 7 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 of, and the measure or matter to be considered, at the special meeting. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such special 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. RANKING MAJORITY MEMBER TO PRESIDE IN ABSENCE OF CHAIR

If the Chair of the committee or subcommittee is not present at any meeting of

the committee or subcommittee, the ranking member of the majority party on the committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at the meeting.

E. COMMITTEE RECORDS AND ROLLCALLS

1. The committee shall keep a complete record of all committee action which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a rollcall vote is demanded. The result of each rollcall vote shall be made available by the committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee. 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 in subcommittee may be had upon the request of any subcommittee member, and in full committee upon the request of any committee member.

2. Records of hearings before the committee shall not be available to the public for quotation of any member until after such member has had an opportunity to examine and approve such hearing records.

3. All committee and subcommittee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Chair of the committee or a subcommittee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

4. The records of the committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available in accordance with rule XXXVI of the rules of the House, except that the committee authorizes use of any record to which clause 3(b)(4) would otherwise apply after such record has been in existence for 5 years. The chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the committee.

F. PROXIES

A vote by any member in the committee or in any subcommittee may be cast by proxy, but shall be in writing, shall assert that the member is absent on official business or is otherwise unable to be present at the meeting of the committee, shall designate the person 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.

G. OPEN MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

1. Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the committee or subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public; *Provided, however*, that no person other than members of the committee and such congressional staff and such depart-

mental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This paragraph does not apply to open committee hearings which are provided for by (2) of this rule, or to any meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

2. Each hearing conducted by the committee or subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives; notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, or rule H. (2), a majority of those present (but not less than two members voting in the affirmative):

(A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security or defame, degrade or incriminate any person; or

(B) may vote to close the hearing if testimony or evidence to be received would defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; *Provided, however*, that the committee or subcommittee may by the same procedure vote to close one subsequent day of hearing.

H. QUORUM

1. The number of members to constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence in full committee or subcommittee is two.

2. One-third of the committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for other meetings, except that a majority of the committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purposes of reporting a measure and closing a meeting to the public.

I. CALLING AND INTERROGATING WITNESSES

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

2. The committee and subcommittees shall apply the 5-minute rule in the interrogation of witnesses in any hearing until such time as each member of the committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to question each witness.

3. Committee members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chair for that purpose.

4. All questions put to the witnesses before the committee shall be pertinent to the bill or other subject matter before the committee for consideration.

5. Insofar as is practicable, each witness who is to appear must file with the committee (in advance of his or her appearance) a written statement of the proposed testimony and limit the oral presentation at such appearance to a brief summary of his or her argument.

J. INVESTIGATIVE HEARING PROCEDURES

1. The Chair of the committee or subcommittee at an investigative hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation.

2. A copy of the committee rules and this clause shall be made available to each witness.

3. Witnesses at investigative hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

4. The Chair of the committee or subcommittee may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the full committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

5. Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at an investigatory hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person,

(A) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the committee or subcommittee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person;

(B) the committee or subcommittee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee, a majority being present, determine that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, or incriminate any person.

In either case the committee or subcommittee shall—

(a) afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness; and

(b) receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

6. Except as provided in subparagraph (5), the Chair shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

7. No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the committee.

8. In the discretion of the committee or subcommittee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee or subcommittee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

9. A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

K. REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

1. No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the committee unless a majority of the committee was actually present.

On the question of ordering a bill reported whenever a recorded vote is ordered or the yeas and nays are ordered the Chair may, in his discretion, postpone further proceedings on each such question to a designated time or place in the schedule on that day.

2. Any committee member at a meeting of the full committee or any member of the subcommittee involved may make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

3. (A) Each committee report shall include in its text a statement of the reported legislation's intent or purpose, need, the results of motions to report, including number of yeas and nays, a 5-year cost estimate, oversight statement, inflationary impact statement, any statement required by sections 308(a) and 403 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, administration or departmental position (if

any), and changes in existing law, in addition to such other provisions as the Chair deems necessary.

(B) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the committee, any member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the clerk of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter. The report of the committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

(1) shall include all supplemental, minority, and additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and

(2) shall bear upon its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views (and any material submitted pursuant to the requirements of sections 308(a) and 403 of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974) are included as part of the report. This subparagraph does not preclude—

(a) the immediate filing or printing of a committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this subparagraph; or

(b) the filing by the committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the committee upon that measure or matter.

4. (A) It shall be the duty of the Chair of the committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring a matter to a vote.

(B) In any event, the report of the committee on any measure which has been approved by the committee shall be filed within 7 calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the Chair of the committee notice of the filing of that request.

L. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER

1. For the purpose of carrying out any of its function and duties under these rules, the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized—

(A) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings, and

(B) subject to (2)(A) of this rule, to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. The Chair of the committee, or any member designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to any witness.

2. (A) A subpoena may be issued by the committee or subcommittee under (1)(B) of this rule in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being

present, and authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chair of the full committee or by any member designated by the committee. When authorizing subpoenas, the committee may delegate to the committee Chair the responsibility of deciding what materials are to be listed in the subpoena and the names of the individuals or officials to be subpoenaed.

(B) Compliance with any subpoena issued by a committee or subcommittee under (1)(B) of this rule may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

M. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by the committee or any subcommittee is open to the public, the committee or subcommittee may permit, by majority vote of the committee or subcommittee, that hearing or meeting to be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, but only under the following rules:

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.

3. The allocation among the television media of the positions of the number of television cameras permitted by the committee or subcommittee Chair 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 coverage 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. Not more than five press photographers shall be permitted to cover a hearing or meeting by still photography. In the selection of these photographers, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures. If requests are made by more

of the media than will be permitted by the committee or subcommittee Chair 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.

N. COMMITTEE STAFFS

1. Subcommittee staffs: From the funds provided for the appointment of committee staff pursuant to primary and additional expense resolutions of the House:

(A) The Chair of each standing subcommittee is authorized to appoint one staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of the subcommittee Chair.

(B) The ranking minority party member of each standing subcommittee is authorized to appoint one staff person who shall serve at the pleasure of the ranking minority party member.

(C) The staff members appointed pursuant to the provisions of subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall be compensated at a rate determined by the subcommittee Chair not to exceed (a) 75 per centum of the maximum established in 2(C) of this rule or (b) the rate paid the staff member appointed pursuant to 1(A) of this rule.

(D) No member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to 1(A) and 1(B) of this rule.

(E) The staff positions made available to the subcommittee Chair and ranking minority party members pursuant to 1(A) and 1(B) of this rule shall be made available from the staff positions provided under clause 6 of Rule XI of the House unless such staff positions are made available pursuant to a primary or additional expense resolution.

2. Committee staffs:

(A)(1) Subject to subparagraph 2(A)(2) of this rule and paragraph 2(D) of this rule, the committee may appoint, by majority vote of the committee, not more than 18 professional staff members. Each professional staff member appointed under this subparagraph shall be assigned to the Chair and the ranking minority party member of such committee, as the committee considers advisable.

(2) Subject to 2(D) of this rule, whenever a majority of the minority party members of the committee so request, not more than six persons may be selected, by majority vote of the minority party members, for appointment by the committee as professional staff members from among the number authorized by 2(A)(1) of this rule. The committee shall appoint any persons so selected whose character and qualifications are acceptable to a majority of the committee. If the committee determines that the character and qualifications of any person so selected are unacceptable to the committee, a majority of the mi-

minority party members may select other persons for appointment by the committee to the professional staff until such appointment is made. Each professional staff member appointed under this subparagraph shall be assigned to such committee business as the minority party members of the committee consider advisable.

(3) The professional staff members of the committee—

(a) shall be appointed on a permanent basis, without regard to race, creed, sex, or age, and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of their respective positions;

(b) shall not engage in any work other than committee business; and

(c) shall not be assigned any duties other than those pertaining to committee business.

(4) Services of the professional staff members of the committee may be terminated by majority vote of the committee.

(B)(1) The clerical staff of the full committee shall consist of not more than 12 clerks, to be attached to the office of the Chair, to the ranking minority party member, and to the professional staff, as the committee considers advisable. Subject to 2(B)(2) and 2(D) of this rule, the clerical staff shall be appointed by majority vote of the committee, without regard to race, creed, sex, or age. Except as provided by 2(B) of this rule, the clerical staff shall handle committee correspondence and stenographic work both for the committee staff and for the Chair and the ranking minority party member on matters related to committee work.

(2) Subject to 2(D) of this rule, whenever a majority of the minority party members of the committee so request, four persons may be selected, by majority vote of the minority party members, for appointment by the committee to positions on the clerical staff from among the number of clerks authorized by 2(B)(1) of this rule. The committee shall appoint to those positions any person so selected whose character and qualifications are acceptable to a majority of the committee. If the committee determines that the character and qualifications of any person so selected are unacceptable to the committee, a majority of the minority party members may select other persons for appointment by the committee to the position involved on the clerical staff until such appointment is made. Each clerk appointed under this subparagraph shall handle committee correspondence and stenographic work for the minority party members of the committee and for any members of the professional staff appointed under 2(A)(2) of this rule on matters related to committee work.

(3) Services of the clerical staff members of the full committee may be terminated by majority vote of the committee.

(C) Each employee on the professional staff, and each employee on the clerical staff, of the committee, is entitled to pay at a single per annum gross rate, to be fixed by the Chair, which does not exceed the maximum rate of pay, as in effect from time to time, under applicable provisions of law.

(D) If a request for the appointment of a minority professional staff member under paragraph (A), or a minority clerical staff member under paragraph (B), is made when no vacancy exists to which that appointment may be made, the committee nevertheless shall appoint, under paragraph (A) or paragraph (B), as applicable, the person selected by the minority and acceptable to the committee. The person so appointed shall serve as an additional member of the professional staff or the clerical staff, as the case may be,

of the committee, and shall be paid from the contingent fund, until such a vacancy (other than a vacancy in the position of head of the professional staff, by whatever title designated) occurs, at which time that person shall be deemed to have been appointed to that vacancy. If such vacancy occurs on the professional staff when seven or more persons have been so appointed who are eligible to fill that vacancy, a majority of the minority party members shall designate which of those persons shall fill that vacancy.

(E) Each staff member appointed pursuant to a request by minority party members under paragraph (A) or (B), and each staff member appointed to assist minority party members of a committee pursuant to an expense resolution, shall be accorded equitable treatment with respect to the fixing of his or her rate of pay, the assignment to him or her of work facilities, and the accessibility to him or her of committee records.

(F) Paragraphs (A) and (B) shall not be construed to authorize the appointment of additional professional or clerical staff members of the committee pursuant to a request under either of such paragraphs by the minority party members of that committee if six or more professional staff members or four or more clerical staff members provided for in paragraph (A)(1) or paragraph (B)(1) as the case may be, who are satisfactory to a majority of the minority party members, are otherwise assigned to assist the minority party members.

(G) Notwithstanding paragraphs (A)(2) and (B)(2), the committee may employ non-partisan staff, in lieu of or in addition to committee staff designated exclusively for the majority or minority party, upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the majority party and a majority of the members of the minority party.

O. REFERRAL OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS TO SUBCOMMITTEES

1. All the legislation and other matters referred to the committee shall be referred to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction within 2 weeks unless, by majority vote of the majority members of the full committee, consideration is to be by the full committee. 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. If a joint resolution of disapproval of a council act is introduced in the House during the first 15 legislative days of a layover, the resolution shall be referred to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction. If the joint resolution is introduced during the last 15 days of congressional layover, that matter shall be kept at the full committee level with such comments from the subcommittee as they may wish to give.

2. The Chair may refer a matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations in the case of any subcommittee after the first) or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different subcommittee.

3. Should a subcommittee fail to report back to the full committee on any measure within a reasonable time, the Chair may withdraw the measure from such subcommittee and report that fact to the full committee for further disposition.

P. SUBCOMMITTEES

1. The full committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority

members for each subcommittee and shall establish the number of subcommittees, shall fix the jurisdiction of each subcommittee, and shall determine the size of each subcommittee.

2. Additional legislative subcommittees may be established by a majority of those voting, a quorum being present, of the full committee.

3. Each member shall be given an equal number of subcommittee assignments insofar as practicable.

4. Bills shall be assigned to subcommittees in accordance with the subject matter of the subcommittees.

5. Any member of the full committee may have the privilege of sitting with any subcommittee during its hearings or deliberations and to participate but shall not have authority to vote on any matters before the subcommittee unless he or she is a member of such subcommittee.

6. Party representation on each subcommittee, including ex officio members, shall be not less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the full committee.

Q. GENERAL OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES

The committee and 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 the committee or the subcommittee, respectively, and the organization and operation of the Federal and District agencies and entities have 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, the committee and each 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 the committee or subcommittee, respectively (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 the committee or subcommittee, respectively. Each subcommittee is required to conduct oversight in the area of the respective jurisdiction, to assist in carrying out the full committee's responsibilities under Rule X, cl. 2, of the House of Representatives. The establishment of an oversight subcommittee shall in no way limit the responsibility of the subcommittees with legislative jurisdiction from carrying out their oversight responsibilities.

R. ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS

1. The committee and each subcommittee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, ensure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. For the purposes of this paragraph, a government agency includes the organizational units of government listed in clause 7(c) of Rule XIII of the House of Representatives.

2. The committee and each subcommittee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for

which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefor would be made annually.

S. POINTS OF ORDER

No point of order against the hearings or business procedures of the committee shall be sustained unless it is made in a timely fashion (1) at the commencement of the hearing or meeting, or (2) at the time such point of order first occurs. Any point of order not raised in a timely manner in subcommittee shall not be sustained in full committee.

T. NOTICE OF MEETINGS AND AGENDA

1. The committee and each subcommittee shall make public announcement of the date, place and subject matter of any committee hearing at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. If the committee determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, it shall make the announcement at the earliest possible day. Any announcement made under the subparagraph shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest and given to the House Information Systems.

2. The agenda for all committee meetings, setting out all items of business to be considered, including a copy of any measure or a summary of any measure and of any subcommittee amendments, shall be furnished each committee member by delivery to his or her office at least 2 full calendar days (excluding Saturday, Sunday and legal holidays) before the meeting. This requirement may be waived by a two-thirds vote, a quorum being present, of the committee.

3. No bill or other matter shall be brought up for hearing or other consideration except with the approval of the Chair or by a majority of those voting, a quorum being present; *Provided, that* any member (other than the Chair) making the motion for consideration under this rule has given 2 days' notice in writing to all members of the committee.

U. AMENDING COMMITTEE RULES

The committee rules may not be amended unless the member proposing the amendment gives 2 days' notice (excluding Saturday, Sunday and legal holidays) in writing of the text of the proposed change to all members.

V. OTHER PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS

The Chair of the full committee may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the committee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FORD of Tennessee (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today and the balance of the week, on account of personal business.

Mr. HASTINGS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today and the balance of the week, on account of official business.

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. MAZZOLI) to revise and ex-

tend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for 5 minutes, on March 9.

Mr. NADLER, for 60 minutes, on March 10.

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

Mr. POMBO, for 60 minutes, on March 10.

Mr. BEREUTER, for 5 minutes, on March 9 and March 10.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. KYL.

Mr. CALLAHAN in two instances.

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. LIPINSKI.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 9, 1993, 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:

847. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting three summary tables and accompanying explanation of CBO's preliminary analysis of the administration's policy proposals of February 17, 1993, as described in "A Vision of Change for America"; to the Committee on the Budget.

848. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a notice of Final Funding Priorities for the Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers—Rehabilitation and Pediatric Trauma, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

849. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the quarterly reports in accordance with sections 36(a) and 26(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, and the March 24, 1979 report by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the seventh report by the Committee on Government Operations for the first quarter of fiscal year 1993, October 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

850. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement

with Brazil (Transmittal No. DTC-8-93), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

851. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement with Israel (Transmittal No. DTC-2-93), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

852. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially to the Republic of Korea (Transmittal No. DTC-13-93), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776 (c) and (d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

853. A letter from the General Counsel, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting copies of the English and Russian language texts of the START Treaty implementing agreements negotiated by the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission during its third and fourth sessions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

854. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the list of all reports issued or released in January 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

855. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

856. A letter from the Appraisal Subcommittee, Chairman, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e); to the Committee on Government Operations.

857. A letter from the Acting Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

858. A letter from the Administrator, NASA, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

859. A letter from the Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's notice on leasing systems for the Central Gulf of Mexico, Sale 142, scheduled to be held in March 1993, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(8); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

860. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the 1992 annual report for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement [OSM], pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 1211(f), 1267(g), 1295; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

861. A letter from the President, Boy Scouts of America, transmitting the Boy Scouts of America 1992 report to the Nation, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 28; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

862. A letter from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the Board's report for fiscal year 1992 listing the number of appeals submitted, the number processed to completion, and the number not completed by the originally announced date, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 7701(i)(2); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

863. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration,

transmitting a report on the review of rules and regulations pertaining to flights of aircraft over units of National Park System, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1a-1 note; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Natural Resources.

864. A letter from the Chairperson, National Council on Disability, transmitting a report on the effect on wilderness designations and wilderness land management practices have on ability of individuals with disabilities to use and enjoy the National Wilderness Preservation System, pursuant to Public Law 101-336, section 507(b) (104 Stat. 373); jointly, to the Committees on Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

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. ANDREWS of Texas (for himself, Mr. STARK, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. SYNAR, and Mr. HUFFINGTON):

H.R. 1246. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase excise taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco and tobacco-related products and to use the increased revenues to expand Medicaid eligibility and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and Agriculture.

By Mr. KYL:

H.R. 1247. A bill to prohibit furnishing of additional loans or credit guarantees by the

United States to any foreign country which is in default or arrears in the payment of principal or interest on any loan made to the country by the United States or for which the United States has been obligated to make payments under a credit guarantee; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself and Mr. BERETER):

H. Res. 118. Resolution to condemn the release by the Government of Malta of convicted terrorist Mohammed Ali Rezaq; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

50. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, relative to Federal banking laws and regulations; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

51. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire, relative to cable television operators; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

52. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Social Security COLA's; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 24: Mr. DICKEY.

H.R. 136: Mr. STUMP.
H.R. 139: Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. WILSON, Mr. CRANE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. MINGE, and Mr. ARMEY.

H.R. 300: Mr. WYDEN, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 349: Mr. KLINK and Mr. EVERETT.
H.R. 359: Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. FROST, Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, and Mrs. MINK.

H.R. 723: Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. ARCHER, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 725: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 726: Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 823: Mr. OLVER and Mr. MAZZOLI.
H.R. 916: Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 921: Mr. NADLER, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mrs. MINK, and Mr. DURBIN.

H.R. 924: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. BROWN of California.

H.R. 1012: Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mrs. MEEK.

H.R. 1149: Mr. CLYBURN.
H.R. 1222: Mr. FIELDS of Texas.

H.J. Res. 131: Mr. LEVY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. KLINK, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. GEKAS, and Mr. LANCASTER.

H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas.
H. Con. Res. 36: Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H. Res. 14: Mr. WALSH, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. SCHUMER, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H. Res. 40: Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. SKAGGS, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. DELLUMS.

H. Res. 41: Mr. GOODLATTE.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

VFW OUTLINES CONCERNS,
PRIORITIES TO CONGRESS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1993

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on March 2, the commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Mr. John M. "Jack" Carney, appeared before the Joint House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees to deliver the organization's concerns and priorities. Commander Carney, a Navy veteran of the Korean war, presented a very straightforward assessment of the state of veterans' benefits and services.

As Commander Carney pointed out, veterans' programs have not contributed to our country's economic woes and certainly should not bear an undue burden in helping to reduce the budget deficit. I am particularly proud of VFW and other veterans' groups who, in addition to the sacrifices they have already made in uniform, are offering to pitch in to help resolve our economic problems, as long as they are treated as fairly as all other beneficiaries of Federal programs. Mr. Speaker, you can't be more reasonable than that.

I am pleased to share with my colleagues the full text of Commander Carney's statement:

STATEMENT OF JOHN M. CARNEY, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Messrs. Chairmen and members of the committees: It is with great pleasure that I appear before you this morning to address this joint meeting of the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees. With me today in this hall are the leaders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. These outstanding individuals are the elected national and state officers of the VFW, representing the grass roots membership of an organization comprised of a truly representative cross section of American men and women. I am pleased and honored that these great Americans and true patriots are here with me today.

I am pleased that I can say to you this morning that the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States continues as a dynamic and vibrant organization. Combined with our great Ladies Auxiliary, the VFW represents a force of patriotic men and women nearly 3 million strong. We believe that our 37 years of continuous growth attest to the fact that overseas veterans recognize the importance of joining a veterans organization that stands up and speaks out for them, their families and their country. We are particularly proud that large numbers of younger veterans, such as those who served in Panama and the Persian Gulf, are joining the Veterans of Foreign Wars. We believe these younger veterans recognize that the VFW is an organization that is willing and able to take a strong and effective stand on issues of importance to America and her veterans.

Messrs. Chairmen, for many years the VFW has enjoyed a close professional rela-

tionship with the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees. We look forward to continuing to work with you, Chairman Montgomery, and we welcome Senator Rockefeller to the chair of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee. While we will not always agree, there should be no question that we are in total agreement that veterans are the most deserving segment of our population and that their well-being is our foremost goal. I can assure you that the VFW, through our outstanding Washington Office, will work with you and your respective staffs in achieving our common goals.

In September of each year, the newly elected leadership of the VFW meets in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of reviewing the resolutions passed by the VFW membership at our national convention. At that time, VFW leaders also discuss and formulate legislative priorities for the coming year. Today, it is my pleasure to present to you those issues we deem to be of the highest priority and urge your immediate attention.

Messrs. Chairmen, today, we are witnessing the dawn of a new administration. All Americans are hopeful that our newly-elected President will be successful in keeping pledges made during the campaign to improve our economy, create jobs for our people and build a strong fiscal foundation upon which we can grow and prosper. To accomplish his goals President Clinton now calls upon our population to sacrifice. We acknowledge the need for fiscal restraint and reform; however, we hasten to point out to members of the committees that the hundreds of veterans gathered in this room today, the hundreds that are standing in the halls outside this room, and the tens of thousands of combat veterans who make up the VFW throughout this nation—true patriots whose contributions cannot be challenged—have already offered up their fair share of sacrifice. These individuals answered their country's call to arms and now simply call upon you to preserve and protect their hard-earned benefits and entitlements.

THE BUDGET

The Clinton Administration has yet to submit a federal budget for FY '94; however, we foresee the shape and substance of this year's budget to be heavily influenced by the turbulent dynamics of this nation's economic and political environment. We fear that in keeping with recent history, this Administration will also submit a budget that calls for VA to do more with less.

I now ask the members of Congress who will ultimately vote on whether to adopt or reject portions of the Administration's FY '94 budget request, to please pay particular attention to safeguarding VA benefits and entitlements programs which are now endangered by the budget cutter's axe. Bear in mind, veterans benefits represent the smallest federal entitlement program and have grown at an annual rate from 1985 to 1991 of only 2.4 percent. This is less than the rate of inflation. Compare this, for example, with Medicaid which has had a 15-percent growth rate over the same period and grew at the astonishing rate of 31.5 percent between 1991 and 1992. The unfairness of subjecting VA to the same stringent budgetary measures as

those entitlements which have ballooned beyond all control and reason is apparent. Nonetheless, we fear this is exactly the situation veterans are going to face.

Veterans health care has been particularly hard hit over the past years. Less than 2 percent of the total amount the Federal government will spend on health care this year will go to VA health care. A representative sampling of VA medical centers by the authors of the Independent Budget revealed budget shortfalls ranging from \$1 million to \$5 million during FY 1992, and similar shortages are expected for the current year. While almost all respondents in the Independent Budget survey professed an increasing ability to adjust to budget shortfalls, accommodation methods begin with the delay of plant maintenance and equipment replacement, then to the reduction of staff and finally outright rationing of medical care. We cannot convey strongly enough to the Congress and the Administration the unfairness of subjecting veterans health care to the same cuts which may be imposed on certain other federal programs. Veterans have not only been doing their part in keeping spending under control; but, adjusted for inflation, have in fact tolerated a decline in their programs' expenditures. Veterans are not the cause of this nation's deficit. Nonetheless, we will do our fair share in reducing the deficit, but I emphasize—fair!

SEPARATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

Messrs. Chairmen, in a related issue, the VFW strongly advocates establishing in both the Senate and House separate appropriations subcommittees exclusive to the Department of Veterans Affairs. More and more we are witnessing raids on precious VA dollars to fund non-veterans programs. Veterans should not be forced to compete within one appropriations subcommittee with other agencies for the dwindling pool of Federal dollars. Additionally, with a budget in excess of \$30 billion, over 253,000 employees, and the free-world's largest integrated health-care system, it only stands to reason that funding issues for this large and complex Cabinet department would be best addressed by exclusive appropriations subcommittees.

ELIGIBILITY REFORM

Messrs. Chairmen, at the very heart of our legislative agenda is the VFW's commitment to ensure that any veteran wishing to be treated in a VA medical facility is not denied that care. Last year, the House Veterans' Affairs Committee took the first step in realizing this end by holding a hearing on reforming the Department of Veterans Affairs' eligibility standards. We are committed to the basic premise that every veteran should have mandated access to a full continuum of health care, to include preventive, outpatient and inpatient, long-term and nursing home care. We wish to see a cost-effective combination of services administered by VA that would constitute a wide-ranging socioeconomic safety net for veterans.

Messrs. Chairmen, we are deeply concerned that as the debate over eligibility reform continues, proposals have surfaced to allow non-veterans to be treated in VA medical centers. It is the VFW's strongly held con-

● 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.

viction that the opening of our VA health-care system to the non-veteran population should not even be considered until VA provides access to all this nation's veterans. Simply stated, we call on VA to put its health-care delivery house in order—provide all veterans access to the VA system—before declaring there is room to treat non-veterans. Once this is accomplished, and only then, will we consider allowing non-veterans access to the VA health care system.

It is a fact that through the years certain non-veterans have been receiving care at VA facilities. For example, cases considered unusual by medical schools affiliated with the VA are, on occasion, admitted to VA treatment facilities as part of research and continuing medical-educational studies. Additionally, the VA shares certain costly high-tech medical equipment with the general health-care community. This is in keeping with a policy that allows VA patients to benefit by similar arrangements and receive care in private facilities when such is not available within VA.

The VFW has known about and acceded to these arrangements through the years in recognition of the fact that they are often borne of necessity and that the veteran community benefits by them since they enhance the VA health-care system. However, the VFW has always adamantly maintained that the VA health-care system remain dedicated to this nation's veterans and that its mission not be altered in order to serve the non-veteran community.

MILITARY RETIRED PAY/VA COMPENSATION OFFSET

Messrs. Chairmen, the VFW continues its strong support for legislation that would eliminate the present dollar-for-dollar offset of military retired pay when the retiree is also in receipt of VA disability compensation. We would like to commend Congressman Michael Bilirakis, Ranking Minority Member of the VA Subcommittee on Compensation and Pension, and from my home state of Florida, for again championing this cause by introducing legislation that will correct this inequity. Even though military retirement pay for longevity and VA disability compensation are separate and distinct, one continues to be offset by the other. It is unconscionable to require several hundred thousand disabled military retirees to literally finance their own disability compensation out of their earned retired pay.

COLA

Messrs. Chairmen, the VFW continues to support full cost-of-living adjustments for all VA compensation recipients and military retirees. Many of those in receipt of VA benefits, including military retirees, live on limited or fixed incomes, much of which continues to be eroded by inflation. Recently, the suggestion has been raised to freeze all cost-of-living adjustments in order to help reduce this nation's deficit. We oppose any such freeze; however, unless it affects the recipients of all Federal programs, to include Social Security. The national debt must not be reduced solely at the expense of our nation's veterans.

NATIONAL CEMETERY

The VFW actively supports legislation that would provide an open national cemetery in every state. Because a great number of national cemeteries are closed, the survivors of eligible veterans are forced to either seek the veteran's interment far from home or through other sources—generally at greater expense. We believe that providing an open national cemetery in every state is

the responsibility of the Federal Government inasmuch as veterans were inducted into military service by that government. Bear in mind, a burial with distinction by a grateful nation is the singular benefit afforded all veterans.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT

Messrs. Chairmen, when we last appeared before this Joint Committee, we expressed deep concern over the softening federal commitment toward providing maximum employment and training opportunities for veterans. While there is still cause for concern, we are doubly pleased with the efforts of this Joint Committee in spearheading the enactment of legislation that restored eligibility for the Veterans' Readjustment Authority (VRA) program for certain veterans of the Vietnam Era.

As a result of the latest changes, non-disabled and non-theatre veterans from the Vietnam Era are now able to resume competing with other veterans for a non-competitive appointment through the VRA program when starting their careers with a federal civilian agency. We feel that this is as it should be.

We continue to be alarmed, however, over the broader issue of "veterans preference" and how it is no longer being properly observed by many federal agencies' hiring officials when filling vacancies.

Our mail from veterans complaining of this situation continues to grow, and I am sure all of you are experiencing the same situation. These veterans—many of whom participated in Desert Storm and have often been involuntarily discharged due to the drawdown—are complaining that while they have sufficient skills and abilities for the mostly entry-level jobs for which they are applying, they are nonetheless not being hired despite their veterans preference status.

Nearly three years ago, several members of the House requested the General Accounting Office (GAO) to determine whether the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and other agencies are giving veterans preferred consideration for jobs as provided for by the "Veterans' Preference Act of 1944." Congress additionally requested to know why veterans are not being hired even when receiving veterans points. The GAO Report released last March after an 18-months study, found that the most serious breaches occur after the veteran applicant is in the system.

Of the more than 1,100 randomly selected certificates of eligible candidates reviewed and of the over 1,800 federal job applications submitted by persons on those certificates it was found that only 21 percent of the available veterans who were ranked first on the certificates were hired. We recognize of course that present law and regulations permit hiring officials to consider a variety of candidate sources when filling vacancies. For instance, instead of selecting the top candidate on a certificate—who may be a veteran—a manager may select an internal candidate applying for promotion or select someone outside the agency through the Outstanding Scholar program.

While individuals hired through these other sources may include veterans, these sources do not generally provide veterans with special preference. Although GAO found that certificates were often returned when non-veterans, as well as when veterans, were the top-ranked candidate, those certificates with a veteran at the top were more likely to be returned without selection.

However, the fact that only 21 percent of the available veterans who were ranked first

on OPM and executive agencies certificates were hired is unacceptable. This fact suggest that when given the choice, hiring officials, a majority of the time, would rather fill a vacancy from another source or not fill the vacancy at all.

This is clearly not what this body had in mind when the Veterans Preference Act was first enacted, and we urge that this Joint Committee give early attention to correcting this problem during the current session.

DEFENSE READINESS

Another issue which I will address at this time is the administration's proposal to lift the ban on homosexuals serving in the Armed Service. While this matter falls under the immediate jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committees, it also holds potentially serious consequences for the Department of Veterans Affairs. It is for this reason, coupled with the VFW's ongoing advocacy on behalf of a strong and effective national defense, that I address this matter here today. As articulated in current VFW Resolution No. 416, "Oppose Homosexual Acceptance in the Military," this organization is deeply concerned over the impact any such change of policy would have on our Armed Forces. We unequivocally oppose the efforts of those who would force the military services to accept or retain homosexuals in the military.

This issue is a very serious matter, and our military leaders are gravely and, in our view, appropriately concerned about the harmful impact such a change would have on our Armed Forces and this nation's common defense at this critical juncture in history. It is our hope that President Clinton will listen to the informed counsel of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as well as other military leaders on this issue. It is our belief that if the President does heed their advice, the conclusion will be inescapable that the ban should remain in place.

The last thing I will address here today with respect to this issue is the potential impact that any such change would have for the Department of Veterans Affairs. One problem which immediately presents itself is the determination of whether or not a same sex partner may be defined as a legal spouse for the purposes of VA benefit determinations, such as Death Indemnity Compensation. This matter is far from being resolved in the civilian sector and we do not wish to see VA being forced into the situation of having to somehow resolve this labyrinthine legal issue. We would also point out that the sudden infusion of an openly homosexual population into the military poses grave challenges to the resources and wherewithal of the VA health-care system. The VFW is anxiously awaiting, and intends to closely monitor, the congressional hearings which are to be conducted later this month when the VA will address the issue of what effects lifting the ban on homosexuals in the military will pose for the Department of Veterans Affairs.

A LOST GENERATION'S OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1993

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I have been asked by my constituent, Millie Hobbs, to

share with my colleagues a letter expressing her concerns and those of several others.

The open letter comments on many issues facing Americans today. Ms. Hobbs and those who also signed the open letter believed its inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD was a good way to have their voices heard and I urge my colleagues to review their presentation.

A LOST GENERATION'S OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

It is with a great sense of apprehension and dread for the future of our country that I write to you—for I realize more than ever before that I am a member of America's lost generation.

When I use the phrase "lost generation" I refer to those of us in America who belong to an era in which we were taught by our parents to pattern our lives on the values espoused in the "Good Book"—the Bible. We live our lives making daily choices between right and wrong—again, based on the Christian concept.

What is happening in America? Is everything we were taught to believe by our parents and grandparents null and void today?

Who in the three branches of our government represents our beliefs today? None, it seems. We have a liberal majority Congress, a liberal Supreme Court, and now a liberal President and Cabinet who support life styles and issues that we were taught were wrong—softness on the use of drugs, the condoning of homosexuality, over-indulgence in pre-marital sex, the random killing of unborn children, filthy language and pornography on every corner of every town, and even a liberal-biased media running uncontrolled telling half-truths and unsubstantiated tales without recourse for those maligned by the powerful "poisoned pen". All these things make me ask, "Has Congress and Washington, D.C., become the Sodom and Gomorrah of today?"

How has the docile acceptance of these graphic changes in America's society come upon us with such fervor and devastation? What has happened to the safeguards set up by our forefathers who believed "in God we trust"?

This erosion of our beliefs has left many such as I in a state of deep disillusionment to which there seems to be no end in sight—and no hopeful solution.

With no voice whatsoever in our defense, Americans today are heavily overtaxed. Still, her elected leaders seem to have no remorse for the plight of the Middle Class in this matter. Our congressional employees continue to consider more ways to tax "the hands that feed the country." Even now our Congress and our newly elected over-aggressive President are planning on more taxes—on energy, retirement, social security—perhaps even the air we breathe. If their plans succeed, most retiring Americans will never live to spend the payments they made to their social security retirement plan. I suppose that is the general idea, right?

However, at the same time while middle Americans struggle to provide the bare necessities of life for their families, our elected elite drive around in limos, live in mansions, wear the most expensive clothes, dine in the very best restaurants, travel extensively, home and abroad, and manage occasionally to vote themselves an annual raise equal in one lump sum to more than most Americans make in a year. This leads to my next questions, "When taxes finally kill off the 'middle class' who is going to pay for the life-

styles of our rich and famous employees in Washington, D.C.?" "Will the head of the beast be allowed to totally consume the body so that both will eventually perish?"

Nowhere in any business of which I know is it permissible for the employer (the people) to allow the employees (Congress) to decide their own raises, make all the rules, and tell the boss what he can or cannot do with his own enterprise. This system is unreliable and will fail sooner or later. The employer becomes too weak and the employee too powerful—the one who pays the bills will become bankrupt and the employee will have destroyed the very system that sustained him because he took too much for himself—giving nothing back to the system.

Any protests, such as this one, voiced against these practices are ignored by most of Congress or other leaders as to having no valid substance that should be considered. Our leaders seem to believe that those of us who hold such beliefs are uneducated, bigoted, hillbilly "rednecks" who are out of step with the "new progressive times." We highly resent such attitudes which are discriminatory. Such elitist thinking promotes further and deeper divisions of sectionalism of thought in our country. This is not good for America! We feel alienated from our own society. The real bigots are those who have the audacity to label others as bigots just because some do not feel the same way they do about issues. Is individualism in America dead? Whatever is wrong with having diverse opinions on issues? I believe it is healthy. Otherwise, are we all to become clones of one another in one giant melting pot? I hope not.

When I look at America today I see evolving a feudal system similar to the one hundreds of years ago in Europe. A system that is divided between an emerging group of non-taxed royalty, lords, and ladies, and a peasantry of poor and middle class taxpayers. The rich and powerful and the poor feeding off the blood, sweat, and tears of the over-taxed middle class. This is the same type system from which our forefathers fled to America to escape. A system of the Wasteful Wealthy elite and the Helpless Hopeless middle class. Will history repeat itself?

We, as Americans, do not want a King. We do not want a Queen! We do not want a Royal Court! We do not want royal decrees (executive orders) that have no valid representation of the masses but are only an edict from a "chosen" few who have the ear of the Royal Court and the King.

Our petition to Congress and our President is, "Do not try and force us, the forgotten generation, to live at opposite ends of the major issues with those we have hired to represent us." Our voices cry out in unison—will you hear? Our pain and unhappiness is real—Do you care?

A Madalyn Murray O'Hair of atheism can catch the ears of Congress for hours on end. A Millie Hobbs of Christianity will be heard by no one but will instead be labeled a Bible-belt redneck and bigot! Atheists in America today are touted, listened to, written up in history books and given the unlimited floor of Congress. Christians in America today are belittled, have deaf ears turned to them, are labeled fanatics, are given no credence whatsoever, and are persecuted daily by our country's leadership and the liberal media. America is definitely back in the Dark Ages where God and religion is concerned! How has this happened?

Contrary to the beliefs of some, just because we have conservative beliefs—God, country, motherhood, and "apple pie"—does not mean we are ignorant, redneck, and out

of tune with these times. Believe it or not, we have some high I.Q.'s between our country ears. And all Americans do not need law degrees or any other kind, for that matter, to be able to comprehend truth from lies or right from wrong! And while we do believe in the rights of minorities, we do not want to see the rights of the majority usurped in the process. What common sense does this make? The Minority ruling the Majority? This is Democracy? If so, I, for one, don't like it! And I'm not afraid or ashamed to say so! As an American, I am entitled to my own individual beliefs and opinions, whether anyone else agrees with them or not. I have no intention of being force-fed and coerced—by those in control of the President's Office or the American Congress—to accept as my own beliefs concepts which I believe with all my heart and soul are wrong. I am not alone.

In the matter of accusations of "bigotry" being used on the hour and by the hour by Congress and the media as a "feel guilty" conscience tool for whipping down any objections one might have for special treatment of one minority group or another over the standard treatment of the majority, this tactic has been beaten into the ground and is now beginning to reap the reverse results desired.

Most Americans will acquire a normal respect for all persons because of their individual contributions to society, and their personal character, not because of an "accident of birth" or atrocities perpetrated against someone. This would be a sympathy respect without merit. The real truth is, if any person wants respect from others, he or she must earn it first on his or her own merits not because of skin color, (white, yellow, or black) sex, age, or wrongs of the past. Many individuals of different minorities have already proven this in the past—George Washington Carver, and Amelia Earhart, to name two. They did not wait on a perfected society to act. After all, who among us is wise enough to pass fair judgement? Just who receives the punishment? How long is the sentence?

There are many other issues pertaining to living in America today that I would like to address that greatly disturb me. However, I feel that what I have already written here will never be read or considered by those to whom it is being sent. I would like to think that I am still a part of an American democracy and that someone will hear my voice, but I long ago gave up that fantasy. This American has finally "stopped dreaming" and can now honestly smell the future winds that blow across this country from the direction of Washington, D.C.—"you either go along with the liberals or get lost." So, I, like many others, Am lost in America today.

In closing, I would like to again remind the members of our Congress and our new President to recall the study of past world histories, especially the Greek and Roman empires. Before the failure of these once great empires, moral decadence preceded their governments' fall.

We, of the lost generation of whom I have spoken in this letter, feel that America today is in the throngs of great moral decay. Will it become fatal to her ultimate survival? Only time and the actions of those who are her citizens, those who rule her, and those who love her will tell.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1993

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today, March 8, marks the observance of International Women's Day. In an effort to highlight this, I call attention to the first World Conference on Human Rights in 25 years which will be held in Vienna in June of this year. Although a final agenda has not yet been determined for the conference, there appears to be insufficient attention being given to the human rights abuses suffered by women specifically as a result of their gender.

If there was any doubt left in the minds of the world community that special forms of torture and mistreatment are created especially for women, that uncertainty must be eradicated by now through the horrible examples being given to us in Bosnia. As Nihada Kadic of the Croation women's group Tresnjeva said, "raping a woman is a message from man to man, warrior to warrior." Estimates of women who have suffered this abuse are reaching 50,000, according to Bosnian Ministry for Interior Affairs.

But crimes of rape and other violations against women are not limited to times of war. All over the world, women are used as a medium to send threats to a brother, husband, or father for his political activity. There has been little outcry by the international community. It was not until 1991 that the U.S. Department of State recognized rape as a form of torture in its human rights reports.

On July 17, 1980, the United States signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women [Women's Convention]. This treaty provides an international standard for the treatment of women and an institutional mechanism to promote this standard. The signing of an international human rights treaty signals intent to ratify. During his administration, President Carter took the next step by submitting the treaty to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. But sadly, no further action has since been taken.

Ratification of this Convention is significant to the United States. Despite the fact that much of U.S. law is already in compliance with the treaty, ratification is proof that U.S. commitment to human rights is sound and not limited to just within our own borders. Participation by the United States would lend significant weight to the treaty's enforcement. The United States played a major role in drafting the treaty. Now, it should stand by its commitment by ratifying it.

In the 102d Congress, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed House Resolution 115, calling on the President and the Senate to act on ratification of the Women's Convention without any further delay. That sentiment has not changed with the new Congress or the new administration.

It is time for the world community and the United States to recognize and defend the individual rights of women. On International Women's Day, I challenge leaders of all nations to adhere to the international human

rights agreements to which they are already committed, and if they have not already done so, to take the appropriate steps to ratify and enforce the provisions of the Women's Convention.

EAGLE SCOUT HONORED

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues, an outstanding young individual from the Third Congressional District of Illinois who has completed a major goal in his scouting career. John Gelsomino of Riverside, IL, will be honored at an Eagle Scout Court of Honor.

It is important to note that less than 2 percent of all young men in America attain the rank of Eagle Scout. This high honor can only be earned by those scouts demonstrating extraordinary leadership abilities. During his years of Scouting, John has been very active. As a Cub Scout, he earned all ranks up and through Arrow of Light as well as the Cub Scout religious award for Catholic Scouts—Parvuli Dei. As a Boy Scout, John worked diligently on his ranks from Tenderfoot through Life Scout in 3 years. His Eagle Scout project was completed during the month of August 1992, and was then dedicated in October 1992. To date, he has earned 22 merit badges and is presently working toward his first palm. John has actively assisted every Eagle Scout project for members of Troop No. 92 since joining, and now serves as senior patrol leader of the troop working closely with the younger scouts on their advancement projects.

In addition to his service at school, church and scouts, John has volunteered many hours of service to the village of Riverside Department of Recreation and the Riverside Chamber of Commerce. This proven commitment to his community is exceptional and serves as an example for others to follow.

In light of the commendable leadership and courageous activities performed by this fine young man, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring John Gelsomino for attaining the highest honor in Scouting—the rank of Eagle. Let us wish him the very best in all of his endeavors.

LET'S USE TOBACCO TAXES TO
PAY FOR HEALTH CARE REFORM**HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Tobacco Health Tax Act. This bill will raise the cigarette excise tax to \$1 per pack as a way to finance health care reform. It will raise \$10 to \$12 billion annually. This money would be earmarked for access to health care starting with pregnant women and children.

The Members of Congress who support this legislation represent a wide range of proposals for reforming our health care system—from managed competition to single payer. I am proud to have Congressmen PETE STARK, SANDER LEVIN, and JIM McDERMOTT of the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee as original cosponsors. We may not agree on the best way to reform the health care system, but we agree on the best way to help pay for it: a tax on cigarettes.

The \$1 tobacco tax will provide health care for over 5 million Americans. When we couple tobacco taxes with other sources, we can afford to provide universal coverage.

We know that illnesses related to cigarette smoking are responsible for approximately \$24 billion of the Nation's health care bill, but the current tax on tobacco generates only \$14.5 billion in revenue.

The \$1 tax is just a down payment on recovering the cost of smoking—smoking costs our country \$40 billion in lost productivity. We rank at the bottom among developed nations for tobacco tax rates—we should get the tobacco tax to at least \$2 per pack in the near future.

A tobacco tax stops children from smoking and saves lives. Studies show that a dollar tobacco tax will save nearly 1 million lives over time and prevent more deaths than illicit drugs have caused throughout U.S. history.

Polls show strong support for tobacco taxes especially when they are tied to health care reform. It is unusual in polling for taxes to enjoy the support of 75 to 80 percent of the American public as do tobacco taxes.

The Senate companion to this legislation is sponsored by Senator BILL BRADLEY. His leadership on this issue has been outstanding.

I urge your support for this legislation.

NATIONAL SAFE PLACE WEEK

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1993

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, in October of this year, 10 years will have passed since the YMCA Center for Youth Alternatives, located in my hometown of Louisville, Kentucky, established an innovative program designed to assist youth and families in crisis situations.

This novel outreach program, which is very appropriately named Project Safe Place, combines the services of youth service agencies, the business community, and a network of committed volunteers. A youth in trouble may enter a business or public location displaying the Project Safe Place logo and be assured of a secure place to wait until transportation to a youth shelter is provided.

Since its inception in 1983, 100 cities have begun Project Safe Place programs and more than 11,000 young people have been served. Moreover, intervention at the early stages of a crisis, which Project Safe Place provides, permits an opportunity for lasting problem resolution.

To commemorate the 10th anniversary of Project Safe Place, I am today introducing legislation which would designate the first week

of October, 1993 as "National Safe Place Week." I invite all our colleagues to join me in recognizing this program which has been cited by both President Reagan and the National League of Cities by cosponsoring this measure. Let us signal our support for those who ensure a safe place for our Nation's children.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TAXPAYER PROTECTION ACT

HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1993

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Taxpayer Protection Act which will prohibit agencies of the Government from extending credit or providing loans to foreign countries which are already in arrears or in default to other U.S. Government agencies.

Last year, Russia announced it could not repay the \$80 billion of debt payments that it owes Western creditors, some \$18 billion of which is due this year. Instead, Moscow announced it would pay no more than \$2.5 billion to all of its creditors, just a fraction of what is actually due. Already Russia is \$400 million in arrears to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation. And, Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy acknowledged that Russia's defaults could reach \$1 billion by May. Yet, the U.S. Export-Import Bank is planning to provide Russia with additional loans—maybe as much as \$5 billion. The Exim Bank is proceeding with the loans even though there is no evidence that Russia will be able to settle its account with CCC in the near future. In fact, the administration knows that Russia cannot repay all the debt it owes.

Instead of repaying debt, Russian capital is being stashed in overseas banks. So while the West loaned Russia \$17 billion last year, according to the Journal of Commerce, Russia sent \$10 billion abroad. One Journal analyst questioned "whether the West is wasting much of the money it's spending helping the economy," and another stated, "It seems useless to put additional money into that economy."

U.S. banks would not be permitted to make a home loan or commercial loan to such an uncreditworthy borrower. What's good for loans to Americans should be good for loans to Russia or other countries; bad credit, no loan. As Americans are now being asked to sacrifice because of our public debt, I believe Congress has a responsibility to ensure American taxpayers are protected by ensuring that foreign loans/credit guarantees are made to creditworthy recipients only.

SPEECH BY REAR ADM. J. LLOYD ABBOT, JR.

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1993

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I have been asked by one of my constituents to share a document with my colleagues.

The speech was delivered to the Alabama Department, Military Order of the Purple Heart, on February 6, 1993, by Rear Adm. J. Lloyd Abbot, Jr., USN, retired. Admiral Abbot presented his views on the issue of homosexuals serving in the military based on his many years of experience and service in the Armed Forces.

Admiral Abbot's opinion on military issues is well respected in my district, and I urge my colleagues to take time to review his presentation.

SPEECH BY REAR ADM. J. LLOYD ABBOT, JR., USN, RETIRED

On June 16th, 1935, I raised my right hand and swore an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and to serve at the pleasure of the President. In other words, ten days short of my seventeenth birthday, I made a commitment for life. I've never been sorry or even had any second thoughts. Thirty-nine years after I took that oath the President's pleasure waned a bit, so I left active duty, but in retirement I've considered my obligation under the oath to be just as binding as it's always been.

During my lifetime, United States Armed Forces have faced quite a number of major crises. Among them are: World War I, World War II, The Korean War, The Viet Nam War, The Cold War, and The Gulf War, to name a few. During these same years the Armed Forces also have had to face big setbacks in funding, and in support by the government and the people. During the Great Depression, in the early thirties, there was a flat, across-the-board, 15% cut in pay and allowances. Incidentally, that cut applied to everybody on the federal payroll, including the President and members of Congress. It was accepted by all, with a minimum of grouching, because all understood the seriousness of the government's financial situation, and everybody's pay was cut. No exceptions. One wonders if we will ever have the guts to do anything like that again. During all these years, in Wartime and Peacetime, Depression and Prosperity, Popular Support and Cold Shoulder, Feast and Famine, the Armed Forces managed somehow to maintain their esprit de corps, their morale, and most important, their combat capability.

Today, February 6, 1993, I say to the Alabama Department of the Military Order of the Purple Heart that the Armed Forces of the United States face a greater crisis than any which they've faced since the nation was founded in 1776! Am I talking about runaway budget deficits? No. Am I talking about the prospect of cutting back the size of United States Military Forces to a dangerously low point? No. Am I talking about the unbelievable multi-trillion-dollar National Debt? No. Am I talking about Somalia as a Tar Baby? No. Am I talking about the tinder boxes in Iraq, in the Balkans, and various other hot spots around the world? No, because as serious as all these things are, with the quality of the leadership we have in place, and the quality of our soldiers, sailors, and airmen, and most important of all, their healthy morale and esprit de corps, none of these things prevent our residual forces from having excellent Combat Capability. This is one audience where I don't have to point out that the sole reason for existence of Military Forces is Combat Capability.

So what is this great crisis staring our Armed Forces in the face? It comes in two parts. Part one is the possibility that the Ban on admitting acknowledged homo-

sexuals into the Military Forces of the United States may be lifted, and that it may then be impossible to discharge a person from the service solely by virtue of being an acknowledged homosexual. Part two is that the recently elected President of the United States not only is in favor of removing the ban, he's given that removal overwhelming priority at the beginning of his term of office! Even more ominous is that he apparently made up his mind to take this action without first consulting the top Uniformed Leadership of the nation. The Joint Chiefs of Staff had a meeting with him last week, but they had to ask for the meeting, he didn't send for them.

Let's look into a little more detail about acknowledged homosexuals in Military Service. Here's a piece of "Show and Tell." It's a little paperback book titled "Military Necessity and Homosexuality" by Colonel Ronald D. Ray, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. It has a 1993 Copyright, so it's hot off the press. I judge it to be one of the most scholarly and authoritative books ever written on homosexuality in general, and homosexuals in the military in particular. The bibliography runs to 9½ pages. There are 79 book references, 38 Scientific Studies or Reports cited, 78 references to Periodicals and Newspapers, 51 Cases, Statutes, and Law Reviews, and 26 Miscellaneous References. In a word: Colonel Ray has done our homework for us! As an aside, let me say here that I don't offer this book to you as the Homosexual Gospel according to Colonel Ray. I say it's an assembly by him of material from the most authoritative sources in the country.

Now you don't have the time, and I don't have the inclination, to do a book review for you this morning. But let me share with you some parts of the book that hit me right between the eyes. In the first place, he goes into the nitty gritty of homosexual practices in graphic detail. Believe me, I was, and am, appalled. I've always had the idea that I'm a reasonably well-informed individual, and that I've realized what goes on among homosexuals, but I didn't know the half of it! It's shocking.

He also lays out military arguments for maintaining the ban on homosexuals in the Military. These range from the Unnecessary Additional Medical Risk due to AIDS, and other transmitted diseases and medical problems; to Morale and Cohesion; the Leadership Dilemma; Public Confidence; Recruiting and Retention; and finally the important questions of Character and Moral Stability. That's a very short and quick summary of what's really the guts of this question, namely: What will be the effect on readiness of a large infusion of homosexuals? Yesterday afternoon I got a haircut, and in the process discussed the above factors with my barber. He said, "Admiral, you left out maybe the most important one." I said what's that? and he said: "Pride." He said: "When I was a sailor I was proud of the men in my division and on my ship. I was proud of my Navy, and proud of my country. If you put homosexuals aboard ship, sailors are going to start being ashamed of their shipmates, and they're going to vote with their feet as soon as their enlistment expires. You can talk all you want to about training and indoctrination, but you can train and indoctrinate until you're blue in the face, and you're never going to make sailors proud of being shipmates with homosexuals."

But to find out about the devastating effect on Combat Effectiveness, from admitting acknowledged homosexuals into the military, you don't need to go to any book, all you have to do is talk to people who've

had to deal with the presence of the occasional surfacing homosexual in their own experience. I'm one of those people, and I dare say there are more in this audience. Suffice it to say that the only factor which has prevented heavy inroads into morale, esprit de corps, and combat effectiveness, has been the ability heretofore given to Unit Commanders to immediately purge such surfacing homosexuals from the system.

Some of the arguments put forward by the Homosexual Movement for removing the ban don't hold water. One of these arguments is that banning homosexuals is a violation of their Constitutional Rights, and that they must be treated exactly as other minority groups in their quest for non-discrimination. As Senator Sam Nunn said so eloquently Wednesday morning on television, the Military Services are not a democracy. When a person is sworn in to the service, he or she surrenders a significant number of Constitutional Rights. A lady named Jean Yarborough said it much better than I can, and I quote:

"The military simply must not and need not adhere to the same rules as civilian employment. Although the military defends the principles of democratic society, it cannot fully embody them. Its end is victory, not equity; its virtue is courage, not justice; its structure is authoritarian, not pluralistic."

That part of the Homosexual Movement's argument which says they're just like women and blacks, as far as minority group status is concerned, is especially flawed. Women and blacks are entitled to non-discrimination as people, whereas homosexuals must continue to be banned because of their sexual practices. There's something very normal and natural about being a woman or being a black. There's something very abnormal and unnatural about being a homosexual.

Another flawed part of the Homosexual Movement's argument is their claim that 10% of the U.S. population is made up of homosexuals. If one rounds off the U.S. population at 250 million, that would yield 25 million homosexuals. I don't believe that, do you? There are many studies in existence, both at home and abroad, all of which put the percentage of homosexuals at only a small fraction of 10%. But the fact of the matter is that there has been no broad-based universally accepted study which establishes authoritatively a percentage of "practicing homosexuals." I use the term "practicing homosexuals" because some studies count anyone who has had at least one homosexual experience, whereas other studies have shown that only a small percentage of those who have had only one homosexual experience eventually become practicing homosexuals. Suffice it to say that it's the "practicing homosexuals" who are generating all the heat about "Gay Rights," and their percentage of the population is most likely somewhere between 1% and 2%. If one takes his study sample of 6,000 males from certain blocks in San Francisco, the homosexual percentage will approach 100%. If, instead, the study sample of 6,000 males is taken aboard a United States carrier in the Persian Gulf, the homosexual percentage will approach 0%. Thank Goodness for that!

Now I turn to the question of how I resolve my firmly held conviction in this matter with the teachings of my church. This past Sunday our Curate directed us to turn to the page in the Prayer Book called the "Baptismal Covenant." He repeated some of the Covenants, and the congregation responded. The last Covenant is "Will you strive for justice

and peace among all people, and respect the dignity of every human being?" Along with the rest of the congregation I replied "I will, with God's help." So what it is: I respect the dignity of every homosexual as a human being, but I reject his sexual practices.

Finally, how do I resolve the possible conflict between my oath of office, and the words in this speech, which are contrary to the desires of my Commander in Chief? The answer is that, if the President is determined to shoot the nation in the foot, I must put the long glass to my blind eye and do what I can to stop him!

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention this morning, and hope you're motivated to do something about the crisis. Here's what you can do: (1) Get yourself informed. (2) Enter the Debate. (3) Then communicate with all your elected officials, including the President!

THE HIGH COST OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I have gone on record many times as adamantly opposed to capital punishment because I believe it is a sadistic and uncivil form of punishment that does not accomplish the purported objective of crime deterrence. However, a more portentous argument is that an innocent person could be sentenced to death, as was almost the case in Alabama.

I would like to share the following article from the March 3, 1993, edition of the New York Times with my colleagues who support capital punishment and who do not feel that the possibility of sentencing an innocent person is reason enough to ban capital punishment in the United States.

BLACK MAN FREED AFTER YEARS ON DEATH ROW IN ALABAMA

(By Peter Applebome)

BAY MINETTE, AL, March 2.—Walter McMillian walked out of a courtroom here today a free man after prosecutors conceded that he had spent six years awaiting execution on Alabama's Death Row because of perjured testimony and evidence withheld from his lawyers.

Whether he was also put there for being a black man who violated the racial and sexual taboos of the small-town South is only one of the issues swirling around a case that has evoked not only distinctly Southern but also far broader questions of race and justice.

Almost everything about Mr. McMillian's conviction in 1957 for the shooting death of an 18-year-old white female store clerk now seems extraordinary. From the start, the case was enveloped in a volatile mixture of race and sex stemming from Mr. McMillian's involvement with a white woman. Mr. McMillian, who is 46 years old, was locked up on Death Row even before he was tried. The state built a case on suspect testimony and withheld crucial evidence that called that testimony into question.

LESSONS TO LEARN

In the end, it was a decision by the trial judge, Robert E. Lee Key Jr., to treat Mr. McMillian as harshly as possible, that allowed Mr. McMillian to win his freedom. If

the jury's sentence of life in prison without parole had been left in place, Mr. McMillian might have been another forgotten black inmate in an Alabama prison. But Judge Key overruled the jury and condemned Mr. McMillian to die in the electric chair. Because of the death sentence, Mr. McMillian's case was vigorously appealed, and the truth came to light.

"I think everybody needs to understand what happened because what happened today could happen tomorrow if we don't learn some lessons from this," said his lawyer, Bryan Stevenson. "It was too easy for one person to come into court and frame a man for a murder he didn't commit. It was too easy for the state to convict someone for that crime and then have him sentenced to death. And it was too hard in light of the evidence of his innocence to show this court that he should never have been here in the first place."

Mr. McMillian's case, which was given national attention last fall on the CBS News program "60 Minutes," played out in Monroeville, Ala., best known as the home of the Harper Lee, whose "To Kill a Mockingbird," told a painful story of race and justice in the small-town Jim Crow South.

To many of his defenders, Mr. McMillian's conviction for the killing seemed like an updated version of the book, in which a black man was accused of raping a white woman.

There were no immediate suspects after Ronda Morrison was murdered on the morning of Nov. 1, 1986, in a dry cleaning store. Eight months later the police, arrested Ralph Myers, a 30-year-old with a long criminal record, in connection with another killing in nearby Escambia County. After a week of grilling by police, Mr. Myers accused Mr. McMillian, a pulpwood worker, as Ms. Morrison's killer.

Mr. McMillian was arrested, and in an extraordinary move, was immediately sent to Alabama's Death Row, in Holman State Prison, Atmore, which is usually reserved for convicted murderers awaiting execution.

Mr. McMillian was convicted after a one-and-a-half-day trial on the testimony of three witnesses.

TESTIMONY AT TRIAL

Mr. Myers testified that Mr. McMillian asked him for a ride to the cleaning store. There, Mr. Myers said, he witnessed the murder. Another criminal suspect testified that he saw Mr. McMillian's "low rider" truck near the cleaner's and a third man implicated Mr. McMillian.

Mr. McMillian's lawyer called a dozen witnesses, who all testified he was at home the day of the murder taking part in a fish fry. But despite that testimony and the lack of physical evidence, he was found guilty.

Judge Key, citing the "vicious and brutal killing of a young lady in the first full flower of adulthood" changed the life sentence to death, as allowed under Alabama law.

Mr. McMillian, who had two jobs and no criminal record other than a misdemeanor charge stemming from a barroom fight, did not have a history of violence, but he was well known in town. Mr. McMillian, who is married with three children from his current marriage and has nine children altogether, was dating a white woman named Karen Kelly. And one of his sons had married a white woman.

ROOTS OF SUSPICION

Both Mr. McMillian and his lawyer at the original trial, J. L. Chestnut, contended that Mr. McMillian's relationships alone had made him a suspect.

"The only reason I'm here is because I had been messing around with a white lady and my son married a white lady," he said last week in a prison interview.

Whatever the reason, inquiries by Mr. Stevenson and by Alabama Bureau of Investigation agents have since discredited every element of the prosecution's case. All three prosecution witnesses have recanted their testimony.

Mr. Myers has said that law officers prodded him into accusing Mr. McMillian. What's more, Mr. Stevenson's investigation turned up Mr. Myers's first response to police inquiries about Mr. McMillian, in which he said he had had no knowledge of Mr. McMillian's involvement in the crime. Mr. Stevenson also turned up statements from the time of the trial in which four doctors at a forensic hospital said Mr. Myers told them he was being pressured by law officers to lie about Mr. McMillian.

None of that material was turned over to the defense at the time, as required. Finally, the lawyer found that Mr. McMillian's truck was not turned into the low rider identified by his accusers until well after the murder.

After turning down four appeals, the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals threw out Mr. McMillian's conviction last week 5 to 0, leading to today's hearing.

The current Monroe County District Attorney, Tommy Chapman, who did not prosecute the original case, joined the defense in seeking to have the charges dismissed. But he contended there was no deliberate effort to frame Mr. McMillian.

"It just mushroomed into a horrible mistake," he said in an interview last week. "I don't want to call it that. A horrible incident."

He contended that Mr. McMillian's release proved the system worked. Neither he nor Circuit Court Judge Pamela W. Baschab offered any apology or comment on the case at the 10-minute hearing this morning.

But Mr. Stevenson said the case, coming at a time that the Supreme Court is increasingly cutting off avenues for Federal appeals, was a reminder how flawed the justice system could be. Since the case was resolved in the state courts, Mr. McMillian's case was not affected by recent decisions limiting appellants' access to the Federal courts.

Mr. Stevenson, who handles death row cases for the Alabama Capital Representation Resource Center in Montgomery, said only the death sentence allowed Mr. McMillian to receive adequate representation. And this case was unusual because the state's case proved not flimsy, but nonexistent, he said.

INNOCENCE IS CLEAR

"The fortunate thing about Mr. McMillian's case is his innocence was demonstrable," he said. "It's clear he had nothing to do with this crime. There are other folks in prison who don't have the money or the resources or the good fortune to have folks come in and help them."

He said he would examine possible legal action on Mr. McMillian's behalf.

Mr. McMillian, who appeared in court this morning in a dark three-piece suit instead of the prison whites he has worn for six years, listened impassively as the charges were thrown out, then smiled and hugged his lawyers, Mr. Stevenson and Bernard Harcourt, before being greeted by throngs of family members and well wishers who overflowed the courtroom and waited in the halls. Outside they unfurled a makeshift banner, using his nickname, that read, "Welcome Home Johnnie D. God Never Fails."

Mr. McMillian said he had always expected this day to come, but when asked if the decision today restored his faith in the judicial system he said: "No. Not, at all."

Mr. Stevenson added: "We told the court when we were here a year ago that truth crushed to earth shall rise again. It doesn't necessarily mean we believe in the judicial system."

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 9, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 10

9:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review the implementation of section 507 of the Clean Air Act and approaches to delivering compliance and technical assistance to small businesses. SD-406

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
 To hold hearings to examine corruption in the professional boxing industry. SD-342

Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee
 To hold joint hearings with the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families on youth violence issues. SH-216

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 To hold hearings to review Federal Reserve presidents' views on monetary policy and economic conditions. SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings to examine competitiveness in the U.S. automobile industry. SR-253

2:30 p.m.
Armed Services
 To hold hearings to review the report of the Department of Defense's Defense Systems Management College Advisory

Panel on streamlining and codifying the acquisition laws. SR-222

MARCH 11

9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on the inter-city bus industry. SR-253

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings to examine the energy needs of the People's Republic of China. SD-366

Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine methods for improving government organization and performance. SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Transit Administration, and the General Accounting Office, focusing on transit needs. SD-138

Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings on the Treaty on Open Skies, with 12 Annexes (Treaty Doc. 102-37). SD-430

Joint Organization of Congress
 To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals. S-5, Capitol

MARCH 16

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 257, to modify the requirements applicable to locatable minerals on public domain lands, consistent with the principles of self-initiation of mining claims. SD-366

Environment and Public Works
 To hold hearings on environmental aspects of the North American Free Trade Agreement. SD-406

MARCH 17

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Transportation Safety Board. SD-192

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
 To resume hearings to examine corruption in the professional boxing industry. SD-342

MARCH 18

9:00 a.m.
Rules and Administration
 Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation relating to Congressional election campaign finance reform. SR-301

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 473, to promote the industrial competitiveness and economic growth of the U.S. by strengthening the linkages between the laboratories of the Department of Energy and the private sector and by supporting the development and application of technologies critical to the economic, scientific and technological competitiveness of the U.S.

SD-366

MARCH 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the purposes of foreign aid in the post-cold war era.

SD-192

MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Toxic Substances, Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the environmental impact of accelerated research and development in the renewable energy sector.

SD-406

MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume hearings on S. 473, to promote the industrial competitiveness and economic growth of the U.S. by strengthening the linkages between the laboratories of the Department of Energy and the private sector and by supporting the development and application of technologies critical to the economic, scientific and technological competitiveness of the U.S.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on radio and television broadcast use fees on public lands, focusing on a report of the Radio and Television Broadcast Use Fee Advisory Committee.

SD-366

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To continue hearings on S. 473, to promote the industrial competitiveness and economic growth of the U.S. by strengthening the linkages between the laboratories of the Department of Energy and the private sector and by supporting the development and application of technologies critical to the economic, scientific and technological competitiveness of the U.S.

SD-366

MARCH 30

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the science of global climate change.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance.

SD-G50

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on multilateral assistance funding and policy issues.

SD-138

MARCH 31

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of AMVETS, the Veterans of World War I, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, and the Non Commissioned Officers Association. 44345 Cannon Building

APRIL 1

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Highway Administration, focusing on implementation of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act.

SD-116

APRIL 20

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on sustainable development goals and strategies.

SD-138

APRIL 21

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Transportation.

SD-192

APRIL 27

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine environmental problems in the Federal Government.

SD-342

MAY 4

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine foreign assistance and U.S. international economic and commercial interests.

SD-138

MAY 6

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Fed-

eral Aviation Administration, focusing on procurement reform.

SD-138

MAY 11

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine foreign assistance and U.S. foreign policy and security interests.

SD-138

MAY 13

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard, focusing on marine safety.

SD-138

MAY 18

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine foreign assistance and transnational issues, focusing on population, environment, health, narcotics, and anti-terrorism issues.

SD-138

MAY 25

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on foreign assistance and the transition to democracy in the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe.

SD-138

MAY 27

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, focusing on drunk driving.

SD-138

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance.

SD-138

POSTPONEMENTS

MARCH 9

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on reforming the Agency for International Development's structure and goals.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the status and future direction of the Department of Energy's fusion program, focusing on the Department's activities relating to the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) Program.

SD-366