EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CHARACTER EDUCATION ACT OF 1993

HON. TONY P. HALL
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1993

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Character Education Act of 1993. Character education is the teaching of commonly accepted civic and character values and the principles of democracy that contribute to ethical behavior. These can include honesty, integrity, self-respect, and love of country. These principles are founded in the tradition of our country and need to be taught in our schools to help prepare young people to make judgments of right and wrong.

There are many proposals and goals on how to improve education today. Ten years ago, the report "Nation at Risk" highlighted how our education system was failing our young people. I am convinced if we do not address our Nation's age old principles, we will never succeed in educating students who must grapple with the complexities of the modern world. A mastery over academic subjects is crucial, but that alone will not give the next generation the tools necessary to carry forth the Nation's basic code of ethics.

Mr. Speaker, according to an article in the New York Times of September 26, 1990, 65 percent of high school students said they would cheat by looking at another student's test. According to the National Crime Survey, almost 3 million crimes occur on or near school campus every year, 16,000 per school day or one every 6 seconds. The Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] reports show over 4,500 hate-crime incidents in 1991. Every year more than half a million young people attempt suicide, and every school day 6,000 teachers confront physical attacks.

Nearly 80 years ago, Teddy Roosevelt said, "To educate a man in mind and not in morals is to educate a menace to society." In 1991, the final report by the National Commission on Children, known as the Rockefeller Commission, cited as a "perverse result" that "a major social institution (schools) entrusted by most parents with preparing children for adulthood is too often silent on critical moral and ethical issues."

Character education may not solve every problem related to crime and society's problems, but it will attack the root cause. It will help lay a moral foundation which could contribute to behavior later in life. It will help prepare students to know the difference between right and wrong. The Thomas Jefferson Center, a publisher of programs for character values used in over 45,000 classrooms nationwide, recently released an independent study of character education programs in the Los Angeles schools. The study documented a 25-percent drop in major disciplinary problems; a 16-percent drop in student suspensions; an 18-percent in absenteeism; and a 40-percent drop in tardy students.

Mr. Speaker, many excellent character education programs are currently taking place in communities across the country. Many local task forces, with parental participation, are developing consensus lists of principles and character traits to be taught. It is time the Federal Government lend support to these efforts. My bill does two things: First, it establishes a modest Character Education Demonstration Program under the Secretary's Fund for Innovation in Education at the Department of Education. This will allow the Secretary of Education to make character education grants out of an existing fund at the Department, and will spend no new money. Second, my bill calls for a National Conference on Character Education to assess and evaluate character education programs. This will allow the Department to take an in-depth look at what local communities across the country are doing with respect to character education, and what the appropriate Federal support role should be.

Mr. Speaker, I am submitting a copy of my bill and I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring it:

H.R. 1952

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Character Education Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to explore, assess, and stimulate a variety of approaches to character education;

(2) to lend Federal support to local and State character education programs that seek to promote commonly accepted civic and character values and the principles of democracy.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) many Americans of all economic and social levels and ages no longer make determinations of right and wrong as to their own actions or the actions of others in matters of both public and private concern;

(2) educational institutions, which have traditionally played a role in assisting students to make such determinations, no longer receive explicit authority or proper assistance necessary to fulfill this responsibility;

(3) the Nation has witnessed a national moral recession in governmental and political activities, scientific research, and business and commerce, in which individuals have failed to consider the ethics governing their behavior;

(4) statistics show alarming incidents in individual and gang violence, drug and substance abuse, and suicide among both young people and adults;

(5) polls show that Americans overwhelmingly prize values such as honesty, but believe that people are less honest today than in the past;

(6) leaders representing a broad spectrum of political, social, and religious backgrounds believe that education in moral issues contributes to good citizenship and have called for strengthening the teaching of democratic values;

(7) local character education programs have shown positive results in reducing negative student behavior, including violence, vandalism, and disrespect for others, and in promoting an understanding of shared civic and character values;

(8) training in ethics is an ongoing concern in business and industry and in public service; and

(9) while education remains the responsibility of local and State governments, the Congress and the Federal Government may appropriately provide assistance to educational agencies and institutions attempting to promote ethics, civic and character values, and the principles of democracy through character education programs.

SEC. 4. DEFINITION.

For purposes of this Act, the term "character education" means the teaching of commonly accepted civic and character values and the principles of democracy that contribute to ethical behavior.

TITLE I—CHARACTER EDUCATION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

SEC. 101. AMENDMENT TO SECRETARY'S FUND FOR INNOVATION IN EDUCATION.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—Paragraph (2) of section 4601(a) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 3151(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (C);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(E) help stimulate understanding of ethics, civic and character values, and the principles of democracy as a means of enhancing and improving elementary and secondary education in accordance with section 4610.".

(b) CHARACTER EDUCATION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—Part F of title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 3151 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 4610 as section 4611; and

(2) by inserting before section 4611 (as redesignated by paragraph (1) of this subsection) the following:

"SEC. 4610. CHARACTER EDUCATION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

"(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants to State educational agencies, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and other public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions to conduct character education activities designed to help stimulate understanding of ethics, civic and character values, and the principles of democracy as a means of enhancing and improving elementary and secondary education.

"(b) USES OF FUNDS.—Grants made under this section may be used for—

"(1) the development of teaching materials for character education;

"(2) teacher training and seminars;

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"(3) the establishment of clearinghouses for character education programs;

"(4) proposals seeking to involve the entire school environment;

"(5) research and followup studies of existing programs of character and civic values and ethics education;

"(6) projects that measure and evaluate the effectiveness of ongoing character education programs;

"(7) character and values education projects demonstrating a beneficial effect on individual ethical behavior and on the incidence of individual and gang violence, drug and substance abuse, and suicide;

"(8) projects that assist in identifying a consensus of values within a community that may be appropriately promoted in schools of the community; and

"(9) projects that seek to develop model programs to promote character and civic values, ethics, and responsible citizenship.

"(c) APPLICATION.—Each applicant desiring to receive a grant under this section shall submit an application in such form, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require. Each such application shall—

"(1) identify civic and character values and ethics that receive widespread support from a consensus of individuals in the community served;

"(2) describe the school population intended to benefit from the proposed activities;

"(3) demonstrate how the proposal fulfills the purpose described in subsection (a);

"(4) describe the methods to be used to evaluate the results of the proposed activities; and

"(5) provide assurances that the applicant will appoint an advisory board to assist the applicant in conducting the proposed activities, which board shall consist of individuals representative of—

"(A) parents;

"(B) educators and teachers;

"(C) community leaders;

"(D) social service professionals;

"(E) business leaders; and

"(F) the general public.".

TITLE II—NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHARACTER EDUCATION

SEC. 201. NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Education shall sponsor a National Character Education Conference

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Secretary of Education shall invite individuals who have expertise regarding character education to participate as members in the conference, including—

(1) parents;

(2) teachers;

(3) educators;

(4) community leaders;

(5) social service professionals;

(6) business leaders;

(7) philosophers;

(8) government officials;

(9) representatives of the arts, entertainment, and sports fields; and

(10) the general public.

SEC. 202. DUTIES.

Members of the conference shall—

(1) assess and evaluate what types of character education programs are available at the State and local level;

(2) assess and evaluate programs used by schools to teach students character education;

(3) determine how to measure the content and efficacy of character education programs in preparing students as productive members of society;

(4) determine how the Government can assist with the development and implementation of character education programs; and

(5) evaluate and make recommendations regarding successful teaching methods and models for character education.

SEC. 203. REPORTS.

The Secretary of Education shall submit to the Congress a report which states the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the conference not later than 180 days after the conference is held.

S. SGT. MICHAEL P. GARDNER HONORED

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1993

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to S. Sgt. Michael P. Gardner of Plainfield, NH. Staff Sergeant Gardner is one of five accomplished winners of the Air Force Association's [AFA] 1993 Team of the Year award. Each year the AFA selects a specific career field for recognition. This year's chosen career field is missile maintenance.

Staff Sergeant Gardner is a missile maintenance team chief, assigned to the missile mechanical flight, 351st Organizational Missile Maintenance Squadron, Whiteman Air Force Base, MO. Born in New Hampshire's Upper Valley on November 12, 1962, Staff Sergeant Gardner graduated from Lebanon High School in 1980. He enlisted in the U.S. Air Force in July 1982 and completed basic military training at Lackland Air Force Base, TX, in August 1982. Staff Sergeant Gardner attended technical training as a missile maintenance technician at Chanute Air Force Base, IL, and graduated as an honor graduate in November 1982. In May 1986, he was trained in the topside position, and in February 1991 he was selected to become a missile maintenance team chief and finished the team training course of instruction as a distinguished graduate.

Staff Sergeant Gardner has served with distinction as an expert missile maintenance team chief. He has been evaluated several times by the 3901st Missile Evaluation Squadron, earning all highly qualified grades. He was recognized as a professional performer in 1980. Staff Sergeant Gardner has been described by his superiors at the Whiteman Air Force Base as "by far the most productive and versatile team chief." He proudly wears the Air Force Commendation Medal, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Air Force Good Conduct Medal, two oak leaf clusters, National Defense Service Medal, Air Force Longevity Service Ribbon, one oak leaf cluster, Professional Military Education Graduate Ribbon, Air Force Training Ribbon, Senior Missile Badge, and the ICBM Master Technician, Team Chief, and Evaluator/Inspector Awards.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to S. Sgt. Michael P. Gardner, who is a recipient of the Air force Association's Team of the Year Award. This is yet another addition to his distinguished résumé.

MEDICINE, MONEY & MORALS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on April 20, the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee held another of its continuing hearings on problems created when physicians refer patients to facilities in which they have an ownership interest.

One of the many excellent witnesses at that hearing was Marc Rodwin, associate professor of law and public policy at the University of Indiana's School of Public and Environmental Affairs. Dr. Rodwin has just published a new book entitled "Medicine, Money & Morals," which does an outstanding job describing the history of ethics and medical practice in America, but more than a history, it recommends ways out of the current ethical morass that has befuddled the medical profession and done so much to cause the public to lose respect and confidence in the physician community.

I would like to include in the RECORD at this point a shortened version of some of the key findings and recommendations from Professor Rodwin's testimony:

FINDINGS

1. Physicians' financial conflicts of interest exist in nearly every area of medical specialization and nearly every section of the country. My study provides examples and statistic that document these conflicts. The text is supported by over one hundred pages of citations to cases, financial documents and published studies. Physicians' conflicts of interest are pervasive and go far beyond the few "bad apples" often acknowledged by the organized medical profession.

2. Physicians' conflicts of interest are not new. Many similar conflicts existed as far back as the 1890s, including kickbacks, self-referral, dispensing of drugs, and ownership of pharmacies and other products. But the commercialization of medicine in the latter half of the 20th century has made the problem worse.

3. The medical profession's stance on these issues has become weaker as the problem has become more serious.

4. Doctors are less accountable to patients than they are to hospitals, medical suppliers, insurers and other groups.

5. Other professional groups are subject to much stricter conflict-of-interest regulation than doctors.

Is there any compelling reason to treat doctors differently from other professionals with respect to conflicts of interest? I have found none. Other professionals have thrived despite being held to

6. There are several examples of successful government action to address conflicts of interest of doctors. Federal regulations have required that institutions receiving federal funds must create institutional review boards to address conflicts stemming from doctor's divided loyalties as providers of patient care and researchers. Today there is broad support for these regulations. This experience shows that the federal government can effectively protect the public. Doctors working for the Veterans Administration are subject to very strict conflict-of-interest regulations as are other federal employees. Such regulations also have benefitted the

public and serve as a useful model. The restrictions on self-referral for clinical labs, passed as part of OBRA 1989, were another useful beginning in addressing physicians' conflicts of interest, but they only address a small part of the problem, and do not apply to all doctors or patients.

7. Several measures can be used to address conflicts of interest, including broader prohibitions, regulation or oversight, and penalties for misconduct.

8. Current institutions and laws alone are not effective. Several institutions address physicians' conflicts of interest indirectly. Medicare and Medicaid have an anti-kickback statute. There is a Medicare ban on self-referral, but it is only for a few medical services and includes many loopholes. Other federal programs also bear on the problem. These include programs fostering utilization review and quality assurance, IRS policy on payments by non-profit hospital to doctors, federal antitrust laws. Some state laws restrict self-referral or require disclosure. These laws form a patchwork of regulation that is ad hoc, inconsistent and incomplete. They are implemented by institutions that have missions other than addressing physicians' conflicts of interest and they do not effectively cope with the problem.

9. For physician self-referral, the most effective, least costly and easiest approach is to enact a broad federal prohibition such as that proposed in H.R. 345. Extensive monitoring of doctors through utilization review and quality assurance programs would be very costly and not a particularly effective way to cope with conflicts of interest. Disclosure would do more to protect doctors than patients. Using penalties for misconduct to deter improper actions would offer little protection to patients because of the difficulty of detecting and prosecuting suits, and detection would be costly, too. This holds whether the sanctions are for violating the Medicare anti-kickback statute, antitrust laws, state laws or other legislative and common law prohibitions.

10. To achieve workable health care reform, the United States will need to adopt new policies and institutions for physicians' conflict of interest. Our system of financing and organizing medical care has led to uncontrolled increases in medical spending and a large ineffective utilization review bureaucracy. These problems are exacerbated because we have tolerated, even encouraged, perverse financial incentives for doctors. Physicians' conflicts of interest go far beyond issues of professional ethics. They are a central part of why our health care system needs to be reformed. Addressing such conflicts is an integral part of the federal government's responsibility to protect patients, ensure access to health care, control costs and promote quality.

WOMEN IN COMBAT

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1993

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Defense Secretary Aspin issued a new and historic policy on the assignment of women in the armed services. He has opened up many of the most important military jobs that have previously been closed to women.

The old policy of excluding women from combat positions implied that women weren't full players in the forces. We hadn't achieved full citizenship status. And, in our all-volunteer military, many women had to bear the stigma of being considered inferior to their male counterparts.

But the performance of servicewomen has repeatedly met the highest standards demanded of them. The Persian Gulf war exemplified such service, where more than 40,000 American military women served their country with courage and distinction. Women have already proven that they have the right stuff.

Now with Secretary Aspin's policy, women will be able to demonstrate that their military pride, ability, and professionalism are in keeping with the traditions of our Armed Forces.

So I commend Secretary Aspin for his leadership in eliminating more barriers to women and recognizing that recruiting the best talent and assigning the most qualified individuals for military positions is, and must be, gender neutral.

U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM DEDICATION—SPEECH OF PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, just a few days ago—on a day that was appropriately overcast, wet, and cold—the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum was dedicated before an audience that included the President and Vice President, many of our colleagues in the Congress, a striking array of foreign heads of state, diplomats, an audience of thousands of Americans at the museum, and an audience of millions who participated via television.

Although the events we remember in this museum presentation are now half a century old, the timing for this opening could not be more appropriate. This museum bears witness to this and to future generations of the tragic slaughter of over 6 million of our fellow human beings. Although the overwhelming number of Holocaust victims were Jews, others include gypsies, anti-Nazi political dissidents, the disabled, homosexuals, and others who did not fit into the vile Nazi world view.

At the present time, we are witnessing an upsurge of racial anti-Semitic, and antiforeign activities and violence in Germany, France, Italy, Austria, and other areas. Brutal ethnic cleansing is taking place in Bosnia and other areas of the former Yugoslavia, and we witness the bloodshed, starvation, intolerance, and terror nightly in our living rooms on our television screens. Similar violence and death is taking place now in Armenia and other areas of the former Soviet Union. These sad events worldwide demonstrate the need for this museum and for the sobering message that it conveys.

Mr. Speaker, at the dedication of the Holocaust Memorial Museum, President Bill Clinton delivered a truly outstanding statement. In many ways our new President represents the generations for whom this museum was built. He was born after World War II and he has no personal memory of those tragic and cataclysmic events. His speech at the dedication, however, reflects an acute understanding and appreciation of the moral and practical meaning of the museum.

Mr. Speaker, I include President Clinton's speech in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and I urge my colleagues to review and reflect upon his sensitive and thoughtful words.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT DEDICATION OF THE U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, DC, APRIL 22,1993

The PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Mr. Vice President, Mrs. Gore, President and Mrs. Herzog, distinguished leaders of nations from around the world who have come here to be with us today, the leaders of our Congress and the citizens of America, and especially to Mr. Meyerhoff and all of those who worked so hard to make this day possible, and even more to those who have spoken already on this program whose lives and words bear eloquent witness to why we have come here today.

It is my purpose on behalf of the United States to commemorate this magnificent museum, meeting as we do among memorials within the site of the memorial to Thomas Jefferson, the author of our freedom. Near where Abraham Lincoln is seated, who gave his life so that our nation might extend its mandate of freedom to all who live within our borders. We gather near the place where the legendary and recently departed Marian Anderson sang songs of freedom, and where Martin Luther King summoned us all to dream and work together.

Here on the town square of our national life, on this 50th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising, at Eisenhower Plaza on Raoul Wallenberg Place, we dedicated the United States Holocaust Museum, and so bind one of the darkest lessons in history to the hopeful soul of America. (Applause).

As we have seen already today, this museum is not for the dead alone, nor even for the survivors who have been so beautifully represented; it is perhaps most of all for those of us who were not there at all. To learn the lessons, to deepen our memories and our humanity, and to transmit these lessons from generation to generation.

The Holocaust, to be sure, transformed the entire 20th century, sweeping aside the enlightenment hope that evil somehow could be permanently vanished from the face of the earth; demonstrating there is no war to end all war; that the struggle against the basest tendencies of our nature must continue forever and ever.

The Holocaust began when the most civilized country of its day unleashed unprecedented acts of cruelty and hatred abetted by perversions of science, philosophy, and law. A culture which produced Goethe, Schiller, and Beethoven, then brought forth Hitler and Himmler. The merciless hordes who, themselves, were educated as others who were educated stood by and did nothing. Millions died for who they were, how they worshiped, what they believed, and who they loved. But one people—the Jews—were immutably marked for total destruction. They who were among their nation's most patriotic citizens, whose extinction served no military purpose nor offered any political gain, they who threatened no one were slaughtered by an efficient, unrelenting bureaucracy, dedicated solely to a radical evil with a curiously antiseptic title: The Final Solution.

The Holocaust reminds us forever that knowledge divorced from values can only serve to deepen the human nightmare; that a

head without a heart is not humanity. (Applause.)

For those of us here today representing the nations of the West, we must live forever with this knowledge, even as our fragmentary awareness of crimes grew into indisputable facts, far too little was done. Before the war even started, doors to liberty were shut. And even after the United States and the Allies attacked Germany, rail lines to the camps within miles of military significant target were left undisturbed.

Still there were, as has been noted, many deeds of singular courage and resistance. The Danes and the Bulgarians, men like Emmanuel Ringelbaum, who died after preserving in metal milk cans the history of the Warsaw ghetto. Janusz Korczak, who stayed with children until last breaths at Treblinka. And Raoul Wallenberg, who perhaps rescued as many as 100,000 Hungarian Jews. And those known and those never to be known, who manned the thin line of righteousness, who risked and lost their lives to save others, accruing No advantage to themselves, but nobly serving the larger cause of humanity.

As the war ended, these rescuers were joined by our military forces who, alongside the allied armies, played the decisive role in bringing the Holocaust to an end. Overcoming the shock of discovery, they walked survivors from those dark, dark places into the sweet sunlight of redemption, soldiers and survivors being forever joined in history and humanity. This place is their place, too. For them as for us, to memorialize the past and steel ourselves for the challenges of tomorrow.

We must all now frankly admit that there will come a time in the not-too-distant future when the Holocaust will pass from living reality and shared experience to memory and to history. To preserve this shared history of anguish, to keep it vivid and real so that evil can be combatted and contained, we are here to consecrate this memorial and contemplate its meaning for us; for more than any other event, the Holocaust gave rise to the universal declaration of human rights, the charter of our common humanity. And it contributed, indeed, made certain the long overdue creation of the nation of Israel. (Applause.)

Now, with the demise of communism and the rise of democracy out of the ashes of former communist states, with the end of the Cold War we must not only rejoice in so much that is good in the world, but recognize that not all in this new world is good. We learn again and again that the world has yet to run its course of animosity and violence.

Ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia is but the most brutal and blatant and ever-present manifestation of what we see also with the oppression of the Kurds in Iraq, the abusive treatment of the Baha'i in Iran, the endless race-based violence in South Africa. And in many other places we are reminded again and again how fragile are the safeguards of civilization.

So do the depraved and insensate bands now loose in the modern world. Look at the liars and the propagandists among us, the skinheads and the Liberty Lobby here at home; the Afrikaaners resistance movement in South Africa; the Radical Party of Serbia, the Russian blackshirts. With them we must all compete for the interpretation and the preservation of history of what we know and how we should behave.

The evil represented in this museum is incontestible. But as we are its witness, so must we remain its adversary in the world in which we live. So we must stop the fabricators of history and the bullies as well. Left unchallenged, they would still prey upon the powerless; and we must not permit that to happen again.

To build bulwarks against this kind of evil, we know there is but one path to take. It is the direction opposite that which produced the Holocaust, it is that which recognizes that among all our differences, we still cannot ever separate ourselves one from another. We must find in our diversity our common humanity. We must reaffirm that common humanity, even in the darkest and deepest of our own disagreements.

Sure, there is new hope in this world. The emergence of new, vibrant democratic states, many of whose leaders are here today, offers a shield against the inhumanity we remember. And it is particularly appropriate that this museum is here in this magnificent city, an enduring tribute to democracy. It is a constant reminder of our duty to build and nurture the institutions of public tranquility and humanity.

It occurs to me that some may be reluctant to come inside these doors because the photographs and remembrance of the past impart more pain than they can bear. I understand that. I walked through the museum on Monday night and spent more than two hours. But I think that our obligations to history and posterity alike should beckon us all inside these doors. It is a journey that I hope every American who comes to Washington will take, a journey I hope all the visitors to this city from abroad will make.

I believe that this museum will touch the life of everyone who enters and leaves everyone forever changed; a place of deep sadness and a sanctuary of bright hope; an ally of education against ignorance, of humility, against arrogance, an investment in a secure future against whatever insanity lurks ahead. If this museum can mobilize morality, then those who have perished will thereby gain a measure of immortality.

I know this is a difficult day for those we call "survivors." Those of us born after the war cannot yet fully comprehend their sorrow or pain. But if our expressions are inadequate to this moment, at least may I share these words inscribed in the Book of Wisdom: "the souls of the righteous are in the hands of God, and no torment shall touch them. In the eyes of fools they seem to die. They're passing away was thought to be an affliction. And their going forth from us, utter destruction. But they are in peace.

On this day of triumphant reunion and celebration, I hope those who have survived have found their peace. Our task, with God's blessing upon our souls and the memories of the fallen in our hearts and minds, is to the ceaseless struggle to preserve human rights and dignity. We are now strengthened and will be forever strengthened by remembrance. I pray that we shall prevail. (Applause.)

IN HONOR OF ROGER BYBEE

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1993

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, today I want to go on record saying "thank you" to a remarkable young Wisconsin man: Roger Bybee, outgoing editor of the Racine Labor paper.

Since the Racine Labor hired Mr. Bybee in 1979, we Wisconsinites have boasted that our State is home to one of the nation's most effective media voices for working people.

Roger Bybee started the path to running one of the country's best labor papers when he grew up in a family that worked for and with labor. He carried on the tradition, paying his UW-Milwaukee tuition working at J.I. Case and Massey Ferguson, a company he'd later fight for moving jobs to the Sunbelt. During his student days, Roger belonged to UAW Local 244.

After finishing his masters degree, Roger worked for social change in numerous Milwaukee agencies, including the Milwaukee Social Development Commission, the UW–M Native American Studies Program, the UW–M Equal Opportunity office and the East Side Housing Action Committee. He also worked for a time at the Milwaukee American Motors plant.

When Mr. Bybee took the helm at the Racine Labor, he set out to achieve these goals: Journalistic excellence and activism. The paper under his editorship won many labor press awards, including first place awards for writing. In 1983, 1986, and 1987 the Racine Labor won the UAW Local Union Press Association first-place awards for general excellence in its category.

Not satisfied just to pursue high editorial standards, Roger successfully started to use the paper to promote working people's causes and educate their supporters.

An early example of Bybee's activist reporting was his exposure of the Vollrath Company, owned by gubernatorial candidate Terry Kohler, and their covert removal of jobs from Wisconsin to the Southern United States. Bybee showed Kohler's firm was exporting the jobs and blatantly disregarding the union's concessions to keep the jobs in Wisconsin.

Bybee's Vollrath/Kohler investigation is credited with turning the tide in Kohler's gubernatorial campaign, leading to his defeat.

Mr. Bybee's most crucial activism as editor, organizer, and advocate centered on the fights to prevent plant closings by Massey Ferguson, McGraw-Edison, Harris Metals, and Chrysler. To these conflicts, Roger devoted huge amounts of his time, energy, and commitment.

Also, Bybee also worked vigorously to lead Wisconsin labor's fight to prevent corporations from further exporting industry and jobs via the Mexican Free-Trade Agreement.

It's plain that what motivates Roger Bybee is mainly his commitment to people. While Roger has been editor the Racine Labor's focus has always included workers in all industries and all geographic areas. His global outlook encompasses all working people as a whole, undivided group interested in earning decent livings in safe environments.

Even though Mr. Bybee will stay in Wisconsin and continue, I hope, to be a leader, I regretfully watch him leave the Racine Labor. The paper has been such an excellent focal point and rallying cry for all Wisconsinites working for laborers' rights. While I'm sure his successor will follow with strength, I want to thank Roger for setting such a fine example. He's shown how much one small local paper and one solitary editor can do to help the big fight for the little guy.

Mr. Bybee, we're going to watch with great interest your next undertakings and successes. Best of luck, and thanks.

IN HONOR OF KAY TOWNE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the children at the Del Rey School in San Lorenzo, CA, have wonderful educational opportunities, but there will be something missing after they return from summer vacation in the fall. Like the rest of the schools in my district, Del Rey is home to dedicated teachers who offer students many ways to learn and grow, but this year the students and faculty are saying goodby to a fine educator.

Kay Towne is one of those we speak of when we mention the unsung heroes of our society. She has spent 31 years investing in the futures of our children. In the classroom, Kay teaches her students to be better readers while instilling in them the love of the written word. She gives the children at Del Rey a gift that cannot be lost or broken, a gift of reading that will give back to them throughout their lives.

The Alameda County Reading Association recognized her service when they bestowed on her their highest honor, the David E. Russell Award. Teachers throughout the district benefit from Kay's experience with the lesson plans and activity guides she makes available as a mentor teacher.

On Saturday, May 8, Kay Towne will be honored for her years of service as friends and colleagues show her how much she will be missed. She has touched many lives in the classroom, and I'm glad to be able to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues her achievements. I offer my congratulations on behalf of the people of the 13th District and wish her the best in retirement.

THE RETIREMENT OF CHIEF OF POLICE ALLVIN "WHITEY" LEONARD OF LANCASTER, NH

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1993

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the retirement of the chief of police for the town of Lancaster, NH, Chief Allvin "Whitey" Leonard. Chief Leonard will be honored on May 21, 1993, at the Lancaster Town Hall Auditorium for his quarter century of meritorious service as chief of police for Lancaster.

Chief Leonard began his career in law enforcement in 1959 when he joined the police department of the town of Littleton, NH. He then moved to the New Hampshire State Police in 1963 where he spent some time as deputy sheriff before becoming the chief of police in Lancaster in 1968. Chief Leonard was also a member of the U.S. Army, both active and reserve, retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel after 35 years of commended service. During his military career he was recognized with the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Accommodation Medal, and the Army Achievement Medal.

Chief Leonard comes from a background of law enforcement as both his father and grandfather were also police officers. Indicative of his devotion to police work, Chief Leonard has taken every opportunity to enhance his knowledge and skill as a law enforcement officer. He is a graduate of many police courses, including programs at Babson College, the Defense University here in Washington, the New Hampshire State Police Academy, the FBI Regimental Training School, the University of New Hampshire, and St. Anslem's College in New Hampshire.

Chief Leonard's commitment to law enforcement extends beyond his daily law enforcement duties. He is an esteemed member of the Moose and Elk clubs, the American Legion, the Governor's Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, and the National and International, New England and New Hampshire Police Chiefs Association. Chief Leonard was likewise one of the founders and the first president of the Coos Country Law Enforcement Association and a past president and member of the executive board for New Hampshire Police Chiefs. Finally, Chief Leonard served as president of the New Hampshire Police Chiefs Association in 1977–78, and more recently he was the president of the New England Chiefs of Police Association during 1991–92.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to add one final historical point on Chief Leonard's career which I think is noteworthy: In 1977, at his swearing-in ceremony as president of the New Hampshire Police Chiefs Association, the future President and First Lady, Bill and Hillary Clinton, were in attendance as guests of then Gov. Hugh Gallen.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join with me in recognizing the long and illustrious career of Chief Allvin Leonard of Lancaster, NH. Few individuals can hope to have a greater influence on their community's well-being than Chief Leonard has had on his community in Lancaster.

THE 28TH CELEBRATION OF GASPEE DAYS

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1993

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 28th Celebration of Gaspee Days, an event that is as much of our national heritage as Paul Revere's ride and the Battle of Lexington. The burning of the *Gaspee* was the first link in the chain of events that led directly to the Declaration of Independence.

The H.M.S. *Gaspee* was sent by King George III to Rhode Island waters in March of 1772 to enforce the Stamp Act and prevent smuggling. Under the leadership of Abraham Whipple, a small band of patriots rowed eight longboats with muffled care and captured the ship and her crew. Near daylight on June 10, the Rhode Islanders set fire to the *Gaspee*, burning her to the water and exploding her powder magazine.

Public sentiment soared after this venture, this spirit of unity soon spread to the other colonists with the formation of the Committee of Correspondence to prevent further threats. It was but a short step from here to the First Continental Congress and eventually to the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting the cities of Warwick and Cranston and the 28th Celebration of Gaspee Days. I am indeed proud that this great celebration lies in the heart of my representative district. Congratulations on the 28th celebration of the "first blow for freedom."

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET BOIVIN

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1993

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Margaret Boivin, of Menominee, MI, in Michigan's First Congressional District, which I represent. On May 1, 1993, the community of Menominee will honor Ms. Boivin as she retires after 22 years of being the Menominee County district court clerk.

Margaret Boivin has served Menominee County and its citizens with integrity and honor. She has been a leader in the community. The party that will mark her retirement on May 1 does not begin to express Menominee's gratitude and admiration for her years of service. It is our hope, however, that now Margaret will have more time to spend with her family and her friends. I know there are many people starving for the attention that she has given over the years to her job. I'm sure they'll be happy to get her back. On the other hand, Menominee County will sorely miss her for the fine work she has done.

It is not only mine, but all of Menominee County's hope that Margaret will continue to enjoy the fruits of her labor starting with her retirement party. We can never adequately express our gratitude for her tireless service. Congratulations Margaret, and best wishes.

A TRIBUTE TO LEO WATCHMAN

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express condolences to the family of a well-known and respected legislator in New Mexico. Representative Leo Watchman, who served 11 terms in the New Mexico House, died on Tuesday, April 27.

The impact of Representative Watchman's work will be felt for many generations to come. I am personally familiar with his efforts on behalf of Indian people in reapportionment, especially after the 1990 census indicated an increase in the number of Indian voters. He was instrumental in resolving other conflicts between New Mexico tribes and the State.

Representative Watchman will continue to be a role model for native Americans in public service and an inspiration for those who wish

to seek public office. He was a shining example of how effective native Americans can be in addressing issues through the State legislative process.

His contributions extended beyond his community and his legislative district. Not only did he serve as an official for the Navajo Nation and a representative for his district, but he was a good friend and a political ally to many of us in Federal and State positions.

Today I wish to commend the work of Representative Watchman and urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this remarkable individual. An article published in the Gallup Independent on April 28, 1993, follows:

COLLEAGUES PRAISE WATCHMAN'S SERVICE

(By Chris Murphy)

GALLUP.—Rep. Leo Watchman, 55, who served 11 terms in the New Mexico House of Representatives, died Tuesday of kidney failure.

Watchman, a Democratic legislator from Navajo, N.M., died at 2:15 a.m. at Rehoboth McKinley Christian Hospital, said hospital chief executive officer David Conejo.

Watchman had been having difficulties recently on a kidney dialysis machine and was admitted to the hospital's intensive care unit, Conejo said.

Born Aug. 19, 1937, Watchman was elected last November to his 11th term in the House. He was first elected to the House in 1968.

Legislative records list his occupation as rancher, but he worked since 1989 in the Navajo Tribal Government Development office in Window Rock, Ariz. He held several other tribal positions during his career.

The state Board of Finance observed a moment of silence in Santa Fe Tuesday. Gov. Bruce King, presiding over the board's regular meeting, said Watchman represented his constituents well.

"I was saddened to hear of the death of Leo Watchman," King said. "He was an outstanding spokesman for the Indian people, especially the Navajos, and he was an outspoken advocate of good government." John McKean, King's spokesman, said the county commissions of McKinley and San Juan counties will each nominate a successor to Watchman, and King will choose between the two.

New Mexico and Navajo officials joined in praising Watchman.

"We've lost one of our great legislators," said state Sen. John Pinto of Tohatchi. "He was a great man and I enjoyed working with him as a state legislator."

"I knew him as a person who really cared about his people," said freshman state Sen. Leonard Tsosie of Whitehorse Lake. "Through all the seriousness, he had, a humor that came with it, and that made him a likable person."

Tsosie said some of Watchman's greatest accomplishments came in the area of reapportionment in Native American legislative districts and resolving conflicts between tribes and states.

Brian Lee, deputy director of the state's Office of Indian Affairs, said Watchman was a hard-working man who contributed a great deal to his home community and to projects for the elderly.

Lee said Watchman played a major role in strengthening the OIA in the early 1970s.

Navajo Executive Press Officer Duane Beyal said President Peterson Zah was saddened by Watchman's death.

"President Zah has worked with Watchman for a number of years on many projects in tribal government," Beyal said. "He sends his condolences to the Watchman family."

A spokesman for the tribe's legislative branch also expressed condolences.

"Mr. Watchman will be long remembered for his leadership and his efforts to bring improvements to the New Mexico portion of the Navajo Nation, as representative in the state legislature for over 10 years," said Ray Baldwin Louis.

Watchman graduated from Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, Ariz. with a bachelor's degree in business administration. He served twice in the 1970s as Navajo tribal treasurer under then-Chairman Raymond Nakai.

While director of the Navajo Health Authority in 1974, he ran unsuccessfully for tribal chairman, losing to Peter MacDonald.

Watchman resigned from the Legislature in January 1979 after a conservative coalition took his seat on the House Appropriations Committee. He was re-elected to the House in 1982 and continued to serve until his death.

Watchman represented District 9, which includes parts of McKinley and San Juan counties. Most recently, he served on the House Judiciary Committee and the Appropriations and Finance Committee.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS OF TAX AND SPEND

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1993

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 100th day of the Clinton administration.

These 100 days will surely be remembered in the minds of American taxpayers.

They will look back at this as the beginning of our slide into higher tax policies without spending cuts.

President Clinton has demonstrated during these 100 days that he is a tax and spend President, opposed to his campaign illustration of a new Democrat.

His campaign promises have eroded and now the public can expect $360 billion in new taxes.

Clinton's tax increases are the largest in the Nation's history.

Included in this tax increase are taxes on the middle class, that violates Candidate Clinton's promise of no middle class tax increases.

In addition to this, Social Security recipients will experience increased taxes and Americans will feel the negative impact of a $71.5 billion energy tax.

This energy tax will cost a family nearly $500 per year.

And, if this isn't enough to make us guard our wallets, President Clinton is contemplating a value-added tax on all goods and services produced in the United States.

President Clinton must realize that increasing taxes will not reduce the deficit.

Our deficit is not the product of being taxed too little, it is the product of excess spending.

This equation is not difficult to figure out.

Increased taxes and spending do not translate into a balanced budget, it translates into a $295 billion net increase.

History has demonstrated that for every dollar in new taxes, Congress historically spends $1.59.

President Clinton can not decrease the deficit without spending reductions, and these reductions must not be targeted at the defense industry only.

Clinton's major spending cuts are aimed at the military in an inefficient and chaotic manner which jeopardizes our national security and readiness.

His 5-year plan cuts defense by $114 billion—more than double his campaign pledge.

These cuts will inevitably be absorbed by California since we receive 20 percent of the national defense budget.

These cuts will create significant job and economic losses since California is the Nation's largest supplies of defense goods and services.

My State stands to suffer disproportionately and will experience the Nation's greatest job loss from both defense industry downsizing and military base closure.

President Clinton can no longer use his political rhetoric to shirk fiscal responsibility.

Increasing taxes and spending will not reduce the deficit, it will only increase the tab that President Clinton is forcing American taxpayers to pay.

President Clinton must be held accountable for the path that he has led us down during these last 100 days, a path that we are willing to help him reverse.

This reversal can only be achieved once President Clinton realizes that increasing taxes will not decrease the deficit, cutting spending will.

SAFEGUARDING THE TAX CODE

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1993

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, every time Congress alters our Nation's Tax Code, it creates special tax transition rules. These rules, which are a necessary part of the legislative process, are sometimes misused to give tax breaks to influential friends and large corporations. Although they are intended to correct technical or grammatical problems in the Tax Code, the transition rules also can hide private provisions. For example, it has been estimated that up to $30 billion of tax breaks were stuffed into the 1986 Tax Reform Act.

The problem is not that the Committee on Ways and Means can insert these provisions, but it is the manner in which they do it. Some transition rules are needed to help correct general inequities that affect thousands of taxpayers. Some, however, are designed to benefit only the friends or campaign contributors of Members of Congress. The process holds no one accountable.

In this era of huge Federal budget deficits, the American public has a right to know who benefits from these personalized tax breaks. To correct this serious problem, I have introduced legislation requiring the Committee on Ways and Means to identify the sponsor, beneficiary, and the projected revenue loss of these targeted provisions. It does not prohibit transition rules.

My legislation, which has been sponsored by several of my colleagues on both sides of

the aisle, is stalled in committee. But today, we have an important opportunity to reform the way we do business here in Congress. It is important to enact even this watered-down version of a line-item veto because it would give the President at least minimal power to eliminate wasteful Government spending. To make this proposal even stronger, I urge my colleagues to support the Michel amendment, which would allow the President to strike tax provisions as well as appropriations. The purpose of the Michel amendment is similar to my legislation in that it is aimed at greater disclosure and accountability for targeted tax provisions.

As we continue to consider President Clinton's economic plan, it is imperative that we take the important steps to safeguard the Tax Code from special interests. I believe that the current system is grossly unfair to those who pay their fair share of taxes each year. Is it fair that we pay more just so that well connected individuals or corporations can pay less? I do not think so. If you agree, please support the Michel amendment.

MARIE KAISER, A HERO IN EDUCATION

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I want to share briefly with my colleagues the story of a real hero: Marie Kaiser, R.N., M.F.C.C., who has been teaching and helping students for 36 years, 26 of them with the Fremont Unified School District. Marie is the kind of quiet and dedicated teacher who goes about her business changing lives every day.

Over the past 16 years, Marie has coordinated the Young Mother's Program at Robertson High School in Fremont—now housed in the Marie Kaiser Infant Center. This special program helps pregnant students and those with young children stay in school and go on to higher education. Teen pregnancy all too often forces girls to leave school, many never to return, but Marie's program provides them with a positive alternative that helps them finish school and become responsible adults.

Mr. Speaker, many women owe a great deal to Marie, and my constituents and I owe her a profound debt of gratitude for her tireless work on behalf of the students she loves. On May 15, her friends, students, and colleagues will gather on the occasion of her retirement to recognize her leadership, perseverance, and dedication. I am so glad to be able to join them in congratulating her. A recent article in the Fremont Argus tells the story of this hero in education we can all learn from. I would like to insert it in the RECORD at this point.

[From the Argus, Apr. 2, 1993]

YOUNG MOM GOT GOOD EDUCATION

Kristi Mitchell of Fremont graduates from San Jose State University in June. To her pinning ceremony to become a registered nurse, she has invited a special guest: Marie Kaiser, director of the Young Mothers' Program in Fremont that is designed to help teen-age parents remain in school.

"I probably would not have finished high school," says Mitchell, "if it hadn't been for Marie Kaiser. She motivated me."

Since age 5, Mitchell had wanted to be a nurse. Kaiser encouraged her, in a quiet motherly way: "Having a baby doesn't mean you stop living." Then Kaiser worked to obtain scholarships, making the difference in Mitchell's ability to attend college.

Kaiser began to oversee the Young Mothers' program 16 years ago while it was still in its infancy. Unable to attend school without child care, teen parents would bring their babies to school and ask the secretary or a friend to watch their little ones as they gathered up homework.

Kaiser wrote for grants and spoke to service clubs. Her consistent effort has led to more than $1.3 million coming into the program for career education, child care and scholarships for 15 years. Now almost every one of the 15 to 25 students who graduate each year qualifies for a scholarship for college or a trade school and about 60 percent go on to higher learning.

Wayne Crow, principal at Robertson High School, where the Young Mothers' Program is based, says that Kaiser "goes about things in such a quiet manner that you hardly know she is accomplishing so much."

Kaiser attributes her success to Fremont Unified School District's requirement that teachers and administrators plan ahead. Using her daughter Arlene's concept of a planning board, Kaiser began to dream of a program that would meet the needs of students in new ways. One year on the planning board, she wrote the words: child care center.

Through her efforts and those of Tri-Cities Children Center Director Paul Miller, a portable center opened at Robertson High School in 1990. Kaiser was asked to unveil the plaque at the dedication ceremony. It was a moment of tears, as she was caught unaware that the center was being dedicated to and named for her. Today, 34 infants and children are cared for at the center.

Kaiser, who worked first as a school nurse, then as a school counselor before coordinating the Young Mothers' Program, began this week to quietly announce that she plans to retire in June. She and her husband Gus, who died two months ago, had planned a 50th wedding celebration, coinciding with her retirement. She has decided to go ahead with the dinner on May 15.

Mitchell is convinced that Kaiser will continue to support the program, if not directly, through her work on boards like the Northern California March of Dimes. Kaiser laughs, saying Mitchell's right. Kaiser has offered to consult as needed.

The Young Mothers' Program has served as a good role model, says Crow. Students see young parents struggle to stay in school. By observing, students learn it's better to wait to have children.

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, May 4, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's Record.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 5

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, focusing on medical programs.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-138

Armed Services

Military Readiness and Defense Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and to review the fiscal years 1995-99 future years defense program, focusing on the readiness and sustainability of posture of selected unified combatant commands.

SR-232A

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider the nominations of Robert Armstrong, of Texas, Bonnie R. Cohen, of Massachusetts, Elizabeth Ann Reike, of Arizona, and Leslie M. Turner, of New Jersey, each to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Appropriations' Subcommittee on the District of Columbia on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the government of the District of Columbia.

H-301, Capitol

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 299, to revise the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to establish a program to demonstrate the benefits and feasibility of redeveloping or reusing abandoned or substantially underutilized land in economically and socially distressed communities.

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

Foreign Relations
International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on changing priorities in foreign aid.
SD–419

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD–430

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine reform of the Federal Aviation Administration's procurement system.
SD–192

Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the performance of unnecessary hysterectomies.
SD–430

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings to examine water and sanitation problems in Alaska.
SR–485

3:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Alexander Fletcher Watson, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.
SD–419

MAY 6

9:00 a.m.
Office of Technology Assesment
Board meeting, to consider pending business.
EF–100, Capitol

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine the North American Free Trade Agreement's effects on U.S. competitiveness.
SR–253

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine Federal regulation of medical radiation uses.
SD–342

Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure.
S–5, Capitol

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Commission on National and Community Service.
SD–192

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.
S–128, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Aviation Administration, focusing on procurement reform.
SD–138

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of the Treasury.
SD–116

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 646, to establish within the Department of Energy an international fusion energy program.
SD–366

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD–226

Special on Aging
To hold hearings to examine preventive health methods.
SD–562

10:30 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Recycling, and Solid Waste Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the health and ecological impacts of certain Superfund sites.
SD–406

11:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to consider pending nominations.
SD–419

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on the Department of Veterans Affairs' facilities and construction programs.
SR–418

1:00 p.m.
Small Business
To hold hearings on the nomination of Erskine B. Bowles, of North Carolina, to be Administrator of the Small Business Administration.
SR–428A

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to mark up S. 775, to modify the requirements applicable to locatable minerals on public lands, consistent with the principles of self-initiation of mining claims, and to consider other pending calendar business.
SD–366

2:30 p.m.
Armed Services
Force Requirements and Personnel Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on military services' personnel programs.
SD–628

4:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 172 and H.R. 63, bills to establish the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area in Nevada, S. 184, to provide for the exchange of certain lands within the State of Utah, S. 250, to designate certain segments of the Red River in Kentucky as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S. 489, the "Gallatin Range Consolidation and Protection Act," and S. 577, to resolve the status of certain lands relinquished to the U.S. under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11, 36).
SD–366

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
SD–192

Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for April.
Room to be announced

10:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Douglas J. Bennet, Jr., of Connecticut, to be Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, Elinor G. Constable, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, and John Howard Francis Shattuck, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.
SD–419

MAY 10

2:00 p.m.
Rules and Administration
To hold hearings to examine certain legal issues raised by the petitions regarding the election in Oregon.
SR–301

MAY 11

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on Trident submarine and missile programs.
SR–222

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nominations of James John Hoecker, of Virginia, Donald Farley Santa, of Connecticut, and William Lloyd Massey, of Arkansas, each to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy.
SD–366

Joint Printing
Meeting, to review congressional printing and other activities of the Government Printing Office.
SR–301

12:00 p.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on committee structure.
H–5, Capitol

MAY 12

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Education.
SD–138

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD–366

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard.
SR-253

10:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on the nominations of Jerry W. Bowen, of Arkansas, to be Director of the National Cemetery System, D. Mark Catlett, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary (Finance and Information Resources Management), Mary Lou Keener, of Georgia, to be General Counsel, and Edward P. Scott, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary (Congressional Affairs), all of the Department of Veterans Affairs.
SR-418

MAY 13

9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed authorizations for the Federal Grain Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture.
SR-332

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
SD-106

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

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation on veterans' reemployment rights.
SR-418

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

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 329, to revise section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to the purchase and use of broadcasting time by candidates for public office, and S. 334, to revise the Communications Act of 1934 regarding the broadcasting of certain material regarding candidates for Federal elective office.
SR-253

2:30 p.m.
Armed Services
Defense Technology, Acquisition, and Industrial Base Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense and to review the future years defense program, focusing on the state of the national defense industrial and technology bases.
SR-222

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Health and Human Services.
SD-430

Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on proposed regulations to implement the 1988 Amendments to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.
SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Office of Consumer Affairs, Consumer Information Center, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, Points of Light Foundation, Court of Veterans Affairs, and Office of Science Technology Policy.
SD-192

MAY 18

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 721, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1994-1998 for the Federal land and water conservation fund.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace.
SR-253

2:00 p.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.
H-5, Capitol

MAY 19

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Labor.
SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by a hearing on the Department of Veterans Affairs roles in geriatrics and long-term care.
SR-418

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on S. 419, to provide for enhanced cooperation between the Federal Government and the United States commercial aircraft industry in aeronautical technology research, development, and commercialization.
SR-253

MAY 20

9:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to mark up S. 27, to authorize the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to establish a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr., in the District of Columbia, S. 277, to authorize the establishment of the National African American Museum within the Smithsonian Institution, S. 685, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1994-1997 for the American Folklife Center, S. 345, to authorize the Library of Congress to provide certain information products and services at no cost, proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Election Commission, and to consider other pending committee business.
SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.
S-5, Capitol

MAY 21

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, and certain independent agencies.
SD-138

MAY 24

1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.
SD-192

MAY 25

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 544, to protect consumers of multistate utility systems, and an amendment to S. 544, to transfer responsibility for administering the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 from the Securities and Exchange Commission to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
SD-366

2:00 p.m.
Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.
H-5, Capitol

MAY 26

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.
SD-116

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

MAY 27

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

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

SD-106

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

Joint Organization of Congress

To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on floor deliberation and scheduling.

S-5, Capitol

MAY 28

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 667, to revise the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the procedures for the exclusion of aliens seeking to enter the United States by fraud, and on other proposed legislation on asylum issues, and to examine the implementation of immigration laws on preventing terrorism.

SD-226

JUNE 10

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SH-216

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine waste, fraud, and abuse in the Government, and ways of streamlining Government.

SD-192

JUNE 21

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 4

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-342