

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ACDA'S NEW DIRECTOR AND HIS
AGENDA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has a new Director, John D. Holum, and he has set an ambitious agenda for his agency.

The House of Representatives supports a revitalized Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA]. It will be conferring soon with the Senate on the Department of State authorization bill which contains provisions in both the House and Senate version to revitalize ACDA and improve congressional oversight of the agency.

In a speech to the Arms Control Association on December 13, 1993, ACDA Director Holum correctly emphasized that the post-cold war setting has laid before us a broad range of compelling arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation challenges.

I support a revitalized ACDA and its important work, yet I must mention that one important arms control issue, conventional arms transfers, did not receive any attention in Director Holum's speech. It continues to trouble me that we don't seem to be able to come up with, nor apply, arms control solutions to the proliferation of conventional weaponry. Those weapons are responsible for the daily death toll and physical devastation occurring in so many regional wars and armed conflicts.

I trust that ACDA's attention and resources will turn to this problem and that ACDA will work closely with the Committee on Foreign Affairs to try to come up with some arms control solutions to the conventional arms proliferation issue.

The text of Director Holum's speech follows:

SPEECH BY THE HONORABLE JOHN D. HOLUM,
DIRECTOR, U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY AT THE ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL DINNER, DECEMBER 13, 1993

INTRODUCTION

It is a pleasure to be here. That is so not least because were it not for the efforts of many of you, I couldn't be here in my present capacity, because the organization I am now privileged to lead would not exist.

I undertake this job with a profound appreciation for the fact that the cause of arms control is sustained by its strong constituency—a constituency that is potent because it is manifestly public spirited, and meticulously prepared to make its case. You deserve much of the credit for ACDA's survival. I salute you for that, and for all your efforts to promote national security and the safety of our planet.

Of course there are others who deserve credit. In particular, the President—who listened to the arguments and concluded that arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament

are so central to our national purposes that they require sustained and focused advocacy at the highest levels. President Clinton, Secretary of State Christopher, National Security Adviser Lake, and others in this Administration clearly want ACDA to survive and succeed.

I also want to note at the outset that whatever happens next, there were profoundly important achievements before my arrival—on the proper interpretation of the ABM Treaty, on the testing moratorium, and on the President's solid commitment to a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. Much credit for those, as well as for ACDA's renewed opportunity, goes to the people who make up the Agency—who have persisted on these issues over the years, in times of frustration as well as in times of promise.

That includes especially the heart and soul of the Agency for more than a score of years, Tom Graham. I know you share my gratitude for his leadership—and my conviction that he should continue to have a prominent role in ACDA's main endeavors.

REBIRTH OF ACDA IN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA

ACDA now has the political support and institutional structure it needs to perform its post-Cold War mission. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committee have taken an intense interest in the fate of ACDA and have helped the Agency survive and gather strength. Final action by the Congress on ACDA's revitalization will solidify the Agency's future.

ACDA's central mission will be to consistently and forcefully put forward its unique perspective. We have an obligation to the President and Congress, and a duty to the American people, to ensure that the arms control and nonproliferation implications of all relevant decisions are fully and fairly heard in the Executive Branch. We must vigorously pursue that goal, even when we stand alone—indeed, especially then, because that is when ACDA is most needed.

I am guided by the principle that arms control and defense are both vital elements of the same national purpose—to support the national security of the United States. Arms control can reduce the risk of war by limiting and reducing destabilizing military forces, by preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction or missiles, and by building confidence and trust through measures designed to enhance transparency. As they directly bolster our security, such measures also promote other strategic priorities of U.S. foreign policy such as reform in Russia and the other newly independent states, and our economic goals in Asia and the Pacific region. Arms control can also play an important stabilizing role in support of broader political efforts to resolve long-standing disputes in the Middle East and South Asia.

THE FUTURE ROLE OF ACDA

I would like to offer a few personal observations about ACDA's role in crucial policy areas. The Agency has always played a pivotal role in nuclear arms control, from the negotiation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in the 1960s to the monumental Cold War achievements of START and the ABM and

INF Treaties. This focus on controlling and preventing the spread of nuclear weapons will remain a primary element of ACDA's post-Cold War agenda. President Clinton's decisions to negotiate a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, to continue the nuclear test moratorium, and to negotiate a convention banning the production of missile material for nuclear weapons attest to the increased importance of nuclear nonproliferation.

But the agenda has broadened. The Missile Technology Control Regime has emerged as a principal arms control institution to address ballistic missile proliferation. The use of chemical weapons provides substantial impetus to completion of the Chemical Weapons Convention, with its groundbreaking verification regime. In his address to the UN General Assembly, President Clinton called on all nations, including the United States, to ratify this accord quickly. It was submitted to the Senate for advice and consent on November 24.

Export controls are an essential nonproliferation tool. Advances in global industrialization diminish the utility of such approaches, however, and force us to work even more on the demand side, that is to influence the motivations of countries seeking to proliferate. ACDA will place more emphasis on regional arms control, whether in the Middle East, South Asia, or the Korean peninsula.

Over time I will have more to say on these and other elements of our arms control strategy. Tonight I would like to focus in more depth on just a few key ACDA missions and issues.

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

In April 1995, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty parties will convene in New York for the purpose of reviewing and extending the Treaty. The outcome of this Conference will have a major impact on future global security. The indefinite and unconditional extension of the NPT ranks among ACDA's most crucial and urgent priorities. President Clinton has made nonproliferation a first-order national purpose. The NPT is the indispensable means to fulfill it.

The NPT, as you know, sets forth the international norm against further nuclear weapon proliferation beyond the five nuclear-armed states. The NPT gives regional adversaries reliable assurance about each other, so they can escape the costs and perils of nuclear arms races. It legitimates global responses, not just unilateral ones, when errant states violate the norm—a point with special meaning now in connection with North Korea. And the NPT provides for comprehensive safeguards by the International Atomic Energy Agency to guard against the diversion of equipment and material to nuclear weapons use—an on-site inspection regime more than a quarter-century old and now being strengthened.

U.S. leadership and thorough preparations will be critical to a positive outcome at the 1995 Conference. With very little public attention, ACDA, as the lead agency, has been at work for more than two years organizing those preparations.

In line with President Clinton's mandate, ACDA and other agencies are making non-

● 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.

proliferation—including NPT extension—a major element of U.S. bilateral relationships with other countries. Senior officials of the State Department and other agencies are promoting indefinite NPT extension in public statements and in private conversations with foreign leaders. The 1993 G-7 Summit in Tokyo and several Ministerial level meetings involving NATO, the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, have endorsed indefinite extension.

The ACDA effort includes a broad program of consultations through diplomatic channels with over 100 NPT parties, particularly those in the developing world. In addition, during 1993 alone, ACDA led delegations to three meetings in Vienna of the NPT Depository Governments, and to meetings with France and China to discuss NPT issues. The Agency has led bilateral discussions this year with more than a dozen other countries including Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, Morocco, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Thailand.

In May, ACDA headed the U.S. delegation to the first NPT Preparatory Committee meeting in New York. Decisions were reached on only a few issues, but this meeting was a good start to the preparations for 1995. We are hopeful that the second meeting of this Committee to be held January 17-21, 1994, in New York will be able to resolve more of the procedural and organizational questions, so we can turn our attention to the important substantive issues of the NPT and its extension in 1995.

Our goal in the months between now and the Conference is to convince an overwhelming majority of NPT parties that their national interests are best served through an indefinite and unconditional extension of the NPT. This will require extensive consultations, at home and abroad.

To intensify this effort, I have accelerated the selection of the chief of our new division specifically devoted to the NPT. I would like to announce tonight another important organizational step.

I have concluded that our overall NPT extension effort requires a leader with nonproliferation expertise, who is a highly effective advocate, who has stamina and diplomatic skills of the highest order, and who has the respect of both the domestic and international arms control community. Though that is a rare combination of qualities, I did not have to look far. Tom Graham will be undertaking this task.

Tom will be hitting the road at once. I anticipate that he will not only initiate wide-ranging consultations, but will head our delegations to the Preparatory Committees. He will, of course, be drawing heavily on the Nonproliferation and Regional Arms Control Bureau, but I have assured him that the resources of the Agency as a whole are available. We will do everything we can to demonstrate to the world that nuclear nonproliferation is an enduring value and to achieve the indefinite extension of the NPT.

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY

Another and closely related ACDA responsibility, long overdue, is a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

As you know, President Clinton announced the Administration's support for negotiating a CTB on July 3. Since then, the United States has been working hard to get the negotiations off to a good start. We have been examining in some detail verification and resource questions. We have held a series of bilateral consultations with both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon states to discuss sub-

stantive and procedural issues. The Geneva Conference on Disarmament has agreed to begin CTB negotiations in January. The Conference also decided that informal consultations this fall and winter could help pave the way so that its Ad Hoc Committee on Nuclear Test Ban could be quickly constituted and get down to work.

A CTB will strengthen the global norm against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It will also constrain the qualitative development of nuclear weapons in nuclear-weapon states and help to limit further weapons capability in proliferant states. And although we do not accept a direct linkage—for good reason—the CTB is also important to our efforts on the NPT.

Article VI of the NPT, as you know, requires "... negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament. ..." We should not be reticent about highlighting a broad range of achievements fulfilling that obligation such as the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty; the reduction and dismantling of tactical nuclear weapons; the cuts agreed under START; and the deeper cuts under START II. The Article VI achievements help make the case for indefinite NPT extension. Now we can add to the Article VI list the further initiatives President Clinton has announced, including the commitment to negotiate a CTB.

That, of course, leads to the question of timing. This Administration is committed to achieving a CTB at the earliest possible time. In my view, that is clearly different from using all the available time, such as to the September 1996 statutory deadline. Other nuclear-weapon states have their own interests, so we cannot unilaterally set the pace. But we can try hard to push the process, keeping in mind the implications for the NPT extension, and that is what we will do.

What happens in the meantime? There is virtually universal support for the principle of a CTB. The First Committee of the UN General Assembly last month approved by consensus a resolution advocating a global treaty to ban nuclear weapon tests—with the support of the five nuclear-weapon states.

Nevertheless, some states may be opposed to a CTB, at least for now. They would argue for 1998, or next century, or some other distant date. They may be committed to negotiation, but not necessarily to an early conclusion. So near-term success is by no means assured. Conceivably we could arrive at the NPT Conference in April 1995 with only limited progress.

That means the nuclear testing moratorium, at least among the four—China having so far ignored the urging of much of the world community—is also important to success of the NPT in 1995. To enter the extension conference with little progress toward a CTB and active nuclear test programs by all five nuclear-weapon states would make it very difficult to achieve our NPT objectives. I hope it will be possible to continue the moratorium under the four principles the President has defined. It serves as a demonstration by the nuclear-weapon states of their commitment to nonproliferation, and also as insurance against a failure to achieve substantial progress in the CTB negotiations by April 1995. That is why it, too, is a vitally important part of the President's policy.

OTHER NONPROLIFERATION EFFORTS

The Administration's nonproliferation policy also includes a commitment to strengthen multilateral export controls and to ensure that the International Atomic Energy Agen-

cy has the resources necessary to implement its vital safeguards responsibilities. We want to improve the Missile Technology Control Regime and use it as a vehicle for joint action to combat missile proliferation. The United States will also seek increased transparency of activities relevant to the Biological Weapons Convention. And we must continue to probe for solutions in those regions where nonproliferation norms have not taken hold.

The President has taken a strong stand against any North Korean nuclear weapon ambitions. In coordination with many other countries, we are trying to persuade North Korea to abide by its obligations under the NPT and to fulfill its denuclearization agreement with South Korea. North Korea faces stark choices. We hope it chooses the route consistent with becoming a responsible member of the international community.

South Asia and the Middle East are other regions where proliferation threats are acute. We are encouraging India and Pakistan to join in a multilateral effort to examine regional security and arms control issues. We continue to support the activities of the Middle East Arms Control and Regional Security Working Group. In the Middle East, it is also important to keep the pressure on countries such as Iran, Iraq, and Libya to abandon weapons of mass destruction and missile programs.

The Administration has taken the initiative to enhance controls of fissile materials, both civil and military. We have begun preliminary talks with key allies and friends on ways to limit and reduce the growth in civil plutonium stockpiles. This will not be an easy task, because many of these states disagree with our view that reprocessing in civil programs is not justified on economic grounds.

Of particular significance for military stockpiles is the President's announcement in his September 27 UN General Assembly speech that the United States would press for an international agreement to ban the production of separated plutonium and highly enriched uranium for weapons. Such an agreement could bring the unsafeguarded nuclear programs of certain non-NPT states under some measure of restraint for the first time. It would also advance our objectives for the NPT in 1995, by removing a longstanding issue of discrimination between nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon states.

Finally, I note that we are reviewing so-called negative and positive security assurances for NPT non-nuclear-weapon states. Coincidentally, DOD has initiated a comprehensive review of our nuclear posture, which includes doctrinal issues. We expect to provide views on the DOD nuclear posture review before options are presented to the President. Certainly, U.S. policies related to the use of nuclear weapons must account for our arms control and nonproliferation objectives, including strengthening the NPT.

START

Another leading priority is to achieve the strategic force reductions agreed to in the START Treaties. When START II was signed last January, a very wise fellow, Jack Mendelsohn, described it as a "promissory note" because it was dependent on approval and implementation of START I. In fact, both START Treaties linger in that status as a result of the difficulties we have had in obtaining Ukrainian compliance with all portions of the Lisbon Protocol, including an unconditional ratification of START and adherence to the NPT as a non-nuclear-weapon state.

The START I and START II Treaties codify very substantial U.S. and former Soviet warhead reductions. They are profoundly important in managing the security of post-Cold War Europe. The breakup of the Soviet Union drastically changed the political conditions under which START I must be implemented, and added a new imperative of ensuring that the three successor states to the Soviet Union, other than Russia, with START-limited systems on their territories—Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine—do not emerge as new nuclear-weapon states.

Good progress has been made with Belarus and Kazakhstan, but the action of the Ukrainian Parliament last month was very disappointing. The Rada's resolution of ratification excluded Ukrainian adherence to Article 5 of the Lisbon Protocol concerning the NPT, and lacked a clear commitment to the elimination of all nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms in the Treaty's seven year period for reductions.

President Clinton has expressed his deep disappointment over the Rada's action to Ukrainian President Kravchuk, pointing out that several of the conditions on ratification make it impossible to put the Treaty into force. President Kravchuk pledged to resubmit the START Treaty and the NPT to the Rada after new elections.

We believe the best course is continue working with Ukraine, pressing for full ratification and implementation of the START Treaty and accession to the NPT. Meanwhile, we will pursue efforts to meet Ukraine's concerns on security, on facilitating the dismantlement of nuclear weapons and delivery systems, and on sharing the proceeds from the sale of the United States of low enriched uranium derived from the nuclear weapons being returned to Russia. For example, we recently signed an agreement to provide Ukraine with up to \$135 million in Nunn-Lugar assistance for dismantling strategic nuclear arms. This aid can be quickly provided once Ukraine brings into force the necessary legal framework for all Nunn-Lugar assistance.

ABM AND THEATER DEFENSE

Before concluding, let me say a few words about recent decisions related to the ABM Treaty. I imagine there is a good chance this will come up in the question and answer session, but I would like to make six central points now:

First, President Clinton has affirmed our country's commitment to the ABM Treaty. Its preservation remains crucial to stability, to the START I and START II reductions, and to longer term strategic arms control opportunities.

Second, in line with that, the Clinton Administration has explicitly repudiated unilateral reinterpretations of the ABM Treaty that would have done it grave harm.

Third, in the Treaty's implementing body—the Standing Consultative Commission—we have also withdrawn the broad revisions to the Treaty proposed by the previous Administration.

Fourth, clarification of the Treaty is needed on the line of demarcation between strategic defense, which are limited, and theater defenses, which are not. The spread of missile technology—and the reality of long lead times for designing and building any military systems—makes it prudent to resolve such issues sooner rather than later.

Fifth, that clarification will be done by agreement, through the SCC, rather than by unilateral pronouncement. We are respecting the Treaty.

Sixth, and finally, what any agreed clarification is called as a legal matter should

properly await the outcome of the negotiations, and there will be consultations with the Senate on that matter. A conclusion that it is an amendment would have significant implications for success, of course, because we have also accepted in the SCC the principle that other states of the former Soviet Union should be added as Treaty partners—which can seriously complicate ratification, as we know from our experience on START.

I know many of you are concerned about this issue. I have read the transcript of your press conference last Wednesday. But I hope you will give us credit for moving in the right way to address an issue that truly does need resolution. It is an approach designed to preserve, rather than undermine, an agreement that remains profoundly important.

CONCLUSION

These few issues confirm that our country has a massive and urgent arms control, non-proliferation, and disarmament agenda—including many things I have not discussed or even mentioned here. By their omission I do not intend to denigrate their importance—but only to appreciate how long you have been waiting for the monologue to end so the dialogue can begin.

To the surprise of some, the end of the Cold War actually has increased ACDA's mission. It has made the great promise of START harder to realize, while at the same time creating new proliferation sources, and loosening some of the constraints on third countries that a bipolar structure imposed. Meanwhile, as always, technology has run ahead of politics and human wisdom, easing the challenge to proliferators and correspondingly complicating ours.

We have no choice but to rise to this challenge. And to do that, the Clinton Administration, ACDA, and I need your help. Above all that is why I wanted to be here tonight—to make a direct appeal for your continued advice, ideas, and support. Obviously I prefer reasoned discourse, but you are also entitled to raise your voices from time to time—for cause, of course.

In return, you have my assurance that I will bring to the Directorship of ACDA not only whatever intellectual resources I have—but also all the energy, constancy, voice, and audacity I can muster. I intend to keep faith with President Clinton, with the proud history of ACDA, with its extraordinary people, and with you.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL P. DENNEHY

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Michael P. Dennehy of Troop 20 in Johnston, RI and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn

21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Michael constructed and installed bluebird houses at the Smithfield, Rhode Island Audubon Society Wildlife Refuge.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Michael P. Dennehy. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Michael P. Dennehy will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

TRIBUTE TO EVA CORRALES

HON. WALTER R. TUCKER III

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1994

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, when my constituents sent me here to represent them as a Member of this distinguished body, there were many who came to me to give me advice on how to staff my office, they said that as a new Member of Congress I would need an experienced, seasoned staff, stocked full of veterans who knew the lay of the land both in Washington and in my district.

Mr. Speaker, my office received thousands of résumés. They came one after the other, box after box, wave after wave. I was faced with the onerous task of sifting through a massive mound of expensive bond paper. Thousands of résumés, Mr. Speaker, to fill 22 positions. Pieces of paper with no face and personality. After a while they all began to look alike. So I broke with tradition and hired a staff, not with a lot of experience, but a staff full of people who I knew and trusted. Persons who I had worked with and persons who had my best interest at heart.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of those people, Ms. Eva Corrales, one of my field representatives. This young woman exemplifies the concepts of loyalty, dedication, and hard work. She is both an asset to my staff and a treasure to her community, and this great Nation. All too often, Mr. Speaker, we hear about the negative things that our young people are doing. We hear about the lost generation of American youth. Well, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of our

young people who is not lost, but very much on the right track.

Eva Corrales, I salute you and I ask that the rest of my colleagues in the Congress of the United States of America join me in doing the same.

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL STERN

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1994

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Daniel Stern. On March 9, 1994, Danny Stern will receive the Distinguished Service Award from the Beth Israel Synagogue Men's Club.

Danny Stern deserves this award because of his strong commitment to the community. Danny has donated his time, effort, energy, and money to community charities.

Danny Stern has made tremendous contributions to Beth Israel. He has been involved in the men's club, on the board of directors, in the PTA and taught at the religious school. In addition, Danny Stern has been active in the Jewish community at large. He has served on the Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs and on the board of Jewish Education of the Associated.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to call Danny Stern's achievements to the attention of my colleagues. By having individuals like Danny Stern in our communities, our work as public servants in Congress is made that much easier and that much more pleasurable.

BEST WISHES TO JOY FULTON, CONGRESSIONAL PAGE

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like publicly to express my appreciation to Joy Fulton, daughter of Derek and Wilena Fulton of Louisville, KY, who served as the congressional page from the Third Congressional District which I am honored to represent.

It is always a pleasure to work with the young men and women who come to the Hill as pages, and it is especially a pleasure to have a page such as Joy representing the Third Congressional District and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Back home, Joy is very active at Southern High School both inside and outside of the classroom. She also finds time to serve her community in such activities as the Red Cross and Students Against Drunk Driving. This type of hard work and dedication showed through in her service to the Members of Congress.

I know Joy to be a motivated and independent young woman. She added her own unique personality to a page program richly endowed with tradition and history. And, as she returns home to continue her studies, which include plans to attend medical school, I am confident she will contribute to making the world a better, safer, healthier place in which to live.

I take this moment to recognize Joy Fulton and all the other first semester pages. I know I speak for many of my colleagues in offering our best wishes to them for continued good health, continued good fortune, and great success in the future.

TRIBUTE TO TIMOTHY J. FORSBERG

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Timothy J. Forsberg of Troop 20 in Johnston, RI and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Timothy landscaped the playground area at St. Aloysius Home in North Providence, RI.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Timothy J. Forsberg. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Timothy J. Forsberg will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better this community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

TRIBUTE TO TYRONE BLAND

HON. WALTER R. TUCKER III

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, when my constituents sent me here to represent them as a Member of this distinguished body, there were many who came to me to give me advice on how to staff my office. They said that as a

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Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of those people, Mr. Tyrone D. Bland, my new director of field operations. This young man exemplifies the concepts of loyalty, dedication, and hard work. He is both an asset to my staff and a treasure to his community, and this great Nation. All too often, Mr. Speaker, we hear about the negative things that our young people are doing. We hear about the lost generation of American youth. Well, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of our young people who is not lost, but very much on the right track.

Tyrone D. Bland, I salute you and I ask that the rest of my colleagues in the Congress of the United States of America join me in doing the same.

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, February 8, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 9

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the nominations of Lt. Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey, USA, to be the Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command, Vice Adm. William A. Owens, USN, to be the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Vice Adm. Henry G. Chiles Jr., USN, to be Admiral.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of Ann Brown, of Florida, to be Commissioner and Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission. SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
International Finance and Monetary Policy Subcommittee
To resume hearings on the reauthorization of the Export Administration Act. SD-538

Budget
To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1995 budget for the Federal Government. SD-608

Finance
To hold hearings to review the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) analysis of the Administration's Health Care Reform Plan. SD-215

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine VA participation in State health care programs. SR-418

10:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Strobe Talbott, of Ohio, to be Deputy Secretary of State, and other pending nominations. SD-419

Judiciary
Juvenile Justice Subcommittee
To hold hearings on establishing effective Federal programs to address the gang problem in the United States SD-226

11:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To resume hearings on S. 575, to improve the employee safety and health programs of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
International Finance and Monetary Policy Subcommittee
To continue hearings on the reauthorization of the Export Administration Act. SD-538

Foreign Relations
International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposals to reform foreign assistance programs. SD-419

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on current situations in Russia and Ukraine. SH-219

3:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the post-embargo status of Vietnam. SH-216

FEBRUARY 10

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
To hold a closed briefing on the situation on the Korean peninsula. SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nominations of Greg Farmer, of Florida, to be Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism, Ginger Ehn Lew, of California, to be General Counsel, Graham R. Mitchell, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy, Lauri Fitz Pegado, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary, and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, and Thomas R. Bloom, of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary and Chief Financial Officer, all of the Department of Commerce. SR-253

Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Education and Labor's Subcommittee on Human Resources on proposed legislation to reauthorize the head start program. SH-216

Rules and Administration
To resume hearings on provisions regarding the Government Printing Office contained in Title XIV of H.R. 3400, to provide a more effective, efficient, and responsive government, Title XIV of the National Performance Review, and the Organization of Congress Report of the Senate members of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. SR-301

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1357, to reaffirm and clarify the Federal relationships of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians and the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians as distinct federally recognized Indian tribes, and S. 1066, to restore Federal services to the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians. SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Business meeting, mark up S. 1527, to provide for fair trade in financial services, and to consider the nominations of Ricki Rhodarmer Tigert, of Tennessee, to be a Member and Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Andrew C. Hove Jr., of Nebraska, to be a Member and Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and Anne L. Hall, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. SD-538

Budget
To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1995 budget for the Federal Government. SD-608

Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Recycling, and Solid Waste Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Administration's proposed legislation relating to superfund. SD-406

Finance
To resume hearings to examine health care reform issues, focusing on health care coverage for the uninsured. SD-215

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the role of U.S. Armed Forces in the post-cold war world. SD-419

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on H.R. 2947 and S. 1552, bills to extend for an additional two years the authorization of the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation to establish a memorial, S. 1612, to extend the authority of the Women in Military Service for America Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia area, and S. 1790, the "National Peace Garden Reauthorization Act". SD-366

Judiciary
To hold hearings to review strategies for controlling national drug problems. SD-226

2:30 p.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the process on the Federal meat inspection program. SR-485

4:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold a closed briefing on the situation in Russia. S-116, Capitol

FEBRUARY 11

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on ERISA preemption of State prevailing wage laws. SD-628

Labor and Human Resources
To resume hearings on the Administration's proposed Health Security Act, to establish comprehensive health care for every American, focusing on the needs of Americans with disabilities. SD-430

FEBRUARY 15

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
To hold hearings on proposed constitutional amendments to balance the Federal budget. SD-192

FEBRUARY 16

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
To continue hearings on proposed constitutional amendments to balance the Federal budget. SD-192

FEBRUARY 17

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
To continue hearings on proposed constitutional amendments to balance the Federal budget. SD-192

FEBRUARY 22

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nomination of Gordon P. Eaton, of Ohio, to be Direc-

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tor of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on programs and services for homeless veterans.

SR-418

FEBRUARY 23

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1114, authorizing funds for programs of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

SD-406

FEBRUARY 24

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch.

SR-301

MARCH 1

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

345 Cannon Building

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MARCH 2

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.

345 Cannon Building

MARCH 3

10:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed budget requests for fiscal year 1995 for veterans programs.

SR-418

MARCH 17

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Jewish War Veterans, the Blinded Veterans Association, and Non Commissioned Officers Association.

345 Cannon Building

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to re-

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view the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Vietnam Veterans of America, Veterans of World War I, Association of the U.S. Army, The Retired Officers Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

345 Cannon Building

CANCELLATIONS

FEBRUARY 8

2:30 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

FEBRUARY 9

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

1:00 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on environmental justice on Indian lands.

SR-485