

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DR. ELDERS' CONTROVERSIAL
TENURE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, as Congress debates the best ways for improving our Nation's health care system, Joycelyn Elders, the U.S. Surgeon General, is systematically working to destroy the moral and, by extension, physical health of our country. Dr. Elders has advocated giving condoms to school children, regardless of their age, with little or no regard for the consequences. These consequences have included children bearing children and children acquiring sexually transmitted diseases because they were not adequately informed about the risks involved with engaging in sexual intercourse.

Unfortunately, Dr. Elders does not see the need to inform children about the alternative to sex, abstinence. In fact, she sneers at the idea and would rather hand a condom to a teen. Considering that AIDS is a 100 percent fatal disease and condoms, due to improper use and defects, are not 100 percent effective, certainly she should inform teens that sex with condoms could be fatal. However, as we know, Dr. Elders refuses to inform anyone of the failure rate of condoms, lest they lose faith in that form of contraceptive.

I have included an article from the June 13, 1994, issue of the Washington Times by Suzanne Fields in which she discusses Dr. Elders' controversial tenure as the Nation's top doc. I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues.

JOYCELYN ELDERS, SEX GURU GENERAL

Joycelyn Elders is a surgeon general who turns satire into public policy. She wants to bring sex "out of the closet," tell all the little school children how much fun sex can be, and introduce lesbian love to the Girl Scouts.

How else, she asks, can we reduce sexually transmitted diseases or teen-age pregnancies?

She might get laughs if she was a stand-up comic (Gilda Radner could have done it better), but as the leading doctor in the country, it's time for Dr. Elders to recognize that she is bad for our mental and physical health.

In an extraordinary interview with USA Weekend, she suggests giving condoms to 9-year-olds. "We have junior high school girls having babies, 12-year-olds, 9-year-olds," she said. "We had a girl in Arkansas who at 8 gave birth to twins. We must teach them responsibility and make sure they have the availability of a condom."

Suddenly everything becomes clear. Joycelyn Elders wants to reduce policy to the behavior of that 8-year-old mother of twins. Not so long ago she defended giving away condoms in school because "poor children in the Delta have to go 13 miles to get

to the drug store and they don't have the money."

Once upon a time in America it was an article of faith that the poor, no less than the rich and the middle class, could behave to decent standards of morality. Some would fall along the way. So would some of their more privileged sisters and brothers. But it was unthinkable to suggest that public schools sponsor sex education courses and condom giveaways for youngsters simply because no one at home taught them that humans are held to a higher standard than dogs and cats. What they didn't learn at home about the value of truth, courage, compassion, friendship, self-discipline, restraint and responsibility was meant to be absorbed from the general culture, and from appeals to the accepted absolutes of right and wrong.

Attitudes toward sex, like everything else, were clearly understood to be part of a comprehensive value system and children, like adults, were judged according to their adherence to the ideals of the Judeo-Christian tradition. In Dr. Elders' analysis, those who uphold such ideals today, those who crave the decent life that comes with restraint rather than indulgence, are the cultural outsiders.

A society whose Top Doc appeals to the lowest common denominator guarantees that those who listen to her continue on a moral decline. A dramatic increase in sexual activity among teen-agers under the age of 18 during the past three decades—accompanied by soaring rates of sexually transmitted diseases and out-of-wedlock births—reflects the vulnerability of the next generation to produce even more afflicted children.

Many young girls, under 15, according to a new study from the Alan Guttmacher Institute, are led, some say forced, by older males. Doesn't statutory rape apply to them? Donna Shalala, secretary of Health and Human Services, says the study is "further proof of how badly teen-agers need our help to avoid having sex while they are still just children themselves."

The problem goes even deeper than that. Dr. Elders once noted that she didn't intend to put condoms on the cafeteria tray, but she might as well. Her rhetoric reduces sex to the moral equivalent of hamburgers and fries. When she applauds abstinence, she does it as a sop to a speechwriter's work, without conviction. In fact, the Clinton administration seeks to zero fund the small abstinence-oriented school programs that encourage young men and women to bask in the self-esteem that inevitably accompanies self-discipline.

But here's a better idea for Dr. Elders: Why not push comprehensive character-building classes aiming at a better life? Not many parents would object to their 8-year-olds learning the Golden Rule and its implications for society. Teachers could have them read—or read to them—from "The Book of Virtues," Bill Bennett's best selling collection of moral wit and wisdom of the giants of the ages. These stories contribute to literacy as well as good habits (which include health).

"I dare say you can't teach reading, writing and arithmetic, to children who are not physically, emotionally and psychologically fit," says Dr. Elders. (But, by golly, you can teach them how to put on a condom.)

Over the past 30 years we have sexualized children so as to rob them of their innocence, interrupting their personal fantasies with technical information that only undercuts aspirations toward self-control and self-discipline. As long as we continue to "dumb down" sex, we make it more difficult for children to hear the better angels of nature.

TRIBUTE TO BEA VIDAKOVICH

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bea Vidakovich who was awarded Mother of the Year by the Glenwood Springs Chamber Resort Association. Bea, who is a 40-year resident of Glenwood Springs was nominated by her six children for the award.

Bea has dedicated her life to raising her children to be valuable and honorable people. She has always had an abundance of strength, individuality, and love. Her fine characteristics have made her a strong role model for her children.

Her children have followed her example and have accomplished much for themselves. Three of her children, Dick, Mike, and Tom are teachers in various schools in the Third Congressional District. Her daughter, Peggy, is a paramedic in Aspen, and her other daughter, Norma Jean Filson, is a secretary at Green Mountain High in Lakewood, CO. Her fourth son, Jim, lives in Los Angeles, and works for the Children's Television Workshop.

In addition to raising her family, Bea has been extremely active in her community. She has been involved in numerous Eagle events such as their Sunday pancake breakfast and rummage sales. She has worked for the Cancer Bowl-a-Thon and has acquired money for hospice, as well as charities benefiting patients of diabetes, heart disease, and cancer. She worked as a chief dispatcher for Garfield County, and for more than 20 years she served as an election clerk and judge for local and national elections.

When Bea has some spare time, she enjoys a diverse assortment of hobbies and activities—such as bowling, crocheting, and traveling.

I am very proud to have such a dedicated and devoted constituent as Bea Vidakovich. I commend her on receiving such a prestigious and important award.

● 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE WORK DONE
BY UNIT 389 OF THE AMERICAN
LEGION AUXILIARY OF
CHAFFEE, MO.

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the outstanding contributions of Unit 389 of the American Legion Auxiliary of Chaffee, MO. This Auxiliary works with the hundreds of American Legion Auxiliaries across our Nation that proudly pay tribute to our veterans, ensuring that those who served and those who paid the ultimate sacrifice will always be remembered. The American Legion Auxiliary's efforts reflect not only their appreciation for Missouri's veterans, but also their interest in bettering the community as a whole.

In the interest of enhancing the appearance of their community, the Auxiliary has created an "Americanism Program" which provides flags to members of the community and replaces torn or faded flags being flown about the town. The Auxiliary has also developed a tree program which replaces trees lost to storms or disease. To date, 131 flowering and shade trees have been furnished to citizens and to the city park.

The Auxiliary supports the youth of their community by sponsoring Youth League Baseball, the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, and by developing drug education programs in the local schools. Further, the Auxiliary distributes pamphlets to help educate the youth of Chaffee on health and safety issues.

The retired citizens of Missouri also benefit from the work of the Auxiliary. The members spend time at the Missouri Veterans Home at Cape Girardeau, visit the Advance Nursing Care Center and sponsor bingo games at the Chaffee Nursing Center.

As Americans, our gratitude is not only directed to our veterans, but also to Auxiliaries, such as Unit 389 in Chaffee, which give support to military service people past and present, their families and communities. I commend the members of Unit 389 of the American Legion Auxiliary for their service to the community, the State, and country. These individuals exemplify the character and dedication that has continued to make the United States the greatest, freest nation in the world.

THE CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS
PRESERVATION TAX INCENTIVES
ACT OF 1994

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Civil War Battlefields Preservation Tax Incentives Act of 1994. This legislation amends the Tax Code to provide incentives to private landholders to preserve significant battlefields. The bill would codify the recommendations of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, which was estab-

lished in 1991 to assess the state of our Nation's Civil War battlefields, and it is the first step in what I believe should be a comprehensive effort to preserve this part of our Nation's rich history.

The Civil War is the single most important event in our Nation's history. America's social and economic foundations before the war were forever changed by the war, and its impact continues to affect our national debate. The Nation was infused, in President Abraham Lincoln's words, with a "new birth of freedom." It is not by coincidence that students in this country divide their study of American history by the Civil War. Civil rights, women's rights, economic and trade policy were issues driven into the 20th century by the Civil War. America was a different country before the war, and it was a different nation after the war.

And so, understanding the Civil War—its reasons, its battles, its politics, its costs, its significance—is important in understanding who we are as a nation and where we are going.

Often, however, grasping the significance of events more than 125 years ago is difficult, especially when they are explained in the context of abstract political theories. There is, however, one tangible legacy of the war—its battlefields. With names like Antietam, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Glorietta Pass, many remain today, undisturbed as reminders and lessons, to see and to feel. Our generation's obligation to our history is to protect these important sites from destruction or permanent change.

The Civil War Battlefields Preservation Tax Incentives Act of 1994 is a first step in this effort. This legislation would allow a deduction from gross estate for tax purposes for heirs to make a post mortem easement donation of land within a Civil War Battlefield Site as designated by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission; eliminate the \$750,000 limitation under section 2032(a) for property which is within a Civil War Battlefield, allowing for a devaluation of estate land for tax purposes above and beyond the \$750,000 limit for devaluation allowed under section 2032(a); and convert the current federal income tax deduction for charitable donation of historic land to a 50 percent tax credit for contribution of land within a Civil War battlefield. By providing such tax incentives for preservation purposes, we would promote voluntary, private preservation effort that might otherwise not occur.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this issue is very important. If we are to pass down our Nation's rich heritage to our children and their children after them, we must strive to improve our preservation efforts and evaluate the many alternatives before us that will aid us in this task. We must look forward and anticipate potential problems and conflicts and work to resolve them early on, not waiting until it is almost too late, much like what happened just a few years ago with the battlefield of Second Manassas. Certainly, appropriate economic development is meritorious, and I support it. But, we can always build shopping malls—we can never rebuild battlefields.

I hope that through legislative efforts like the Civil War Battlefields Preservation Tax Incentives Act we can ensure that we never face the possibility of rebuilding battlefields. I be-

lieve this can happen. Today marks a positive step in our efforts to preserve the history which the Civil War left us. I hope that it will spark a renewed interest in this cause in Congress, in the historic areas themselves, and among the American people as a whole.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
ESTABLISHING HONEY SPRINGS
NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD AND
WASHITA BATTLEFIELD NA-
TIONAL HISTORIC SITE

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague, the senior House Member from Oklahoma, Mr. SYNAR, to introduce the Honey Springs National Battlefield and Washita Battlefield National Historic Site Act of 1994.

These two sites represent two of the most significant historical events that took place in the region that is now our State of Oklahoma. Prior to the great landruns of the late 1800's and statehood in 1907, Oklahoma was referred to on most maps by the name "Indian Territory". In the 1860's, Indian Territory truly represented our Nation's western frontier. It was a land populated by indigenous Indian tribes, Indian tribes who had been forcibly settled due to Anglo expansions in the East, Union Forces, Confederate Forces, and freed slaves.

The Battle of Honey Springs on July 17, 1863, and the Battle of Washita on November 27, 1868, helped map the course of history of both the Union dominance in the West following 1863, and the U.S. Army's treatment of the Indian population following the American Civil War.

While I am sure Mr. SYNAR will go into greater detail about Honey Springs, I must state this battle represented the highwater mark of the Confederacy's dominance in Indian country. Its significance cannot be understated. It was one of the few multiracial engagements of the Civil War, as it pitted Indians along side with Anglos and African-Americans fighting against similar forces on the other side. It is truly deserving of this designation.

The Battle of Washita, whose site is in my district, the sixth District of Oklahoma, was the largest engagement between plains tribes in Indian territory and the U.S. Army. It had significant impact to both the history of the Cheyenne Tribe and the U.S. Army's dealings with native-Americans.

In the early morning hours of November 27, 1868, Lt. Col. George A. Custer led his 7th Cavalry in a fatal attack on the sleeping village of Cheyenne Peace Chief Black Kettle. Over 150 inhabitants of this village were killed or wounded, many of whom were women and children. This Custer victory is seen as a precursor to his later defeat at Little Big Horn where he engaged many of the same tactics he used on this Cheyenne village.

For the plains tribes, the engagement represents a solemn reminder of their struggles against reservation confinement and their fight to maintain traditional lifestyles.

It also must be stated that this site retains much of the same character as it did in 1868 and that it is already a registered National Historic Landmark.

Both Representative SYNAR and I, along with the National Park Service, have had the opportunity to hold public hearings with the landowners of both of these impacted areas. These hearings have given the citizens of both sites the ability to raise questions, concerns, and listen to the Park Service's plans for each site. You can be assured that we will continue to have these kind of events throughout the process as we work to give these two historic battles the national recognition they deserve.

In closing, I would like to thank Mr. SYNAR for his efforts on this bill. I further would like to thank Bob Blackburn of the Oklahoma Historical Society who has spearheaded these actions and would commend the Park Service for their guidance in this process.

INTRODUCING A BILL TO DESIGNATE THE HONEY SPRINGS AND WASHITA BATTLEFIELDS AS NATIONAL PARKS

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I and my colleague from Oklahoma, the Honorable FRANK LUCAS, introduce this bill to designate the Honey Springs and Washita Battlefield Sites as national parks. Oklahoma is rich with history and natural beauty, and, if enacted, these battlefield sites would be the first national parks in our great State.

For many years, Oklahoma has recognized the historical importance of these sites and considered them to be of value to the Nation, as well. In 1993, the Oklahoma Legislature created the Oklahoma Battlefield Commission to identify and promote the preservation of notable battlefield sites in our State. The commission found that the battles of Honey Springs and Washita were particularly important and worthy of inclusion within the National Park System.

The Battle of Honey Springs, which is in my district, was fought on July 17, 1863. Honey Springs may have been the most racially diverse battle of the Civil War and led to Union control over Indian territory in our area of the country for the rest of the war. Indeed, the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's recent Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields includes Honey Springs among the major campaigns not currently represented in the National Park System.

The Battle of the Washita, on November 27, 1868, was one of the largest engagements between plains tribes and the U.S. Army on the southern Great Plains. Lt. Col. George A. Custer, leading the 7th U.S. Cavalry, attacked the sleeping Cheyenne village of Chief Black Kettle and inflicted more than 150 Indian casualties, many of them women and children. The Battle of Washita symbolizes the struggle of the southern Great Plains tribes to maintain their traditional ways of life and not to submit to reservation confinement.

Before introducing this legislation, both Mr. LUCAS and I held public information meetings in our districts to seek input from representatives of local communities, Indian tribes, affected landowners, and concerned citizens on the proposal to include these battlefield sites within the National Park System. As we move forward with this legislation, we remain committed to a process that guarantees full public disclosure and public input. We want national parks that all Oklahomans and other citizens of this country can take justified pride in, and which enjoy the continued strong support of the local communities.

At this time, I would also like to recognize several people who have endeavored for years to designate Honey Springs Battlefield as a national park. In particular, I would like to thank Dr. Leroy Fisher, the historian on Honey Springs; Lee Stidham, president of the Friends of Honey Springs; Emmy Scott Stidham, and all the other members of the Friends; Dr. Bob Blackburn and Mr. J. Blake Wade of the Oklahoma Historical Society; Gov. David Walters; State Senator Frank Shurden; State Representative Chester "Dusty" Rhodes; State Representative John Bryant; Checotah Mayor Mike Earlywine; Cherokee Chief Wilma Mankiller and Deputy Chief John Ketcher; Creek Chief Bill Fife; and, the many, many others that have labored long and hard to make this dream a reality. In addition, I would like to thank officials of the National Park Service, including Director Roger Kennedy, Edwin Bearss, Chief Historian, and Doug Faris, Associate Regional Director, Southwest Region of the National Park Service, and members of their staffs for their valuable assistance and support in this endeavor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all our colleagues to join Congressman LUCAS and me in support of this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO DR. H. DALE THOMAS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to speak of a most important citizen in the Third Congressional District, Dr. H. Dale Thomas. Dr. Thomas was recently honored for his 36 years of service to the San Luis Valley, when more than 100 people attended a surprise party and buffet dinner in his honor.

Dr. Thomas began his lifelong work in 1959 when he opened the La Jara Clinic. When the Conejos County Hospital opened in 1963, Dr. Thomas was its first physician. Although Dr. Thomas was offered jobs elsewhere, he chose to stay and work in the San Luis Valley, because he believed he could help bring quality health care to the valley. Dr. Thomas has been dedicated to his patients, as well as the residents of this beautiful area of Colorado.

In his work, Dr. Thomas has delivered nearly 3,000 children and has performed nearly 20,000 surgeries—clearly indicative of an outstanding career.

There are two aspects of his work he enjoys most. First, he still marvels every time he

brings another human being into the world. Second, he loves working with older people who are so dependent upon the quality of care their physician can provide.

Through his dedicated work to medicine, Dr. Thomas has earned the respect of all his patients and peers. He has worked hard to research and study everything he can about his profession, so that he can help his patients in every way possible. Additionally he finds that through his devoted work with his patients, he is also serving God.

I am extremely proud to have a man like Dr. Thomas in the Third Congressional District. He epitomizes the dedication that doctors have for their patients and profession. I applaud him for all his accomplishments as a doctor and surgeon.

KENDALL SIKES: CIVIC ROLE MODEL

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, communities all across America have outstanding sons and daughters who labor mightily, devotedly, unceasingly, often over a lifetime, to make those communities progressive, wholesome, desirable, safe and secure. These citizens are very often the largely unsung heroes and heroines that keep the fabric of our Nation knitted as tightly and as securely as it is; unfortunately we sometimes take them for granted or assume they will always be there, and fail to thank them for their labors or note their contributions until they have left us.

Fortunately, Kendall Sikes was recognized by his community for his leadership and service and contributions, and he was loved by his community just as he loved it. His passing last month left a void in Sikeston, and Scott County and southeast Missouri. His hometown newspaper, the Sikeston Daily Standard Democrat paid him a beautiful tribute at the time of his death, and I include it following my remarks. I hope it will be an inspiration to young people, and to people all across our great country, who wonder if they, as individuals, can make a difference. Of course they can. Kendall Sikes would be an outstanding role model for anyone aspiring to civic leadership and an example to emulate.

[From the Sikeston Daily Standard Democrat]

KENDALL SIKES DEVOTED TIME, TALENT TO SIKESTON

The term "civic leader" is often overused these days. We use the term to describe someone who has devoted their life to improving their community. Yet the term must be earned—and it should not be bestowed easily.

By any definition, Kendall Sikes was a civic leader. He realized early in life that you have an obligation and a responsibility to give back to the community. And he gave his time, his talent and his devotion to this community. Sikeston is clearly better because of his involvement. The same can be said for few people these days. Kendall Sikes lived his involvement each and every day of his life.

It does no good to list the accomplishments of this dedicated man. It's much easier to witness the progress that he brought to the activities he touched. Missouri Delta Community Hospital would most probably not enjoy the growth and progress were it not for the countless hours Kendall Sikes devoted. Few men, if any, served with the character and skill on the city council as did Kendall Sikes. The Jaycees would not have become a reality without the moving force that Kendall Sikes possessed.

Each day, Kendall Sikes was an example of what a small town should be. In both leadership roles and behind the scenes, Kendall Sikes worked tirelessly to improve his community. Can you imagine where we would be if there were a dozen Kendall Sikes in this community?

Among our community's highest honors is the title Man of the Year. Kendall Sikes received that title nearly 40 years ago! Can you imagine that his list of accomplishments and his love and devotion to this community spans that amount of time? Other lesser men would have taken the accolades and slipped into the background. Not Kendall Sikes. His was a labor of love for a community that bears his name. His family and friends can stand with understandable pride when Kendall Sikes' name is mentioned. His legacy is stamped on dozens of community projects that have brought pleasure and progress. No greater compliment can be paid.

Our community this week lost a leader. And a friend.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BOMBING PREVENTION ACT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, last week in a courtroom in my hometown of Rochester, NY, the prosecution of alleged bomber Michael Stevens continued. He and his friend, Earl Figley, stand accused of sending a coordinated string of package bombs all around western New York shortly before New Year's Day. Five people were killed by those bombs—murdered in cold blood by remote control.

According to authorities, the two New Yorkers obtained their explosives by showing phony Vermont identification to a vendor in Kentucky. My constituents and I were shocked by the ease with which these two disturbed individuals apparently bought deadly dynamite over the counter. And the longer I looked at current explosives laws, the more gaping loopholes I found.

As my colleagues may remember, in April this House passed my amendment to the crime bill, which will correct some of the most glaring problems. Now it is time to finish the job. Today I am introducing the Bombing Prevention Act, which will achieve comprehensive reform of explosives regulation.

I have drafted this bill in consultation with the Treasury Department, ATF, and the explosives manufacturing industry. All these parties agree that comprehensive reform is long overdue. Allow me to summarize the major points of this legislation in brief.

The Bombing Prevention Act would require those who purchase explosives to hold a Fed-

eral permit, and would mandate a background check to get such a permit. In some States, a purchaser is not even required to register a name, and can buy a stick of dynamite as easily as a loaf of bread. This legislation sets the standard nationwide, not State by State. The effective regulation of interstate commerce in explosives is no longer feasible without such a system in place.

The Bombing Prevention Act also redefines the exemptions currently in place for black powder and smokeless powder, currently set at 50 pounds for the former and a complete exemption for the latter. In recent years, about one-third of criminal bombing incidents have involved these two explosive materials. At the same time, many Americans enjoy sporting and cultural activities which employ black or smokeless powder. It is therefore very important to balance safety measures against the danger of imposing too many burdensome requirements. For that reason, the bill exempts five pounds of black or smokeless powder from the permit requirement.

Finally, the bill acts to protect innocent people from bombs made of plastic explosives. Just such a bomb was used in the terrorist attack on Pan Am flight 103, which exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland. That tragedy killed all 270 passengers. After the Pan Am disaster, the United States worked with other nations to negotiate a treaty, which was approved by the Senate. This treaty, the Montreal Convention, would require plastic explosives to include a special chemical that would make the material detectable at security checkpoints. Such a system could have prevented the explosives in the Pan Am case from getting on the plane at all. Unfortunately, despite our ratification of the Convention, Congress has not passed implementing legislation to bring our laws into compliance. The Bombing Prevention Act would make the necessary changes.

Mr. Speaker, the number of criminal bombing incidents in this country has doubled in the last 6 years. This unprecedented increase cannot continue unchecked. We need to act now against these particularly cold-blooded killers. We must not wait for another attention-grabbing attack. In addition to the incidents I've mentioned, we have seen mail bomb attacks on a judge and a civil rights activist in the South, a string of bombings at abortion clinics, and the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in recent years. How much more evidence do we need of the pressing need for stronger laws?

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Bombing Prevention Act, and I hope this House will take swift action to enact comprehensive reform of our explosives laws.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER MINORITY LEADER SENATOR HUGH SCOTT

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I inform my colleagues of the death late last week of one of the Nation's and Pennsylvania's finest public servants, former Senate minority leader Hugh Scott.

Senator Scott served with excellence and distinction for 18 years in the U.S. House of Representatives, beginning in 1940, and for three terms as Senator. He was elected Senate minority leader in 1969 after the death of Everett M. Dirksen.

Those of us who were fortunate enough to serve with Hugh warmly recall a principled man who fought with skill and determination for the best interests of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Nation. He was a goal-oriented practitioner who used his considerable talents as a most effective representative of the people of Pennsylvania and a forceful leader of Senate Republicans.

With his brand of moderate Republicanism and tenacious constituent service, Senator Scott set the stage for the success of many future Pennsylvania Federal officeholders.

I remember vividly how innovative and stalwart he could be in fighting for the jobs of his constituents. He helped to convince the Pentagon to shift the mission of the Tobyhanna Army Depot to electronics, thereby insuring that the depot, now the largest employer in northeastern Pennsylvania, would remain open.

Senator Scott served as minority leader during the difficult Watergate and Vietnam war years. He could be a tough partisan, but he was also able to forge alliances so that the interests of the Nation were served.

The current Senate minority leader, BOB DOLE, put it best when he said: "Few Americans gave more of themselves to public service than Hugh Scott."

The country, the Republican Party, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are all better because of the contributions of Hugh Scott. I feel privileged to have known him and worked with him. He will be rightfully remembered as a giant of American public service.

A memorial service will be held on Thursday, and he will be buried with military honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

TRIBUTE TO M. SGT. MELISSA Y. TITTLE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor M. Sgt. Melissa Y. Tittle of Glenwood Springs, CO. Sergeant Tittle was recently awarded the 1993 U.S. Air Force in Europe Medical Resource Management Noncommissioned Officer of the Year.

Sergeant Tittle's award recognizes her outstanding management and leadership qualities and the individual excellence she has displayed as an Air Force officer.

Furthermore, the award praises her outstanding duty and performance as a non-commissioned officer, for providing needed medical resource management at a unit level.

Not only is Sergeant Tittle a member of the U.S. Air Force, but additionally, she is also a member of the prestigious U.S. Air Force stationed in Europe. Her current assignment is to the 48th Medical Group for the Royal Air Force in the United Kingdom.

I am always proud to recognize the talented members of the U.S. Air Force. However, I am particularly proud to have the opportunity to acknowledge and commend Sergeant Tittle on this high honor, and this commendable award she has received from the U.S. Air Force. She is truly an exemplary citizen, and an asset to the Third Congressional District.

TRIBUTE TO NELSON GRACE

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special homage to a man of great devotion in my community. Nelson Grace, born in Evergreen, AL, in June 1935, died in Toledo, OH, in June 1994. Throughout his 59 years, he gave so selflessly of himself in pursuit of the betterment of humankind. He was constant presence wherever the need was greatest.

Nelson Grace arrived in Toledo after his honorable discharge from the U.S. Army in 1967. He immediately became an active participant in the affairs of our city, remaining so even after he became ill. Said one friend and long-time community leader:

He touched so many lives and left a real legacy * * *. He worked hard not just for African-American people, but to improve things for everyone in the community.

For years an active member of the NAACP, Nelson Grace served on the Toledo Chapter's executive board and as its youth adviser. He taught the young people how our Nation's systems of government work, as well as many practical elements of daily living, such as how to write a resume and seek employment. He also served for several years as the director of the Toledo Board of Community Relations.

Perhaps Nelson's most significant public achievement was the creation of the Community Academy, founded in 1987. The Community Academy assists Toledo area youth earn their high school diplomas and provides encouragement to continue their education in college. Seeing the need for the academy's involvement in economic development, Nelson Grace developed the Toledo Business Development Corp., a small business incubator, currently comprised of 18 local companies. The incubator provides space to new and growing businesses, resulting in greater job opportunities for people in the heart of our community.

The loss of Nelson Grace is deeply felt on both a personal and professional level by many. His passing leaves a void in our community and in our hearts. Not only was Nelson a sparkplug in our community, but he was a gracious and charming person who cared deeply for his family, his friends, and all people. There are not many times in one's life when one encounters a man like Nelson Grace. I and all who knew him feel great privilege to have shared in his life and we express our gratitude for his life of dedication and, yes, true Grace.

IN HONOR OF CAPT. BARRY JANOV, USN, SHIPYARD COMMANDER, LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to salute a long and distinguished military career. Capt. Barry Janov, the shipyard commander at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, will be completing 26 years of dedicated service to our Nation when he retires on July 28. He is a skilled administrator, impressive leader, and articulate spokesman. I recall with admiration his impressive briefing when Base Realignment and Closure Commissioner Harry MacPherson visited the shipyard for a day and Secretary of the Navy John Dalton toured the yard prior to the commissioning of the U.S.S. *Curtis Wilbur*.

I recognize Captain Janov for his work not only as the shipyard commander during a very difficult time for its work force, but also for his many contributions throughout his career to both the Navy and the communities in which he has served.

His 26-year career is an exemplary one in which he distinguished himself and served his country well, both on land and at sea. As an ensign freshly graduated from the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps Program at his alma mater, Villanova University, he served aboard the U.S.S. *Zellars* (DD-777) from 1968 to 1971, and then went back to sea as executive officer of the U.S.S. *Observer*. Captain Janov also served aboard the U.S.S. *Pharris* (FF-1094), the U.S.S. *Portland* (LSD-37), and the U.S.S. *Yellowstone* (AD-41). He was ship superintendent and type desk officer at Norfolk Naval Shipyard, maintenance officer on the staff of the Commander of the Naval Surface Group Middle Pacific in Pearl Harbor, assistant repair officer for surface ships and submarines at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, and Assistant Chief of Staff for Maintenance and Engineering for the Naval Surface Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet. In 1991, he assumed command of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard.

During his tour of duty as commander of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Captain Janov has provided impressive, innovative leadership in what has been a period of major change. The shipyard has been under consideration for closure through the base realignment and closure [BRAC] process, creating much uncertainty for employees and customers alike. But through Captain Janov's strong, competent guidance and expert management, the shipyard and its work force are moving ahead productively through this difficult time. In fact, the management initiatives implemented under Captain Janov's leadership were cited by one of the BRAC Commission members, retired Navy Capt. Peter Bowmen, as setting the example for all naval shipyards when he told me that other shipyards in the Nation recognized that Long Beach was 4 years ahead of them in both quality control and cost effectiveness.

The management style which Captain Janov has brought to the Long Beach Naval Shipyard assures its continuation as an active in-

dustrial facility and thus maintains it as a much-needed source of thousands of jobs and millions of dollars in income to the 38th Congressional District and surrounding communities.

Captain Janov's leadership and in-depth knowledge of all aspects of the shipyard's operations have been directly responsible for the major improvements and the shipyard's resultant success.

During Captain Janov's tour of command, the Long Beach Naval Shipyard has distinguished itself with exceptional performance in the execution of shipwork for the U.S. Pacific Fleet. Since 1991, it has completed 39 depot maintenance availabilities, of which 32 were completed early or on time. Under Captain Janov's command, the shipyard has executed successfully two ship deactivations—the ex-U.S.S. *Missouri* and the ex-U.S.S. *Ranger*—and three foreign military lease activation and repair availabilities. Three more are starting work now.

Captain Janov also recognized the importance of quality of life issues to the men and women of the fleet, as well as the shipyard's civilian workers. He initiated an innovative work schedule using 4-day work weeks. Worker response was highly enthusiastic since crew members were assured 3-day weekends on which they could take care of personal business and enjoy time with their families. This alternative work schedule has also been lauded by the South Coast Air Quality Management District as a vital ingredient of an effective air pollution reduction campaign.

The credit for these successes belongs to the dedicated work force at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard and particularly to the inspirational leadership of Captain Janov. Please join me in congratulating Capt. Barry Janov on the culmination of a successful and rewarding career. We hope that he and his wife Deborah will enjoy a prosperous and happy future and that the country will continue to benefit from his talent and expertise as he moves to retired status.

Captain Janov has made innumerable contributions to his community, his Nation, and the Navy throughout his distinguished career. As he returns to civilian life, I know he will continue to play an essential role on behalf of his fellow citizens.

OXFORD STYLE DEBATE

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, July 20, I was honored to join my colleagues Mr. HOYER, Mr. DREIER, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. WOLF, Mr. KOLBE, and Mr. SOLOMON in the third Oxford-style debate on the House floor. The debate addressed the following statement, "Resolved that the United States should use trade policy to implement human rights policy."

Importantly, this was the first bipartisan debate. The true winner in last week's debate was the House of Representatives. For America was able to watch eight Members debate

policy options in a bipartisan manner for a problem our Nation confronts on a daily basis. Too often, the congressional observer through C-SPAN or another media outlet only sees the partisan side of politics and the House of Representatives. Clearly, there are many differences between the Democratic and Republican Parties on a wide variety of issues. However, it is important to showcase the parties working together in the interests of our Nation. Last week's debate did just that.

I also want to take this opportunity to clarify a point discussed in the debate. Specifically, I want to correct a response of mine to a question from Congressman SOLOMON. Congressman SOLOMON asked, "At what point, though, does the economic interest outweigh human rights interest?" I responded to Congressman SOLOMON with the following, "The human rights interest never outweigh the economic interest. The issue is what is the most effective means to change the human rights policies of a nation."

In the heat of the debate, I misspoke and it was not until afterward that I recognized my mistake. What I meant to say, and fervently believe, is human rights interests always outweigh the economic interest. I believe my comments throughout the debate are consistent with this clarification. The issue, as I said in response to Congressman SOLOMON's question, is what is the most effective policy for the United States to pursue to bring real change to the human rights practices of a given country, and importantly, to the citizens of the country who struggle to survive daily under repressive and violent government.

Our side of the debate, Mr. DREIER, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KOLBE, and myself, simply argued that the path of free trade and diplomatic engagement produce healthier and more just societies, with higher human rights standards. South Korea, Argentina, Taiwan, and Chile all stand out as bright examples of closed societies opened by commerce and the resulting cultural and political influences associated with free trade.

In my opinion, the debate focused on the means or policy objectives to achieve human rights improvements wherever violations occur. The debate was not about concern for human rights, as this objective was shared equally by all participants.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the House leadership, both majority and minority, for scheduling last week's debate. I also want to add my admiration for the debate's participants. Truly, this exercise was in the interests of the American people and the House of Representatives.

**HAITI: THE UNITED STATES
SHOULD NOT INVADE**

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, it has become increasingly clear that the Clinton administration is prepared to use military force to return Jean Bertrand Aristide to power in Haiti. This Member, like many other Members of

Congress on both sides of the aisle, believes that such an invasion is a wholly inappropriate use of U.S. military power.

It is important to note that the vast majority of Americans oppose military operations in Haiti. The American people recognize that restoration of ousted President Aristide is not required by our national interest. As the July 19, 1994, edition of the Lincoln Star correctly noted:

A military operation appeals to some frustrated members of the administration who may feel pressured to do something simply to show Clinton is not afraid to use force or act decisively. Maybe they mistakenly think victory would be simple. However, now is not the time, nor is Haiti the place, to make up for Clinton's poor handling of foreign policy. In fact, a poorly defined, unpopular, unilateral invasion will go a long way toward turning Clinton's foreign policy headaches into a real migraine.

This Member would ask that the July 19, 1994, editorial from the Lincoln Star entitled "Many Reasons Why the United States Shouldn't Invade," be printed following these remarks.

The article follows:

**MANY REASONS WHY THE UNITED STATES
SHOULDN'T INVADE**

Sending American troops to fight and die in Haiti because we do not know what to do with the exodus of Haitians is a poor reason to invade.

And premature.

New sanctions, for the first time aimed solely at the country's elite, have only recently gone into effect. We ought to give them time to work.

Meanwhile, we could put our diplomatic muscle behind building a united front to enforce sanctions, aid refugees and plan for economic and peacekeeping assistance once the military regime collapses.

We could also work on getting regional support for a military mission, with exit strategy and troops from other countries, should sanctions fail and the situation be deemed intolerable.

To date, however, Clinton has not won the approval of the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the U.S. Congress, the American public, nor, it would seem, most Haitians, for a military invasion.

We go this one alone at the risk of alienating obvious allies, including the Haitians in whose name we fight. Nor has the president identified a national security interest that would justify the involvement of U.S. troops and the loss of U.S. lives.

Except for the boat people. Invasion seemed imminent in the week in which 10,000 Haitians took to the sea in rickety, overcrowded boats.

Whether it's racism or simply the overwhelming numbers of immigrants, U.S. policy has always treated refugees from Haiti differently. For a time, both former President Bush and Clinton turned them back without even an asylum hearing.

Our humanity demands now that we take responsibility for worsening the situation in their country. The price of imposing sanctions is sanctuary.

The U.S. should be prepared to accept some refugees and to enlist other Caribbean and Latin countries into doing likewise.

The administration understandably wants a democracy in Haiti.

But military invasion is a crude diplomatic tool. Lives will be lost; animosities engen-

dered. Even supporters of ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide do not want their leader brought back on the shoulders of U.S. Marines.

Only Haitians can bring democracy to their tortured island. With no democratic institutions to draw upon, this will not be an easy task for them. It's one the U.S. and others could help with, but it's not something we can readily establish as an occupying force.

A military operation appeals to some frustrated members of the administration who may feel pressured to do something simply to show Clinton is not afraid to use force or act decisively. Maybe they mistakenly think victory would be simple.

However, now is not the time, nor is Haiti the place, to make up for Clinton's poor handling of foreign policy. In fact, a poorly defined, unpopular, unilateral invasion will go a long way toward turning Clinton's foreign policy headaches into a real migraine.

TRIBUTE TO LESLIE CASANOVA

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1994

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen, Leslie Casanova, who after attaining her U.S. citizenship, is now a constituent of Colorado's Third Congressional District.

Leslie accomplished this outstanding goal on May 20, 1994, during a very busy time of her life. In addition to her studies to become a citizen, Leslie, a wife and a mother, is also a kindergarten teacher in Basalt, CO. She is as dedicated to her young students, as she is to her own child.

In addition, Leslie has worked as a substitute teacher, and was secretary to the headmaster of the Country Day School in Aspen, CO, but her first love is teaching kindergarten.

Leslie was only 10 years old when she first came to the United States from Saskatoon, SK. In June 1971, she graduated from Hudson High School in Wisconsin and then attended Fort Lewis College in Durango, CO. I am especially proud that Leslie graduated from Fort Lewis College, which is also in the 3d Congressional District, because it is my alma mater. Leslie graduated from Fort Lewis in 1975 with a bachelors degree in elementary education, and it was during those years in college that she married and had her first child.

Leslie is very athletic, as well as musical, and she is excellent at playing the recorder, piano, and cello. Additionally, she enjoys rock climbing, running and skiing.

I am proud to say that on May 20, 1994, Leslie officially became a U.S. citizen. I am pleased to have her as a constituent, and I congratulate her on this major accomplishment in her life. I know she will embrace her new found freedom, and that she is proud to be an American.

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, July 26, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 27

- 9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the pricing of prescription drugs. SD-342
- 10:00 a.m.
Finance
Business meeting, to resume mark up of proposed legislation to implement the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. SD-215
- Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Ralph Earle II, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. SD-419
- Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of Lois Jane Schiffer, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice. SD-226
- 2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2253, to modify the Mountain Park Project in Oklahoma, S. 2262, to amend the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act, and S. 2266, to amend the Recreation Management Act of 1992. SD-366
- Small Business
To hold hearings on the Small Business Administration's minority business development program, focusing on the implementation of the Business Opportunity Development Reform Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-656) and the recommendations of the Commission on Minority Business Development. SR-428A
- 4:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold a closed briefing on the status of negotiations on Bosnia. S-116, Capitol

JULY 28

- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2121, to promote entrepreneurial management of the National Park Service. SD-366
- Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine financial problems at Federal agencies, focusing on recent audits. SD-342
- Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on S. Res. 230, to designate and assign two permanent Senate offices to each State. SR-301
- 10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226
- 2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold oversight hearings on the activities and programs of the Department of Justice. SD-226
- 2:30 p.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 985, S. 1478, and S. 2050, bills to improve existing legislative authority regulating the use of pesticides and to insure public health and environmental benefits. SR-332
- Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine recent research on sickle cell disease. SD-430

JULY 29

- 9:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Regulation and Government Information Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice to examine the video rating system, focusing on violent video games. SH-216
- Judiciary
Juvenile Justice Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Governmental Affairs' Subcommittee on Regulation and Government Information to examine the video rating system, focusing on violent video games. SH-216
- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). SR-253
- 10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to Whitewater. SD-106
- Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on S. 2238, to prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. SD-430

AUGUST 1

- 2:00 p.m.
Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 2269, to protect the Native American cultures and to guarantee the free exercise of religion by Native Americans, S. 2075, to authorize funds for and to strengthen programs of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act, S. 2036, to specify the terms of contracts entered into by the United States and Indian tribal organizations under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, and S. 2150, to establish a Native Hawaiian housing program. SR-485

AUGUST 2

- 2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1222, to revise the boundaries of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, S. 1342, to establish in the Department of the Interior the Essex Heritage District Commission, S. 1726, to provide for a competition to select the architectural plans for a museum to be built on the East St. Louis portion of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, S. 1818, to establish the Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor in the State of Ohio as an affiliated area of the National Park System, S. 1871, to establish a Whaling National Historical park in New Bedford, MA, S. 2064, to expand the boundary of the Weir Farm National Historical Site in Connecticut, S. 2234, to amend the Mississippi River Corridor Study Commission Act of 1989 to extend the term of the commission established under that Act, and S. 2303, to provide for the exchange of lands within the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. SD-366

AUGUST 4

- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 399 and H.R. 457, bills to provide for the conveyance of lands to certain individuals in Butte County, CA, H.R.2620, to acquire certain lands in the State of California through an exchange pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, S. 1998, to provide for the acquisition of certain lands formerly occupied by the Franklin D. Roosevelt family, S. 2001, to improve the administration of the Women's Rights National Historical Park in the State of New York, S. 2033, to provide for the exchange of certain lands within the State of Montana, S. 2078, to designate the Old Spanish Trail for potential inclusion into the National Trails System, and H.R. 1716, to amend the Act of January 26, 1915, establishing Rocky Mountain National Park, to provide for the protection of certain lands in Rocky Mountain National Park and along North St. Vrain Creek. SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Indian Affairs on provisions of S. 2259, to provide for the settlement of the claims of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation concerning their contribution to the production of the hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam.

SD-366

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Linda Marie Hooks, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Acquisition and Facilities), and pending legislation.

SR-418

Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources' Subcommittee on Water and Power on provisions of S. 2259, to provide for the

settlement of the claims of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation concerning their contribution to the production of the hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam.

SD-366

AUGUST 10

2:00 p.m.

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Linda Marie Hooks, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Acquisition and Facilities), and to mark up pending legislation.

SR-418

AUGUST 11

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 1991, to provide for the safety of journeyman boxers.

SR-253

AUGUST 12

2:00 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Harold A. Monteau, of Montana, to be Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of the Interior.

SD-628

POSTPONEMENTS

JULY 26

2:30 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the Administration's proposed legislation relating to meat and poultry inspection.

SR-332