

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SENSE OF CONGRESS TO SAVE  
WOMEN'S LIVES**HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 9, 1994*

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I address the National Cancer Institute's revision of its mammography screening guidelines for women in their forties. As co-chair of the Congressional Caucus for Women and as a woman, I want to express my extreme concern about the National Cancer Institute's statement that experts do not agree on the role of routine screening mammography for these women because randomized clinical trials have not shown a statistically significant reduction in deaths for women under age 50.

I call on the National Institutes of Health to rescind its recent statement for mammography screening of women ages 40 to 49 and continue to issue new guidelines when clear evidence warrants a change. Today I am introducing a sense-of-Congress resolution to advance this view and to express the need for adequately designed and conducted studies for women ages 40 to 49 through mammography and other emerging technologies.

As we embark on health care reform, the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues has been particularly mindful of the need for comprehensive health care for women. I am reminded of an old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. A recent study has concluded that many women are not getting basic preventive care. More than one-third of the women interviewed by the commonwealth fund had not had any routine preventive care services in the year before they were surveyed. Women reported that they lack information from their doctors. Public information is sorely needed on how women can prevent and protect themselves against illness and disease.

Although the board of scientific counselors for the NCI's division of cancer prevention and control concluded that there was not a statistically significant benefit from routine mammography screening for women ages 40 to 49 after reviewing eight major studies, the National Cancer Advisory Board overwhelmingly voted to maintain existing guidelines. Nonetheless, the NCI chose to rescind guidelines for women in their forties based on what Dr. Broder stated were the "scientific facts."

That may be an accurate statement, but on what are these scientific facts based? On inconclusive evidence, on eight randomized clinical trials with too few women to prove a benefit for women in their forties. There have been no adequately designed and conducted studies of the benefit of screening mammography for women in this age group. For example, in the National Breast Screening Study of Canada, the only study designed to evaluate screening of women in their forties, the study was not completely blind and a disproportion-

ate number of women with advanced cancers were allocated to the screening group, compromising the ability of the study to demonstrate a screening mammography saves lives, we are waiting until we have foolproof scientific evidence? I reject this option.

I understand that the NCI considers itself a premier research institution. But, what kind of research are they performing? And on what are they basing their conclusions? Why, at this time, did they change their views, when there is no basis for denying the potential effectiveness of screening mammography for women in their forties? Why did they not come out and support clinical trials for women in this age group?

I contend that a major reason is economic. It is less expensive not to routinely screen women in their forties. Instead of utilizing that ounce of prevention at their disposal, NCI has opted out of good sense and good science. Instead, it has changed its views based on inadequate evidence. For far too long, women have been shunted aside in medical research because of cost. This is no longer acceptable. With thousands of women dying of breast cancer each year, and with health care reform at its inception, we must assure women that adequate research will be conducted not only on finding a cure to end the scourge of breast cancer, but also on the effectiveness of early detection.

Recently, the National Cancer Advisory Board passed a motion recommending that the NCI not involve itself independently in setting health care policy. When NCI rescinded its guidelines for women in their forties, a void in health care policy was created. Within the Government, decisions must be made as to how and where health care policy is set. Not only the quality but the length of lives depends on it. We must weigh in on the side of an ounce of prevention for women with breast cancer because we cannot afford to do otherwise. American women are entitled to no less.

THE SUMTER HIGH SCHOOL  
MARCHING BAND**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 9, 1994*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Sumter High School Marching Band of Sumter, SC, for being recently chosen as a laureate of the prestigious Sudler Shield.

The Sudler Shield is an international award administered by the John Phillip Sousa Foundation and is named for Louis and Virginia Sudler, who provide the endowment for this honor.

The Sumter band is the sixth group to be honored in the 6 years of the award program. Previously a winner of the Sudler Flag of Honor for continued excellence in symphonic band, Sumter High School now becomes the

first band program in the world to be honored as a laureate for both the concert band and marching band.

Previous winners are from Tennessee, Pennsylvania, California, Kentucky, and Japan.

The award consists of a wooden plaque for the school, a miniature plaque for the director, a diploma of honor for the director and a certificate for each band member.

My congratulations to band directors Joseph Allison, Brian Lambeth, and Joni Brown, and to the over 240 students in the Sumter High School band programs.

## TRIBUTE TO MILT NEIL

**HON. HERB KLEIN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 9, 1994*

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Mr. Milton Neil who on March 23 will be given the Paul Harris Award. I am very proud to join the Wayne Rotary in honoring him for his many accomplishments.

Mr. Neil graduated from the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn in 1935. He then went to work at Walt Disney Studios and worked on such projects as "Snow White," "Fantasia," "Pinocchio," and "Dumbo." In addition, he specialized in "Der Fuehrer's Pace," a Donald Duck short which won an Academy Award.

During World War II, Mr. Neil directed educational films on aerial bombing evasive maneuvers, bombing procedures, and other military films.

After the war, Mr. Neil created the Howdy Dood characters for television. He also designed many toys and games. In 1983, Mr. Neil turned to teaching animation, and in fact, many of his students are now working at major studios.

Presently, Mr. Neil is producing animated educational films, such as "How to Animate" and various children's films. He also launched an intensive animator development program at Walt Disney Studios teaching artists the principle of animation.

I know that Mr. Neil has brought joy to millions of Americans, and it is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him a wonderful day.

HUDSON FALLS POST 574 CELEBRATES AMERICAN LEGION'S  
75TH BIRTHDAY**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 9, 1994*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the commander of American Legion Post 574 in Hudson Falls, NY, signed the invitation letter "Yours for God & Country."

And that, Mr. Speaker, is what the American Legion has always stood for. I deeply regret

● 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.

that a previous obligation will keep me from attending Post 574's celebration of the Legion's 75th birthday, because the post is typical in its promotion of pride, patriotism, and volunteerism. Those are the things, Mr. Speaker, that have made America the greatest and freest Nation on Earth, and groups like Post 574 have been out front displaying those virtues.

Mr. Speaker, we are a Nation of citizen-soldiers, and in my opinion, the American Legion has been one of the bridges between the two groups, addressing the interests of those who have served their Nation with pride for 75 years.

I will always be indebted to the American Legion for its vital help on my bill elevating the Veterans' Administration to a full Cabinet-level Department of the Federal Government. When that bill passed both Houses of Congress, and when President Ronald Reagan signed it in 1988, it was a victory for our veterans and a tribute to the contribution of the American Legion.

On a local level, it has been my privilege to know and work with many members of Legion Post 574 in Hudson Falls. I respect them as fellow veterans, and value them as friends.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other members, especially those who are fellow legionnaires, to join with me in saluting Hudson Falls Post 574 of the American Legion for everything they have done for community and country.

#### HEALTH CARE REFORM

#### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues two editorials regarding health care reform which appeared in the Norfolk Daily News on February 22, 1994, and March 2, 1994. While the editorial from March 2 suggests that legislative actions on this issue are not necessary, this Member would like to state that he believes legislative reforms to our health care system are needed. These are indeed considerate commentaries as Congress considers this important issue.

The editorial follows:

It's worth noting that the cost of health care in the United States grew at the lowest rate in more than a decade in 1993. Total health care costs rose 5.4 percent last year, which was still twice the rate of inflation in 1993, but far less than in some recent years. According to the Health Governance Digest, the decline in the rate of health care inflation should not come as a surprise. Health care cost growth has a history of slowing significantly in the face of potential health care reform.

"In the late 1970s, health cost growth declined precipitously in response to increasing government calls for cost containment but skyrocketed again once the threat of massive government controls had passed," the Digest recently reported. "Costs grew at a rate of 6.3 percent in the first half of 1993, only at a rate of 4.4 percent for the last half of the year, when health care reform was a clear focus of the Clinton administration and the media."

It's also worth noting that the insurance industry in the United States is making moves toward solving the problem of port-

ability of health insurance coverage and also has offered several proposals on how to provide coverage to those Americans currently uninsured.

The skyrocketing cost of health care, insurance portability and lack of coverage for a small percentage of Americans have been identified as three of the biggest reasons behind the need for health care reform. But as already noted, progress is being made on all three of the issues without any legislation being passed in Congress.

It's perhaps fair to argue that this progress would not have been achieved—at least not this quickly—if the Clinton administration had not helped to focus the attention of the United States on the topic of health care reform. If that is true, then the administration deserves some credit for at least shining the spotlight on problems needing to be addressed.

What the administration does not deserve praise for, however, is trying to solve those problems by radically changing the health care system in the United States to one that more closely resembles a socialistic system with major quality and rationing problems, to say nothing of a healthy tax bite to pay for it all.

It's possible that the "health care crises"—as the Clintons like to refer to it as—can be adequately resolved without legislation. What may be needed, however, is some federal oversight to ensure that the voluntary measures being considered throughout the health care industry will remain in place after the public attention on this issue fades.

[From the Norfolk Daily News, Feb. 22, 1994]

To make the point that there is a health-care crisis, Hillary Rodham Clinton said she had met living proof of one earlier in a day when she spoke to a gathering in Las Vegas.

She used the example of Pamala Hinkley, 34, who is pregnant and the mother of four children. She said Mrs. Hinkley is considering going without an anesthetic when she gives birth the next time because that would cost her \$1,200. Mrs. Hinkley requires epidural injections because she gives birth to 10-pound babies, and during her last delivery needed two such injections.

"I'll tell you," Mrs. Clinton told her audience, "the people in Washington who are saying there is no health-care crisis, their wives don't have to worry about whether they can afford an epidural."

It is but one of many examples of extraordinary medical expenses affecting individuals and families. Those expenses can cause severe hardship and even result in bankruptcy, rare as it is to be the result of doctors' and hospital bills alone.

The federal government has stepped in to help alleviate some such distress, notably in the case of patients requiring the once-experimental dialysis and kidney transplants with a special program to shield victims and their families from the costs. It has been a successful program—and one reason the federal medical bill is higher.

But that was the sort of special program that found the federal government reacting in a limited and effective way to improve care and help families avoid catastrophic costs.

That is what the example Mrs. Clinton cited proves: a need for special assistance to help individuals avoid catastrophic expenses.

A new health-care program requiring more than 1,600 pages to describe in law—with thousands more pages needed for subsequent regulations to carry out the law and demanding the equivalent of a \$400 billion tax increase—should not be necessary when there are less complicated and even less expensive ways to assist individuals such as Mrs. Hinkley.

Such case histories only prove the need to focus on assistance for medical catastrophes, not to dismember today's effective health care system.

#### POST OFFICE INVESTIGATION SWEEPED UNDER THE RUG

#### HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1994

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, if the House of Representatives is to continue to be trusted to police itself, allegations of wrongdoing—especially those as serious as those raised in connection with the House post office—must be pursued with vigor and speed. This institution, if it is to maintain its ability to govern, must first show it can govern itself. The House must not be party to a coverup. The post office scandal has now festered in the House for more than 2 years, and still, there are some Members who would prolong a full investigation despite the American public's deafening cries for accountability in Congress.

Last week, the House voted to reject a privileged resolution by my colleague, Mr. ISTOOK, to instruct the Ethics Committee to begin an immediate investigation of the House post office. The proposal was not that this investigation hinder the Justice Department probe; in fact, it would be done in coordination with the U.S. attorney's ongoing investigation into the possibility of criminal behavior. The House ethics investigation would have simply determined whether House rules were broken or public funds were embezzled by Members of Congress who used the House post office. Such an investigation should have taken place early on—not having happened, it should now be undertaken as soon as possible.

But instead of voting to get to the bottom of this insidious matter that hangs over the House, 238 Members voted to do nothing.

Only last July, former House Postmaster Robert Rota pleaded guilty to embezzlement and conspiring with Members of Congress to exchange postage stamps for cash. Rota detailed an elaborate scheme in which he allegedly gave several Representatives cash from post office funds, while making it appear they were buying stamps for official use. He revealed that this arrangement had been going on since 1979.

Since 1979. And yet, some Members of the House think it's better to hold off on an internal ethics investigation.

The House is back to business as usual politics. If this were a private business, you can bet a criminal investigation would not stand in the way of an internal review. How can Congress, which has given itself the authority to police itself, adhere to anything but the highest ethical standards? Why does this body even have an ethics committee if a majority of Members are bent on stonewalling its investigations?

While the Justice Department looks into the possibility of criminal behavior at the House post office, it is the unique responsibility of Congress to investigate the possibility of unethical behavior on the part of its Members. There is ample precedent showing that such an internal probe, properly carried out, need not interfere with any Federal prosecution.

There is simply no legitimate reason to hold up this investigation. To do so, only gives it the appearance of a coverup. Members of Congress must prove that they are capable of cleaning their own house, not sweeping important issues under the rug. Only by adhering to the very highest ethical standards can Congress salvage what's left of the public trust.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO SAM AND HELEN GARNATI ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 9, 1994*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to dear friends from my district, Sam and Helen Garnati, who on April 13 will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. In an era where families find it harder and harder to stay together, the Garnatis are certainly deserving of this recognition for their 50 year union.

Sam and Helen have actively contributed to community life in southern Illinois participating in social, civil, and religious affairs on a regular and dependable basis. Sam retired with the rank of sergeant after 34 years of duty as an Illinois State trooper and the distinct honor of serving as president of the Illinois Police Association. As a World War II veteran, Sam has been an active participant with the American Legion and the VFW. Helen, in addition to her role as a wife and mother of two children, retired from the Olin Corp. after 17 years of service. Helen is cofounder and director of the Herrin Food Pantry and a volunteer at the Child Advocacy Center. When Sam and Helen are not traveling or visiting their cottage on Lake Egypt, they are spending their time as active members of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church in Herrin, IL.

Their commitment to those around them and to each other is a shining example of what is good and right about our Nation. I am honored to know Sam, Helen, their children Charles and Karla and their families, and I wish them the greatest happiness on their very special day. May we all live such rich and distinguished lives as Sam and Helen Garnati.

**TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY LADY RAIDERS 1994 SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS**

**HON. LARRY COMBEST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 9, 1994*

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the Texas Tech University Lady Raiders on capturing their third consecutive southwest conference [SWC] women's basketball championship. The Lady Raiders, guided by the gifted head coach Marsha Sharp and her coaching staff crushed Texas A&M 109-75 in Lubbock, to bring home Texas Tech's third consecutive regular season SWC championship.

The 1993-94 Lady Raiders had the difficult job of following in the footsteps on Tech's 1992-93 NCAA national championship team

led by superathlete Sheryl Swoopes. The 1993-94 Lady Raiders not only met the challenge, but they won 24 of 27 regular-season games and remained ranked among the top 10 teams in the Nation throughout the season. The number 6 ranked Lady Raiders won its final 7 regular-season games by an average margin of 25.6 points.

In the past 12 record setting seasons at Tech, head coach Marsha Sharp has created one of the most elite women's basketball programs in the Nation. Sharp has coached the Lady Raiders to 267 victories in the past 12 seasons, including 7 trips to the NCAA tournament and 3 consecutive SWC championships and lastly the 1993 NCAA women's basketball national championship. Along the way, Sharp has picked up an unprecedented third southwest conference coach of the year award and named national coach of the year by two national organizations.

I wish the Lady Raiders the best of luck as they progress through the SWC tournament this week and march onward towards the final four in Richmond, VA. As we say in Lubbock, we love ya Lady Raiders.

**THE OWLS' WHIST CLUB**

**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 9, 1994*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Owls' Whist Club of Charleston, SC, an organization of distinguished gentlemen that recently celebrated its 80th anniversary and is perhaps the oldest social club of its kind in the United States.

The Owls' Whist Club held its first meeting in February 1914 at the residence of Frank W. Dawson of 195 Smith Street, in Charleston, SC. Membership was limited to 16 and the purpose of the club was strictly social. Meetings were held at members' homes. The game of whist was played at each meeting, followed by an evening of socializing.

On the group's 25th anniversary, club members voted to raise money to build its own club house for regular meetings and entertainment. In 1947, the club house became a reality and membership was increased to 36.

Today, the Owls' Whist Club membership represents a distinguished list of African-American men from various walks of professional life—doctors, attorneys, accountants, educators, public servants.

I commend the Owls' Whist Club on its 80 years of brotherhood and on being able to maintain its status as one of Charleston's premier social organizations.

**IN HONOR OF VFW POST 2906**

**HON. HERB KLEIN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 9, 1994*

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to John Hand Tri-County, VFW Post No. 2906, Pompton Lakes, NJ, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. I am very proud to extend my congratulations to all the past and present members as they honor their 60th anniversary.

Post No. 2906 is celebrating 60 years of service to veterans, their families, and the communities of Passaic County. The post was formed by the diligent work of the four original members: Schuyler Sisco, George Post, Vincent Gregory, and Charles Dunay. It took these men 2 years to receive a charter when it organized on March 3, 1934. The post was named John Hand because he was the first to give his life during the First World War. A ladies auxiliary was formed and chartered on September 19, 1940.

Meetings in the early years were held in various places. Eventually, the post grew in size and prestige.

Fortunately, Mr. Charles M. Cowdrey donated property in honor of his wife, Freda Cowdrey, in 1950. Construction for the present home began in 1951, and the building was dedicated on Memorial Day in 1952. A lot of willing hands and sweat from all members went into construction at that time, including the old and young.

On October 4, 1976, Post No. 2906 received their perpetual charter. Over the years, the post has remained quite active, in particular by sponsoring a drum and bugle corps, baseball, soccer, and bowling teams, the Boy Scouts, and picnics and dinners for veterans. Moreover, they have assisted churches with food programs for the needy.

The Borough of Pompton Lakes has truly benefited from their dedication. It is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring John Hand Tri-County VFW Post No. 2906.

**STICK TO THE FACTS, PASS LOBBY REFORM**

**HON. JILL L. LONG**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 9, 1994*

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I have been amazed at the significant disinformation presented recently as fact—in an editorial by the New York Times, in an article which appeared in Roll Call, and in a letter from Common Cause President Fred Wertheimer. I am also amazed that some Members who supported a \$20 gift limit are now critical of legislation that bans all gifts because it does not go far enough. It appears that some are more interested in having a glitzy Congress-bashing issue than in passing major reforms to our current lobby laws.

It is a shame, especially because those who oppose any reforms are loving every minute of the nitpicking in hopes that no bill will be passed.

For the better part of last year, JOHN BRYANT, the chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations, worked to craft a thoughtful piece of legislation on this issue—despite pressure from many Members not to do so. The bill was approved by his subcommittee before we adjourned last year—with unanimous and bipartisan support.

The Bryant bill would make a number of major changes to current law. They are significant improvements in my opinion. The bill would, in fact, ban lobbyists from giving Members and staff meals, entertainment, gifts and travel-related expenses.

Critics of the Bryant bill do the Congress and the public a disservice to this issue by distorting the bill's strong provisions.

Specifically, Common Cause, the New York Times, and Roll Call state that the Bryant bill would allow lobbyists to pay for golf, tennis, skiing, and other recreational trips.

They are wrong. The bill bans such gifts. It only allows any such expenditure when a company pays—not a lobbyist—and only to attend an event sponsored by a charitable organization. Moreover, the bill requires disclosure of any such expenditures every 6 months to ensure against abuse.

The second fallacy is based upon the assertion that the family relationship and personal friendship exception in the Bryant bill could be used to continue gift-giving—even by those who are not truly friends of Members or staff.

This is also incorrect.

The bill currently provides that a gift given by a lobbyist to a Member or staff does not qualify for the exception if the lobbyist is reimbursed by an employer, firm or client for the value of the gift, or deducts the value as a business expense on his or her taxes. The bill also considers the history of the relationship, including whether gifts have been exchanged in the past, in determining if a gift qualifies for this exception.

Some of those who criticize the Bryant bill may be looking for a soapbox instead of a policy change. It is unfortunate that they ignore the facts in their quest for exposure.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will not be sidetracked by fallacious assertions and that you will support those of us who want to pass this significant legislation.

HELP OUR COPS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1994

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation designed to ensure that police officers will be able to seek and secure psychiatric counseling to assist them in dealing with the unusual stresses of their profession.

A village in my district, Hoffman Estates, IL, recently became a victim of the Federal court system. On June 27, 1991 then village police officer Marylu Redmond shot and killed Ricky Allen in the line of duty. As a standard procedure, the village provided the officer with a licensed social worker, Karen Beyer, to deal with the trauma of taking the life of another human being. Confidentiality was assured since a State statute held that it would be a criminal offense to violate the privilege between counselor and patient. While the officer's action was found justifiable by the country prosecutor, a civil suit under 42 U.S.C. 1983 was filed by the family of the offender and a second count for wrongful death under State tort law was filed.

During the trial, U.S. District Court Judge Milton Shadur ordered Miss Redmond and Miss Beyer to release the records of their more than 60 counseling sessions. When both refused, Judge Shadur placed Miss Redmond in contempt and, as a sanction, ordered the jurors to presume that the records, which were never given to the court, be considered as

damaging to Miss Redmond's credibility. As a result of this ruling, the jury found that Miss Redmond has violated Mr. Allen's civil rights. Miss Redmond was then ordered to pay \$45,000 to the estate of Mr. Allen for the civil rights violation, and the village and Miss Redmond were ordered to pay \$500,000 for the State wrongful death tort action.

According to rule 501 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, a State privilege, in this case the privilege between a licensed social worker and a client, is recognized only at the discretion of the court. While Judge Shadur could have recognized this privilege which must be honored under State law, he chose not to do so. My bill will ensure that State rules of evidence on privileges apply in cases such as Miss Redmond's where she was charged with a constitutional violation under 42 U.S.C. 1983 which requires that a police officer act under color of State law.

As the attorney for Hoffman Estates, Richard Williams, noted, "no police officer or person may now safely and securely seek psychiatric counseling or assistance without being subject to a Federal Court ordered denial of privilege." As a result of the recent Federal prosecutions of the police officers involved in the Rodney King case in Los Angeles, State and local governments and their police agencies are under even more scrutiny. If this practice ordered by Judge Shadur becomes more prevalent, police agencies must either deny their officers much needed help, or risk suit in Federal court. I believe that Congress should recognize the privilege created by those States which provide their police officers with proper and privileged counseling.

I ask my colleagues to support me in this effort to protect our State and local governments and their police agencies. We must not allow such an injustice to continue.

THE NEED FOR PEACE IN THE TRANSCAUCASUS

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1994

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Nagorno-Karabakh signed a ceasefire, raising hopes again for an end to a conflict which has cost 15,000 lives and left a million refugees over the past 6 years. Unfortunately, ceasefires have broken down in the past and the people of Armenia are suffering through another winter, short of food, heating fuel, and electricity, because of the brutal blockade imposed by their neighbors.

The United States must remain active in urging all the parties to the conflict to honor the current ceasefire and agree to further negotiations for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. And we must continue to insist that Azerbaijan and Turkey end the blockade of Armenia.

I would like to commend to my colleagues a recent editorial in the Boston Globe, which eloquently describes the costs of this conflict and the need for us to do what we can to bring it to an end.

[From the Boston Globe, Feb. 9, 1994]

THE INVISIBLE WAR IN KARABAKH

Hundreds of thousands of refugees displaced by war, Villages of one ethnic and re-

ligious group destroyed by the army of another. Children hacked in half, women raped, civilian populations pounded daily with rockets, artillery shells and cluster bombs.

This is not the siege of Sarajevo but the hidden horror of Azerbaijan's war against the Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh. The inhumanity of this war can hardly be hidden from the victims—neither from the innocent Azeri villagers driven from their homes nor from the Armenians of Karabakh who have been subjected to ethnic cleansing. The horror has been hidden only from the cameras that can impassion spectators in the global village.

Attention must be paid to the victims of this war. Refugees on both sides must be able to return to their homes. The Turkish and Azeri blockades of Armenia must be lifted so that children and the elderly no longer freeze to death in Yerevan.

The governments in Washington, Moscow and Europe have a humanitarian duty to end the suffering. Moreover, if they were sage enough to fear the perilous precedent created by their indifference—and if they understood the meaning of the mercenaries attracted from Afghanistan, Iran, Russia and the West—they would act on their strategic interest in fostering a negotiated peace.

Until now, Russia has been selling weapons to both sides, using the tragedy of Armenians and Azeris to retrieve Moscow's dominion over a lost sphere of influence. The government in Istanbul has pandered to popular feelings of kinship with the Turkic people of Azerbaijan. Western nations, avid for oil concessions from Baku, have pretended that Azerbaijan's brief for preserving the boundaries legated by Stalin justifies the ethnic cleansing of Karabakh.

US envoys and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have dabbled at peacemaking, but their efforts have been too timid, too solicitous of Azeri, Russian and Turkish preferences. Children are being massacred, and the Western governments act as though they do not know for whom the bell tolls.

PULASKI ASSOCIATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN, INC. HONORED FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievements of an organization which has contributed so much to the great Borough of Brooklyn and the city of New York.

Since it was founded in 1959, the Pulaski Association of Business and Professional Men, Inc., has sought to improve the standing of Polish-Americans throughout New York and the United States. Its work on behalf of Polish-Americans has been critical to the prosperity of this remarkable immigrant community, including the large community in the North Brooklyn neighborhoods of my district.

Over the past three and half decades, the Pulaski Association and its members have been committed to maintaining the high standards of honor, excellence, and patriotism on which it was founded. As a central part of these efforts, every year the Pulaski Association gathers to pay tribute to one Polish-American who exemplifies these values,

In addition to these good works, the Pulaski Association strives to provide social services to its members. By working for greater cultural and social awareness, the Pulaski Association has successfully improved the quality of life of Polish-Americans throughout the country.

Because of its tremendous contributions to the Polish-American community, I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating the Pulaski Association on 35 years of outstanding service and wish it another 135 years of continued success.

**PASS A BALANCED BUDGET  
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION**

**HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 9, 1994*

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, opponents of the balanced budget amendment cannot seem to get their arguments straight. They say the amendment is not needed because the Government is already capable of balancing the budget, but seem unmoved by the fact that we have not had a balanced budget since 1969. They say the amendment would tie the Government's hands in times of recession, but conveniently forget the fact that we have run deficits each year since 1969 regardless of whether the economy is up or down. Finally, Mr. Speaker, they call the amendment a meaningless gimmick which Congress will circumvent, but predict chaos and calamity if it passes and becomes law.

Mr. Speaker, the fact that these opponents cannot argue consistently says volumes about the strength of their position. On the other hand, we should not delude ourselves. The balanced budget amendment will not solve the deficit problem if Congress truly wants to circumvent it. Congress' record with the Gramm-Rudman law puts this possibility into sharp focus.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, while I support the balanced budget amendment because its passage would hold Congress' feet to the deficit reduction fire, in the end our strong commitment to the amendment's principles coupled with the courage to follow those principles in the face of contrary pressures are to the only real answers to our fiscal problems. I strongly urge my colleagues to support passage of the balanced budget amendment.

**LEGISLATION TO ELIMINATE THE  
"PORKIEST OF PORK" FROM DIS-  
ASTER RELIEF FUNDS**

**HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 9, 1994*

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, while the recent Los Angeles earthquake reached 6.6 on the Richter scale, the emergency supplemental earthquake assistance bill that followed hit over \$33 million on the pork scale. The San Andreas Fault appears to have spread as far east as New York City, and as far west as Hawaii. Today, I am introducing legislation, along with 33 of my colleagues, to eliminate the fol-

lowing projects which we found tucked away in the appropriations bill after it was rushed through Congress.

The aftershocks include: \$20 million to add 500 employees at the FBI fingerprint facility in West Virginia. This appropriation was never authorized and was not requested by the President in his budget; \$1.5 million for the first commercial nuclear powered ship, the *Savannah*. The *Savannah* has developed hull problems, and the tax money will be used to secure the vessel at a Maritime Museum in South Carolina; \$10 million to design the James A. Farley Post Office in New York City for use as a train station and commercial center. A 1992 law specifies that no Federal funds are to be used for this project; this new law may override the original prohibition; and \$1.3 million redesignating a Housing and Urban Development special purpose grant to go to Hawaiian sugarcane mill communities.

When the earthquake bill came up for a vote, we were assured that the bill was clean and that the funding in the bill was strictly of an emergency nature. Many who voted for the legislation did so out of compassion for helping those who lost so much in the tragedy of the earthquake; not to appropriate millions of dollars on a legislative Christmas tree.

These disaster relief bills are to be for emergencies that could not have been anticipated in the regular appropriation bills. The only lid we have on Federal expenditures are spending caps that limit how much can be spent each year.

But Congress' purveyors of pork have found a way around these caps. Emergency supplemental appropriation bills are not subject to these caps. These bills fly through Congress like greased lightning, creating the perfect conditions for pork barrel projects. The projects thrive in bills that are put together in the back rooms of Congress by a few powerful appropriators. This bill was not even printed until after the final vote. Even if it had been printed, it moved through Congress so fast, no member had time to read every provision.

Pork barrel projects' worst enemy is the light of publicity. And, with the help of our porkbusters coalition, and my colleagues and I plan to bathe these projects in that light. Some commentators lament that these projects are only a few drops in an ocean of red ink and, therefore, insignificant. I could not disagree more. In fact, it is these pieces of pork, doled out by powerful appropriators, that grease the Federal Government's massive spending machine.

Some Members of Congress are afraid to vote for cutting any programs, or voting for a balanced budget amendment, for fear of offending powerful appropriators and losing their piece of pork. So while these projects may look small relative to all Federal spending, they loom very large indeed in terms of creating an unbreakable culture of overspending. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the bill I am introducing today, so that we can eliminate the porkiest of pork projects, and send a message that business as usual will not be accepted.

Mr. Speaker, we must break the cycle of "you fund my project and I won't cut yours." And, I'm confident we will. But, if we do not, the aftershock will not be just taxpayer outrage, but a different type of disaster: an economy so strapped with debt it cannot grow.

**SERVICE SECRETARIES REIT-  
ERATE NEED FOR C-17 AIRCRAFT**

**HON. STEPHEN HORN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 9, 1994*

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, recently, in testimony before the House Committee on Armed Services, Secretary of the Air Force Sheila Widnall and Secretary of the Army Togo D. West, Jr., reiterated support for the C-17 airlift program. Calling the airplane an essential element of military modernization programs, Secretary Widnall's testimony states:

The C-17 is a major part of our modernization effort and will significantly improve our ability to get forces quickly to the fight. It will fulfill the airlift customer's need for a flexible, responsive airlifter able to deliver forces and outsized equipment to small, austere airfields, and to airdrop troops and equipment over an objective area. The Air Force will procure six C-17's this year toward a fleet of 40 aircraft as announced by the Secretary of Defense in December 1993. In 1995, we will reevaluate the program's maturity and determine the optimum mix of additional C-17's and nondevelopmental aircraft to meet our airlift needs as we retire the workhorse C-141.

Army Secretary West, in discussing strategic mobility said:

Strategic lift initiatives of the other Services are critical to Army power projection. These include procurement of an enhanced airlift capability like that provided by the C-17 Globemaster III aircraft, procurement of Large Medium Speed Roll On Roll Off [LMSR] ships, and the upgrade of the Ready Reserve Force. Great progress is being made in this arena. The Air Force has taken delivery of 5 operational C-17's and will activate the first squadron of 12 aircraft in July 1995.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women of McDonnell Douglas Corp., are working hard to correct the problems that have occurred on the C-17 program. Both the Defense Department and the Congress are exercising strong oversight of the airplane. I am confident that this partnership will ensure accountability, quality, and ultimately the core airlift airplane envisioned by Secretary Widnall and Secretary West and desperately needed by our Armed Forces.

**TRIBUTE TO SUNNE MCPPEAK**

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 9, 1994*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in a few days, Sunne Wright McPeak will leave the board of supervisors of Contra Costa County, CA, after serving for nearly 16 years. I wish to take the floor to pay tribute to what has been a truly extraordinary career in public service, and one that I hope—along with thousands of other Contra Costans—is not yet complete.

Supervisor McPeak has been rightly viewed as a leader among the new generation of women in politics. Her areas of accomplishment, interest and expertise cover almost every critical local, state, and national policy issue, and it is no exaggeration to say that, in most areas, she has been in the forefront of innovative policy development.

Sunne earned her greatest recognition, perhaps, as the organizer of a statewide campaign to halt construction of a horrendous water project—the Peripheral Canal—in the early 1980's. No challenge could have been more formidable. Almost every powerful interest group in our State, including the Governor, the legislature, much of the business community, the agricultural community and many others were arrayed against her. Yet with a deftness and persistence her opponents could not have imagined, Sunne won that fight and the Peripheral Canal was soundly, and wisely, defeated.

Sunne did not rest on that historic victory, but went on to build a positive achievement from the remnants of that bitter fight, the 12 county Committee for Water Policy Consensus, that has played an important role not only in the enactment of the 1992 CVP Improvement Act, but in moving the entire debate over water policy in California forward.

I have worked closely with, and valued the expertise and political judgment of, Sunne McPeak for many years—on child care, education, toxic materials, women's issues, environmental issues, health policy and much more. What is truly remarkable is her thorough familiarity with the details and complexities of each of these critical areas of public policy. And in each, she has made a major contribution.

Sunne will doubtless continue to play a major role in the policy debate in our State as the new director of the Bay Area Economic Forum, and I know that the Members of the House of Representatives wish her, her husband John, and their two sons, Scott and Todd, great success and happiness.

The energy, devotion and intelligence that Sunne Wright McPeak has brought to public service stands as an bold illustration of what one individual can accomplish when strongly committed and even more highly talented. Her record of 16 years as a local, regional and State leader demonstrates the best of what can be achieved in public life. Her service has changed, and improved our country immeasurably, as well as enhancing for all who know her the reputation of public service itself.

#### WEST VIRGINIA NATIONAL COAL HERITAGE AREA

#### HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1994

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to establish a National Coal Heritage Area in southern West Virginia.

From the perspective of this gentleman from West Virginia, the history of American labor has left a great mark on the people of this Nation. Moreover, in the southern West Virginia coalfields which I have the honor of representing in the House, our very culture was shaped to a large degree by the epic struggles and adversities faced by those who worked in the coal mines during the early part of this century, and their efforts toward unionization.

In fact, over the past several years there has been renewed interest in our Appalachian

culture and the heritage that has evolved, to a great extent, in the southern West Virginia coalfields as a result of these struggles and adversities.

"They felt, rather than knew, their history," wrote Lon Savage in his book about the West Virginia mine wars of the early 1920's, entitled "Thunder in the Mountains":

Their lore was bloody: they had been crushed and killed on their jobs and fired from them when they tried to organize a union that could articulate their needs. They had been evicted from their company homes and machine gunned in their union tents. Periodically they had risen in fury.

The coal mining history of southern West Virginia is indeed a story of struggle, of human sacrifice, and of occurrences which have left their mark on the history of the Nation as a whole. A central element in this history is, of course, the role of the people who worked in the mines and their efforts toward unionization. In 1890, West Virginia's coal production was 6.3 million tons; 10 years later it rose to 21.5 million tons and the age of the coal barons such as James Otis Watson, Joseph Beury, and Isaac T. Mann had begun. Company stores and housing and payment by script became a way of life for many. The native population became integrated with Southern blacks and immigrants from Italy and other countries. Mary "Mother" Jones became a frequent visitor to the State and many mines were unionized by 1902.

However, a great deal more history was to be made as represented by the subsequent labor disturbances on Paint Creek and Cabin Creek in 1912 and 1913, Matewan in 1920, and the battle at Blair Mountain the following year; a battle in which an army of 10,000 coal miners took up arms and threatened to overthrow the governments of two counties in West Virginia. Marching to open the southern coalfields to the union and to avenge the assassination of Sid Hatfield, hero of the Matewan Massacre, the miners were met by sheriff's deputies and Baldwin Felts agents under the control of nonunion coal operators and a division from the U.S. Army, equipped with airplanes, bombs, and poison gas.

These were the days of the West Virginia mine wars. The events which took place are part of West Virginia's heritage, and a part of America's heritage. A history that played not only an essential role in the formation of our culture and values, but to the industrialization of the United States.

For it was at places like Matewan and Blair Mountain that the line in the sand was drawn. Where the demand that human dignity, and decency, be recognized. As PBS noted in its television show, "Even the Heavens Weep," about the Battle of Blair Mountain:

What happened here in 1921 needs to be remembered, for it was a turning point for America. It was one of those rare moments when history itself seemed to hold its breath. Those at the top of the mountain, were not just defending Logan and Mingo Counties. They were defending the 19th Century belief that those with wealth and power had a right to the destiny of those who toiled. Those who marched to the mountain, were bringing with them the new century's conviction that there were limits to what humans could do to one another for the sake of profit and power. The mountain's shame,

is that it became a symbol for the violence of an era. Its glory is that so many came to insist that the new age begin.

Today, there are few physical vestiges of this era remaining. I believe it is incumbent upon this generation to ensure that what does remain is not lost to further decay. For these old mining camps, company stores, tipples, and related structures are an integral and important part of our heritage and the lessons learned from them should not be forgotten or lost to future generations.

In order to facilitate the preservation of the historic and cultural resources associated with the coal mining heritage of southern West Virginia, I felt it important for the National Park Service to conduct a resource survey and study. This study is now completed. Entitled "A Coal Mining Heritage Study: Southern West Virginia," it notes:

In no other state has coal mining so dominated the economy and social structure. The remoteness of the area, combined with rapid industrialization and population growth, resulted in the creation of a society unusual for its ethnic and racial diversity. Today, the relationship among different elements of the past and present in the coal mining region form a distinctive landscape of national interest.

Using this study as a basis, the legislation I am introducing today would establish a National Coal Heritage Area in southern West Virginia in order to provide the means to recognize, preserve, enhance, interpret, and promote the coal mining heritage of the region.

Under this legislation, the Interior Secretary would be authorized to enter into a contractual agreement with the State of West Virginia to assist in the development and implementation of integrated cultural, historical, and land resource management policies and programs in order to retain, enhance, and interpret the significant values of the lands, waters, and structures of the area. This agreement would also provide for assistance in the preservation, restoration, maintenance, operation, interpretation, and promotion of buildings, structures, facilities, sites, and points of interest for public use that possess cultural, historical, and architectural values associated with the coal mining heritage of the area.

Further, the agreement would facilitate the coordination of activities by Federal, State and local governments and private businesses and organizations in order to further historic preservation and compatible economic revitalization. In addition, it would provide for the development of guidelines and standards for projects, consistent with standards established by the National Park Service, for the preservation and restoration of historic properties, including interpretive methods, that will further historic preservation in the region.

Finally, under this agreement, assistance would be available for the acquisition of real property, or interests in real property, by donation or by purchase, for public use that possess cultural, historical, and architectural values associated with the coal mining heritage of the area from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this legislation to the House.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE  
INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANI-  
ZATION A COMMUNITY OF SO-  
CIAL PURPOSE

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1994

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, as the United States continues to participate in an unprecedented era of global economic expansion and integration, it is imperative for us to look beyond purely economic interests when evaluating our approach to our trading partners such as China and Mexico. All too often, issues such as human rights, social justice, and the living and working conditions of our neighbors risk being subordinated to the desire to expand growth in the gross domestic product and in exports. Although I agree that these economic goals are worthy and admirable, I believe that it is incumbent upon the United States to monitor and foster the development of democracy and social justice throughout the world. It is for this reason that I have followed and admired the work of Msgr. George Higgins, the American Catholic Church's long time and premier advocate and commentator of labor and trade unions.

Monsignor Higgins spent the majority of his priesthood directing the social action department of the U.S. Catholic Conference. In this capacity, and since then, he has applied the social teachings of the Catholic Church to defend the rights of organized labor. Through his special ability to relate the norms of Catholic social doctrine to specific situations, Monsignor Higgins has achieved an international reputation in the related fields of labor, economics, and social action. In his autobiography entitled "Organized Labor and the Church: Reflections of a Labor Priest" (1993), he reminds American Catholics of their blue collar origins and of the importance of unions in their economic and social development. He further stressed the role that unions continue to play for the Nation's new immigrants who are now struggling to compete in a high-tech society.

I would like to take this opportunity to introduce into the RECORD a recent article authored by Monsignor Higgins entitled, "The Catholic Church and the I.L.O.: A Commonality of Social Purpose," America, January 29, 1994, which he wrote to honor the 75th anniversary of the ILO, an organization which the church has long seen as a principal ally in the cause of social justice for working people everywhere.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE I.L.O.: A  
COMMONALITY OF SOCIAL PURPOSE

(By George G. Higgins)

*For a long time. We have been following the work of the International Labor Organization. . . . We know all that it has done to promote social justice, to improve working conditions and to raise standards of living—all matters to which the Church, ever preoccupied with the true good of man, devotes the closest attention.—Pope Paul VI, 1969*

A fact-finding mission of the International Labor Organization (I.L.O.) to El Salvador last fall reported 90 instances of violence against trade unionists. Included in the violence were 29 murders, 11 disappearances, along with physical assaults, death threats, detentions, the searching of union premises and the kidnapping of a union official's six-month-old son.

The 258th session of the I.L.O.'s Governing Body last November condemned the acts of violence and urged the Salvadoran Government to prevent their repetition and to keep the I.L.O. informed of judicial investigations. Further, the Governing Body urged the Salvadoran Government, in revising its labor code and in a future industrial relations law, to guarantee protection against dismissal and other acts of anti-union discrimination.

Chakufwa Chihana, a trade unionist and freedom fighter in Malawi, was released from prison last summer. He had been jailed in 1992 for his long-standing fight for free trade unions and democracy. Shortly after gaining his freedom, he expressed, during a visit to the I.L.O. Washington, D.C., office, his gratitude for the "strong support" given by I.L.O. Director-General Michel Hansenne for his release from prison.

Four years ago, Mamoun Ahmed Hussein, M.D., a leader of the national doctors' union in the Sudan, was behind bars awaiting execution for his role in a strike. His death sentence weighed heavily on the minds of concerned men and women throughout the world. In late 1989, I.L.O. Director-General Hansenne appealed to the Sudanese Government to spare the physician's life. Dr. Hussein's life was spared.

These are dramatic examples of how the I.L.O., created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, stands up for working men and women around the globe. As the I.L.O.'s 75th anniversary is commemorated in 1994, the organization, with 169 member countries, strives quietly and without fanfare to foster economic and employment growth worldwide.

Since the early years of the I.L.O.'s existence, the Catholic Church has encouraged and supported the humanitarian work of this agency, which was founded to improve living and working conditions everywhere. Its first director-general, Albert Thomas, cemented close relations with the church in the 1920's. Because of this close link, a priest has served as a regular member of the I.L.O. staff since 1926—just seven years after the organization was created. This "special relations" post, now filed by Louis Christiaens, S.J., of France, builds linkages with key religious and other groups worldwide.

In 1969, two major events highlighted the commemoration of the I.L.O.'s 50th anniversary year. The I.L.O. was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for "earnestly and untiringly" introducing reforms "that have removed the flagrant injustices in many countries." And Pope Paul VI, as the featured speaker at the International Labor Conference in Geneva, paid homage to the organization, whose ideal is "universal and lasting peace, based on social justice."

In his rousing address, Pope Paul VI said of the I.L.O.: "It has a single aim: not money, not power, but the good of man. It is more than an economic concept, it is better than a political concept: It is a moral and human concept which inspires you—namely, social justice, to be built up, day by day, freely and of common accord."

The Pope went on to assert: "More than this, you translate it into new rules of social conduct, which impose themselves as norms of law. Thus, you insure a permanent passage from the ideal order of principles to the juridical order, that is, to positive law. In a word, you gradually refine and improve the moral conscience of mankind."

Before and after that historic address, other popes voiced their support of the I.L.O. and further cemented relations between the church and this unique tripartite organization in which representatives of labor and business have equal voices with representatives of government in improving the world of work.

Addressing the I.L.O.'s 1982 conference, Pope John Paul II pointed out that the

church and the Holy See "share your organization's concern for its basic objectives, just as they are at one with the entire family of nations in its aim of promoting the progress of mankind."

The Pope, who himself was once a stonemason and chemical worker, went on to declare: "The merits of your organization shine forth in its conventions and recommendations establishing international labor standards."

In efforts to give human labor "a truly moral basis—which is consistent with the objective principles of social ethics—the aim of the International Labor Organization," he said, "are very close to those which the church and the Apostolic See are pursuing in their own sphere with means adapted to their mission."

Noting that this point has been stressed on "several occasions" by his predecessors Pius XII, John XXIII and Paul IV, Pope John Paul II added: "Today, as before, the church and the Apostolic See take great joy in their excellent cooperation with your organization, cooperation which has already lasted for half a century and which culminated in the formal accrediting in 1967 of permanent observer to the International Labor Office."

In a message published in the I.L.O. conference record in June 1992, Pope Paul II underscored the agency's vital role in contemporary times with this comment: "The slow and laborious development of many countries which have chosen to follow the rules of market economics and the path of democratization clearly has reinforced the mission of the . . . organization and the need for it to be vigilant. Indeed, it is sometimes said that you are the social conscience of the world."

The community of nations benefits from I.L.O. expertise in three basic ways. First, the I.L.O. sets a code of international labor standards (now numbering 174 conventions and 181 recommendations) and supervises their observance. Second, it provides a wide range of technical assistance designed to spur economic and job growth. Third, it tracks workplace trends and problems through extensive research and publications activities to help fashion workable solutions to problems.

To guide its work as the 21st century approaches, the I.L.O. has set three major priorities. There are, first to broaden the framework of protection available to workers; second, to assist democratic efforts that are spreading around the globe, and, third, to galvanize forces to combat the poverty that afflicts one billion people worldwide.

Globally, the problems confronting humanity are mind-boggling. The rapid and pervasive change occurring in Eastern and Central Europe and many developing lands is staggering. And so is the misery and hopelessness that reaches the shores of every continent. In the third world alone, the magnitude of suffering and deprivation is overwhelming: 900 million people impoverished; 70 million unemployed, and 500 million underemployed.

In the 1990's the I.L.O. estimates, some 400 million jobs must be created to absorb new entrants in the world work force as the working-age population soars by more than 700 million. In Africa, alone, the I.L.O. calculates that 100 million new jobs have to be created to maintain present levels of employment. The task ahead for the I.L.O. and its member nations is enormous. Time will not wait for any pause.

In developing countries, as well as those in the former Soviet shadow, where unemployment, poverty and hopelessness pervade the

daily lives of the masses of men, women and children, the I.L.O. is helping the emerging democracies build a human core in their new orders. This is the social dimension of economic structural adjustment and political reform.

The I.L.O. is guided by the principle that lasting and stable economic reform will not emerge without a fundamental, built-in charter for working people. As the organization has stated: "Capitalism must have a human face if it is to flourish." In this 75th anniversary year, the I.L.O. is guided, more than ever, by this precept from the preamble to its constitution: "Universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice."

Through its international labor standards, let by conventions on freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively, and through its worldwide technical-cooperation program, the I.L.O. is providing the emerging democracies with a wide range of assistance. It is helping them develop free and independent trade unions and employer associations. It is helping them draft legislation and create a framework for collective bargaining to flourish. It is helping them formulate policies to create freely-chosen employment and to provide training and retraining. And it is helping them establish social security systems.

Many nations have shaped their labor laws on I.L.O. conventions, recommendations and codes of practice. Social-security systems in numerous lands have profited from the guiding principles and methods of the I.L.O. And labor-market systems and labor-law revisions in developing countries and Eastern and Central European nations have been based on I.L.O. expertise.

Since the foundation of the I.L.O., the similarity of the social objectives of the church and this organization have been crystal clear. Because of the commonality of interest between the church and the I.L.O., their mutual pursuit of social justice and of universal human rights, will continue. In the I.L.O.'s 75th anniversary year, we might rightfully ask: What can America do to further the goals of the I.L.O.?

My answer is that, as the world's leading democracy, the United States has a challenge—and, yes, an obligation—to assume a strong and clear leadership role in the I.L.O. With the Cold War ended, the I.L.O. offers the nation and President Bill Clinton the best vehicle for advancing the fundamental principles of freedom and democracy on which the United States was founded. It offers a world forum and the institutional machinery for the United States to lead the fight for universal social justice in a world rocked by change and turmoil.

One way for our nation to signal that it intends to assume a larger leadership role in the I.L.O. would be to move the determination to ratify the organization's human-rights conventions. These basic conventions, not yet ratified by the United States, deal with freedom of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, discrimination and child labor. By ratifying these core conventions, the United States would send a positive message to the rest of the world.

An appropriate gesture for the United States in this historic 75th anniversary year would be for President Clinton to pledge the nation's full support of the humanitarian work of the I.L.O. and to lead the community of nations toward fulfillment of this principle from the I.L.O.'s 1944 Declaration of Philadelphia: "All human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity. . . ."

INTRODUCTION OF THE RHINOCEROS CONSERVATION ACT OF 1994

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1994

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today, joined by my distinguished colleagues Congressman GERRY STUDDS and Congressman TONY BEILENSON, I am introducing legislation to establish what I hope will be an effective program to help save the rhinoceros from extinction.

Despite the best efforts of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species [CITES] and the international conservation community, rhino populations continue to plummet to an alarming level. In fact, of the five species of rhinos, fewer than 10,000 are left in the wild. In 1970, there were over 65,000 African black rhinos; today, there are less than 2,000 alive. Unless immediate steps are taken, this magnificent animal will cease to exist as a viable species throughout most, if not all, of its habitat.

Mr. Speaker, on September 7, 1993, the CITES standing committee noted that "the measures taken by the People's Republic of China [PRC] and the competent authorities in Taiwan are not adequate to sufficiently control illegal trade in rhinoceros horn." The standing committee stated that "parties should consider implementing stricter domestic measures up to and including prohibition in trade in wildlife species."

On that same day, in response to a lawsuit filed by the World Wildlife Fund, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt certified the People's Republic of China and Taiwan under the Pelly amendment because of their flagrant violation of CITES's rhino moratorium. The Secretary has strongly recommended that the President prohibit the importation of Chinese and Taiwanese products in the United States. Congressman STUDDS, Congressman BEILENSON, and I sent a letter to the President requesting that he immediately implement trade sanctions.

On November 8, 1993, the President responded to Congress that, "although recent actions by the PRC and Taiwan show that some progress has been made in addressing their rhinoceros and tiger trade, the record demonstrates that they still fall short of the international conservation standards of CITES." He has called for China and Taiwan to, demonstrate measurable, verifiable and substantial progress by the next meeting of the CITES standing committee in March, 1994. If adequate progress is not achieved by that meeting, import prohibitions will be necessary.

Mr. Speaker, last year the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee conducted a hearing and heard testimony that rhinoceros poaching continues unabated and that the PRC and Taiwan had questionable conservation efforts. We also discussed what effect trade sanctions would have on controlling the illegal rhino trade, and what can be done to assist countries, like Zimbabwe, in protecting their dwindling populations of rhinos.

Based on recent press reports, it is clear that the range states, like Zimbabwe, do not

have sufficient money or manpower to stop these unscrupulous poachers. The legislation I am introducing provides badly needed financial assistance to these countries through the establishment of a Rhino Conservation Fund. The bill is modeled after the highly successful grant program Congress enacted in the historic African Elephant Conservation Act of 1988, and it will help save the rhinoceros by assisting the conservation programs of those nations who are struggling to protect this vital species.

Furthermore, the bill stipulates that following enactment, a moratorium on the importation of all fish and wildlife products will be established for those countries who continue to engage in the trade of rhinoceros products or in other activities that adversely affect its survival. If this moratorium fails to encourage a country to stop trading and improve its rhino conservation efforts, then further trade sanctions could be mandated by the President.

Mr. Speaker, I have recently visited with wildlife representatives of the PRC and have learned first-hand a great deal more about their rhino conservation efforts. While I believe that progress is being made in that country, others continue to drag their feet in meeting the conservation standards established by CITES. This bill will encourage those countries to immediately correct their actions so that the rhinoceros, which has faced adversity for thousands of years, can exist in the future.

I urge my colleagues to review this legislation and to join in this effort to help save the rhinoceros from extinction.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR TIBET

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1994

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my many friends and neighbors who will be marching on March 10, in New York from the United Nations to the Chinese Embassy in observance of Uprising Day. This solemn day recalls the day in 1959 when Chinese troops marched into Lhasa, and slaughtered thousands of innocent Tibetans.

Putting an end to the repeated violations of human rights in Tibet should be a top priority in our Nation's trade and diplomatic relationship with China. This has unfortunately not been the case. Despite threats and solemn pronouncements, China has not been forced to pay any price in its relations with the United States for its flagrant violations of human and sovereign rights in Tibet. I am committed to fighting for a United States policy toward China which reflects the desire of most Americans to stand with the Tibetan people in their struggle.

This is not to say that there has been no progress. Congress has finally declared that Tibet is an occupied country under principles of international law and recognized the right of the Tibetan people to independence and full sovereignty. These rights have been consistently violated by China's illegal occupation.

The Chinese Government must be made to understand the seriousness with which the American people view the egregious human rights violations they have perpetrated against the Tibetan people. For that reason, China

should not be granted most favored nation trading status, and enjoy the many economic benefits and international prestige it receives as a result of that status, until it has demonstrated a tangible improvement in the human rights situation in Tibet.

Most importantly, China must halt its population transfer program through which non-Tibetans are offered economic incentives to relocate to Tibet. The House Ways and Means Committee has correctly observed that, Chinese development programs and economic inducements supportive of population transfer to Tibet marginalize Tibetans in their own homeland and serve further to undermine their basic human rights.

A resolution adopted by the U.N. Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities declared that population transfer policy constitutes a violation of fundamental human rights. Unless it is stopped, the population transfer policy threatens to obliterate one of the world's richest and most ancient cultures.

The Chinese must also end their wanton destruction of the Tibetan ecology. Destroying a country they illegally occupy compounds the injustice. It must end.

Finally, the Chinese must respect the individual rights of the Tibetan people. There can be no excuse for the oppression suffered by countless Tibetans at the hands of their occupiers.

Tibet is a test of this Nation's historic commitment to individual rights and national sovereignty. We must stand with the Tibetan people in their struggle for justice and self-determination.

SALUTE TO NOBLE BATES OF  
DEKALB, TX

HON. JIM CHAPMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1994

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, growing up in rural America, you have an opportunity to meet some remarkable people who are dedicated to their town and community. In DeKalb, TX, Mr. Noble Bates is one of those remarkable people. Noble Bates came to DeKalb, TX, in April 1946. Since his first day in Bowie County, he began to serve his neighbor and community.

Noble Bates has made a tremendous impact on DeKalb, the chamber of commerce has established an annual Heart of the Community Award, to be known as the Noble, in recognition of his many services, known and unknown, to the town of DeKalb and Bowie County.

In honor of his years of service to his town, I would like to present him with this proclamation on behalf of the Congress of the United States:

Whereas, Noble Bates, since 1946, has been a constant and enduring source of pride and leadership in the community of DeKalb; and Whereas, Noble Bates, as Alderman and Mayor for DeKalb for 17 years, has made a lasting difference in the lives of all its residents; and

Whereas, Noble Bates has exhibited profound dedication to service organizations and his neighbors; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States honor Noble Bates for his civic virtue

and relentless responsibility to the community of DeKalb, Texas and all those who visit; and

Further resolved, That Jim Chapman on behalf of his colleagues, joins the many friends of Noble Bates in honoring his citizenship and achievements and wishing for him many years of health and happiness.

TRIBUTE TO KELLY NAYLOR

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1994

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Kelly Naylor who has been selected as a Regional recipient of the eighth annual Amateur Athletic Union/Mars Milky Way High School All-American Award.

Kelly, a senior at Oakland Mills High School in Columbia, is one of the eight outstanding high school seniors from across the Nation selected as regional recipients of this prestigious award. Her outstanding scholastic, athletic and community service achievements have earned her a \$10,000 scholarship to the college of her choice.

An exceptional student ranked first in a class of 237, Kelly is a National Merit Commended Student, a Hugh O'Brien Leader and a Maryland Distinguished Scholar.

An accomplished athlete, Kelly has distinguished herself in field hockey, ice hockey, and lacrosse.

In addition to this Kelly is a leader in many community service activities. She is the student coordinator for the Grassroots Coalition for Environment and Economic Justice, an organization that works to bring environmental reform to the community. She serves as president of the Explorer Search and Rescue Post No. 616. She is the community service chairwoman for Howard County Association of Student Councils. Her community service projects are truly commendable.

Mr. Speaker, Miss Naylor had distinguished herself through her exemplary achievements. She has earned the respect of her teachers, peers and family, and I congratulate her.

DECONSTRUCTION

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1994

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, at a time of great confusion involving national affairs, I welcome the clarity and integrity of a recent commentary published in Roll Call, the newspaper of Capitol Hill. It was written by Congressman CHARLIE ROSE of North Carolina, the distinguished chairman of the House Administration Committee.

Mr. ROSE exposes and confronts the deconstructionist attempts to achieve by pressure and manipulation a status that was not accorded to the Republicans by the voters.

I agree with Mr. ROSE's evaluation of those who would usurp power in a manner that is totally out of keeping with the historic traditions and democratic processes of the House.

The Republicans will not get away with their efforts to downsize the elected majority's sta-

tus by upgrading minority power in this body. They will not accomplish by pressure and posturing what they failed to win in the election booth.

Republican deconstructionism seeks to trash the way the House functions by undermining the majority's ability to conduct business.

Mr. ROSE was absolutely justified in exposing this situation.

I urge all Members to read and consider his article in Roll Call, published March 3.

[From Roll Call, Mar. 3, 1994]

HOUSE REPUBLICANS RESORT TO THE POLITICS OF "DECONSTRUCTION"

(By Representative Charlie Rose)

The "kinder and gentler" House Republicans are seeking to win by elocution what they failed to win by election, by circumlocution what the circumstances of life deny them.

They have embarked on a quest for the virtual unreality of "deconstructionism": trying to downsize the elected majority's status in the House while upgrading the power of the minority.

In November 1992, the voters clearly mandated Democratic control of the House.

Yet Minority Leader Bob Michel (R-III) now advocates minority control of the Committee on Government Operations and its oversight functions ("Guest Observer," Roll Call, Feb. 28).

House Republicans, meanwhile, demand disproportionate status in running other committees. They seek to redefine the status of a minority party.

Writing in the Washington Times, GOP Rep. Jennifer Dunn (Wash) called for "more turnover among committee chairmen." She said that "at present, chairmen exercise far too much power over the shaping of legislation. Committee staff, unelected and entrenched, hold too much power, as well."

Deconstructionist tactics such as these are designed to frustrate the majority party's ability to function in committees and elsewhere. The strategy seeks to reduce the number of computer links, telephones, staff, and even postal facilities—the integral links of communication with constituents.

There are also efforts to sidestep legislative processes to frustrate majority will.

The minority seeks the right to take testimony and conduct one-party hearings, a sort of Congress within the Congress. Every function not controlled by the minority is portrayed as corrupt.

A vast reorganization of committee jurisdictions is on their agenda as they seek to arrogate to themselves the status the voters denied them.

A House Republican version of "Alice in Wonderland" would have the queen telling Alice "votes mean what I say they mean."

In the arts, the term "deconstruction" refers to a radical movement that questions traditional assumptions about the use of language and image to represent reality.

The aim of the House GOP version of deconstructionism is to trash the way the House works by undermining the Democratic majority's ability to conduct business.

Deconstructionist tactics are designed to frustrate the majority party's ability to function effectively. Obstructionist stratagems are the order of the day.

I challenge the trivialization of a democratic system that has stood the test of time. And I regret crazy ideas like depriving the majority party of the essential tools to operate the House of Representatives in a responsible fashion.

At a time when the Congress is assailed externally, we witness Republican tactics that

undermine consensus-building and effective legislating.

Former Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Texas) used to say that "any jackass can kick down a barn door, but it takes a carpenter to build one."

Congress-bashing is easy. You can get a cheap laugh by calling this body the House of Reprehensibles. But it is much more difficult to improve the House of Representatives in a responsible way.

This disengagement from the democratic process will not succeed. It is government by gridlock. Nor will government by talk show or biased editorials take over.

If the new strategy of "deconstructionism" is not challenged, the minority will rule the majority and those with the fewest votes will attain the greatest authority.

This stratagem took root in the aftermath of the GOP's 1992 election defeat when, already fragmented, the party broke apart faster than Yugoslavia. Republican efforts to forge unity were manifested in the House with a militant extremist ascendancy that isolated moderate Republicans.

The level of comity dropped. Rancor and bitterness emerged. Instead of developing a viable GOP alternative to the Clinton Administration, House Republicans resorted to takeover tactics.

Maybe the Grand Old Party is re-emerging as an "attack coalition."

That is what is indicated when the National Journal quotes House Republicans as saying "that their team now includes such powerful voices as Ross Perot, talk-show host Rush Limbaugh, and the Wall Street Journal editorial page."

Kate Walsh O'Beirne, a speaker at a post-Clinton Republican "summit," was applauded when she asserted that "moderate Republicans should be barred by law from ever working with Democrats." So much for the vision of inclusion that articulates a future better than the past.

Whatever happened to the "loyal opposition" that made the two-party system work?

Unless they want to isolate themselves from the mainstream, Republican "deconstructionists" must defend and not glibly repudiate the free society they inherited. They might even unite with the Republican party's moderates and, together, find their way out of the wilderness and legitimately seek their promised land of Republican control of the House.

As a Democrat, I see our task as the restoration of the primacy of the House, reclaiming its role, as George Mason put it, as "the grand repository of the democratic principles of the government."

The House will survive the assaults of the "deconstructionists." Majority rule will prevail. An aggressive minority will not accomplish by bullying tactics what it failed to win in the voting booth.

#### RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—THEY STILL DON'T GET IT

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1994

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in the next few months China's human rights record for the year will be examined and scrutinized—perhaps as never before.

Frankly, China hasn't even come close to making the progress that would allow the administration—in good conscience—to seek a waiver of Jackson-Vanik. State Department officials have indicated in hearings that if the de-

cision were to be made today—when they testified—they would not recommend the extension of MFN. We must continue to send a signal to the Chinese Government that these conditions are nonnegotiable. The ball is in their court.

In January I led a delegation to China in order to engage in frank, constructive talks with Chinese officials regarding deep concerns that remain over China's human rights record. We also wanted to meet with those who suffer from the continued and well-documented repression—especially political dissidents and underground church believers. We succeeded on both goals.

Let me note at the outset that the Chinese people deserve the abiding respect of their Government, and nowhere is this more crucial than in protecting universally recognized human rights. It was out of empathy for the oppressed, the tortured, the prisoner of conscience, the mother being forced to abort her baby, that I went to China to respectfully but firmly petition the Chinese Government for relief. Today, I would like to focus primarily on one of these areas—religious liberty—although all areas are important and deserve our attention.

In the May 28, 1993, Executive order extending MFN to China for 1 year, the President calls for "significant progress" in the area of human rights. I continued to tell officials that without significant progress, MFN was at great risk. In meetings with high officials of various Government ministries I stressed that scrutiny of China's human rights record will not be cursory or frivolous, but would entail a penetrating analysis as to whether substantial progress has been made. Instead of substantial progress—China has made substantial regression.

The Executive order is quite clear in listing the human rights conditions which must be met in order for MFN to be renewed later this year. Specifically it says that "the Secretary shall determine whether China has made overall, significant progress with respect to taking steps to begin adhering to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and protecting Tibet's distinctive religious and cultural heritage.

This Declaration of Human Rights is the internationally accepted standard for the treatment of all people in every country. It is not an American standard; it is not culturally biased. The Chinese, as a member state of the United Nations, pays lip service to it—but its actions show the complete disregard the Government has not only toward its people but toward the entire international community as well.

In Beijing—almost like broken records—leaders began with soothing words concerning their desire for open and honest dialog with the United States and that they hoped our meeting would lead to a greater understanding. In meeting after meeting I was assured that there was complete freedom of religion in China, protected by the Constitution. I was also assured that there were no religious prisoners in China. But these representatives are an insult to the truth. And I minced no words in conveying that to them. We know of several hundred religious prisoners, and it is likely that there are several thousands more known only to God, their loved ones, and the police.

Reports from human rights organizations and our State Department, indicate that human rights conditions got worse in 1993—and from all reports they continue to deterio-

rate in 1994. Asia Watch, in its recent publication of over 1,200 prisoners in China says that "1993 was without doubt the worse year from political arrests and trials in China." Other organizations such as Puebla Institute, Christian Solidarity International, Amnesty International, and Freedom House all document continuing religious persecution.

I was told that the first obligation of the churches in China was to promote socialism and encourage the people to support the Government. There are many Christians who are not members of the Government-sponsored churches. These people, I was told, oppose socialism, and because of that they would inevitably break Chinese laws and must be punished. Both Government and Government-sponsored church leaders compared prisoners in the United States with prisoners in China, saying that we do not release prisoners simply because they are Christian and we should not expect China to do the same. Those who break the law, they say, must be punished.

But there is a great deal of difference. Many of the Christians who are imprisoned in China are there because they have broken laws which strictly govern and limit religious activities in China. These laws prevent Roman Catholics from being in union with the Vatican, they prevent any Christian from listening to religious broadcasts, they prevent Protestants from meeting in private homes to pray. For these and many other reasons, Christians are in prison—they are criminals because they are enemies of the state—followers of an ideology which does not place the state over all other things.

As I was meeting with individuals who were assuring me that there was religious freedom, I was also receiving reports of Christians who were being detained. I was hearing from members of the underground Protestant and Catholic churches about the repression and discrimination which they experienced. I returned with the names of five Catholic priests who were arrested only weeks before my delegation arrived. Unlike my meetings with the Government and Government-sponsored church leaders which can be made public, I cannot give any details about the meetings with the Christians who risked their lives to meet with me.

But these underground Christians have been taking risks for quite a while now. Catholics in one village have built a large church, rectory, and convent. Protestants told us about the great numbers of people who are becoming Christians through the evangelization which is taking place. All of them respond that they are ready to be arrested, put into jail, and even die for their religious activity. As one person said, "What can they do? Tear down our church? Put us in jail?" How prophetic their words are.

Mr. Speaker, you and many of my colleagues are well aware of the arrest and detention of a bishop who said Mass for our delegation. Bishop Su Zhi Ming, who had already spent 15 years in Chinese prisons and labor camps, subject to beatings and torture, was arrested days after our meeting. Judging from the nature of his interrogation, his crime was saying Mass for me and the delegation. To add insult to injury, he was arrested on the day Secretary Bentsen was in Beijing meeting with Chinese officials and discussing the future of United States-Sino relations.

Since January 31 new orders were issued by Li Peng which gave Government sanction to a renewed crackdown on all religious activities in China. All of us were bitterly disappointed but not surprised when we learned that the Chinese Government would escalate the persecution and harassment and torture of believers. Less than 3 weeks ago, three American citizens were arrested and detained in China. Dennis Balcombe, the pastor of Hong Kong's Revival Christian Church was detained and held incommunicado for 4 days. The arrest was made during a midnight raid on the house in which Reverend Balcombe and several other guests were sleeping. He and the others were accused of "disturbing the public peace" and all of his possessions were confiscated. Had Reverend Balcombe been in China to negotiate a business deal he would have had welcoming hands extended to him. Instead, because he brought the goodness of the Gospel he was met with clenched fists.

Following his release he testified here before the House Ways and Means Committee. He is a living witness to the renewed religious persecution which is taking place in China. As an American citizen he enjoyed the benefit of swift action on the part of many people and human rights groups. However, there are thousands of Chinese citizens who do not have this benefit. Three of the people who were arrested along with him are still detained, and there are even reports which say they have been executed. If they are alive, and I hope they are, how long will they have to wait in prisons, how many beatings will they have to endure, who will speak out loudly and act swiftly for them? And what of those friends of Reverend Balcombe who are not in prison but must remain in China and live under the fear of persecution?

These people are not interested in political activity. In fact they told me that they pray for the Government and their leaders and ask for God's blessings on China. All religious believers in China are asking for is the ability to worship freely and openly. Right now those who do not belong to the Government-sponsored churches have no place to worship, many of them are denied housing and work permits, and countless numbers are harassed, detained, tortured—and some have been martyred for their faith.

The two executive orders which I have already mentioned will further restrain religious liberty in China and will have devastating consequences and represent a new crackdown on the underground Protestant and Catholic churches.

Order 144 is titled "Rules for management of foreigners' religious activities." It prohibits all proselytizing activities by foreigners among Chinese. While it allows for foreigners to conduct their own private worship services, they are prohibited from preaching in Chinese churches. It also prohibits the importing of religious goods and publications.

Order 145 regulates management of places of worship. The right to assemble, pray, and worship God—even in your own home—carries severe punishments. Catch-all statements such as, "No one may use places of worship for activities to destroy national unity, ethnic unity, and social stability, to damage public health or undermine the national educational system," criminalizes just about anything that a believer says or does. These cruel policies are likely to lead to thousands of new arrests, tortures, and mistreatment.

Although I have focused on the lack of religious freedom in China, I cannot ignore the plight of millions of others whose human rights are violated in other ways. I would like to turn our attention to just a few of these.

Millions of Chinese are detained in forced labor prisons where they work long hours each day to meet unrealistic production quotas. We have known about this for years and have tried to engage the Chinese Government in addressing this human rights abuse.

The 1992 memorandum of understanding [MOU] expressly prohibits the importing of prison labor products and outlines the method of investigating reports of forced labor in prisons.

Even when it was signed, many people criticized the MOU as a meaningless document unless it would be backed up by swift and open verification. Testimony only a few months ago by Assistant Secretary Winston Lord indicated that there has been great resistance by the Chinese to investigate reports of prison labor. The Chinese deny access to prisons by United States officials until they have had enough time to sanitize the prisons and factories. Visits by nongovernmental human rights groups are not allowed at all.

The Chinese Laogai is not like any prison system we are familiar with. These are forced labor camps similar to the Nazi work camps of another era. It is the most extensive forced labor camp system in the world, and this system has destroyed the lives of millions of people, and it continues to do so. In January I met with several people who bear the permanent scars of years in Chinese prison labor camps. I heard their stories of beating and torture and saw for myself the broken bodies which these camps created.

The MOU is mentioned specifically in the Executive order. It is clear that China has not yet lived up to this agreement, nor is there any indication that it will in the future. We are still denied access to prisons and there is a large body of evidence that products manufactured entirely or in part are still being exported to the United States. All the while, millions of people continue to suffer at the hands of the cruel Government slave-master.

Religious believers and prisoners are not the only victims of China's continued violations of human rights. The Government aggressively victimizes women who bear children outside of the Government's repressive one-child-per-couple policy. Reports abound which detail the lengths to which the Government officials will go to see that quotas are met and policies enforced. The New York Times report by Nicholas D. Kristof poignantly described the ordeal of a mother and child who were victims of the Government-sanctioned brutality. It recounts the case of Li Qiuliang, who had been given permission to have a child in 1992. When, on December 30, 1992, she had not given birth, the local population control officer ordered the doctor to induce pregnancy. The child died and Ms. Li has been left incapacitated.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher, when he learned of this report, said that he was appalled by China's coercive family planning practices and would seriously consider tying MFN to ending those practices. In the "Report to Congress Concerning Extension of Waiver Authority for The People's Republic of China," it explicitly states that "in considering extension of MFN, we will take into account Chinese actions with respect to the following:

Taking effective steps to ensure that forced abortion and sterilization are not used to implement China's family planning policy."

During my meeting with Li Honggui, Director for the General Office of the State Family Planning Commission of China, he brushed aside with an angry smile our concerns that Chinese women are routinely victimized and abused with coerced abortions and coercive sterilizations. When questioned about the New York Times' report, Mr. Li responded by saying that the article was "not real" and that it only showed the "unfriendly staff" of the New York Times.

In a sworn affidavit, Dr. John Aird, former Chief, the China Branch at the United States Census Bureau, said "coercion in the Chinese family planning program has in the past 2 years reached its second extreme peak approaching or perhaps exceeding the levels of 1983."

Forced abortion is a crime against both women and children. In China today, women are punished by the state for conceiving a child not approved by state goals. If a woman is lucky or clever enough to escape to deliver an illegal child and is discovered, she is fined and otherwise dealt with.

In December the Chinese Government issued a draft of a eugenics law which would legalize discrimination against the handicapped—however the Government may define handicapped—by forcing sterilization and denying them permission to have children. There are also provisions which would mandate the abortion of any babies which are determined to not meet Government-approved standards of health and ability. While the rest of the world moves to protect the rights and the dignity of the handicapped, China is seeking ways to exterminate them.

It is becoming increasingly clear that in category after category the Chinese Government is not only not making progress, but is actually getting worse—bringing further shame and dishonor to the Government and more and more pain to the Chinese people.

Today, and each day since I have returned from China, the facts point to significant regression, not progress, in human rights.

Disturbing reports in the last week indicate that the administration might be weakening their commitment to human rights in the Executive order. When I hear statements that a grand gesture or promises could replace the significant progress called for in the Executive order, I wonder what good our words are if they will not be backed up by action. There is a great deal of evidence that China has regressed significantly. Even as Secretary Christopher prepares for his visit to China, the Chinese Government has detained at least nine dissidents. Whether these detentions are short- or long-term, they are deplorable. They also show the complete disregard they have toward the conditions which must be met in order for MFN to be renewed. Only a few months remain before the administration must make this decision. We must continue to let China know that we are watching and that we care, that we will not sacrifice human life for profit, and that the United States is serious when we say we want significant progress in human rights.

Yesterday, I received a letter from a seventh grade student at Holy Family School in Lakewood in my district. Alicia Lorenc wrote: "I

think it is unfair that they put Roman Catholic bishops in prison for being Catholic. It is stupid, it is discriminating, and it is unfair. Over in China, people's rights are being abused. I know since I am only in seventh grade I can't make that much of a big difference. But I try." Alicia may only be in seventh grade, but her wisdom and compassion surpass that of the Chinese Government. She understands, why can't they? She is trying to make a difference. I hope that we can respond to her that we are trying, too.

**FOSTER FILE SHOCKER**

**HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, what in heaven's name is going on here? This is getting to smell worse by the day.

The article follows:

[From the New York Post, Mar. 9, 1994]

**FOSTER FILE SHOCKER**

(By Christopher Rudd)

White House officials frantically scrambled to get the combination to Vincent Foster's office safe soon after his death—and ultimately removed a second set of files, The Post has learned.

White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum's removal of one set of Whitewater files from Foster's office has been widely reported.

But the disappearance of a second set of papers—including some also related to Whitewater—wasn't previously known.

Three separate White House sources told The Post that Clinton aides were scrambling—like "cats and dogs," as one put it—as they tried to get into Foster's safe just hours after his death.

Foster's body was found in Fort Marcy Park in suburban Arlington, Va., at about 6 p.m. on July 20.

As previously reported, a few hours later, Nussbaum—accompanied by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's chief-of-staff, Margaret Williams, and longtime Clinton aide Patsy Thomasson—entered Foster's office and removed Whitewater files that were not in the safe.

But The Post has learned that Nussbaum also asked a White House security officer on night duty for the combination to Foster's safe, a White House source said.

Nussbaum was told that the security staff didn't have the combination, the source added.

Combinations are controlled through top-secret clearances in the Office of Administration, which is run by Thomasson.

The Office of Administration staffer in charge of security—including the safeguarding of combinations—was out of town that night, a law-enforcement source said.

Later, during the wee hours of July 21, a senior White House aide—not Nussbaum—succeeded in opening Foster's safe, according to another law-enforcement official who is assigned to the White House.

It's not clear how the combination was obtained.

The safe was opened before most White House personnel reported to work on the morning of July 21, the source added.

Several documents, including papers relating to Whitewater, were removed from the safe and turned over to President and Hillary Clinton's personal lawyer, David Kendall, the source said. Then the safe was relocked.

Foster, who was deputy White House counsel, also handled the Clinton's private legal matters, including Whitewater.

Word that the safe had been opened apparently did not reach most White House officials, including senior members of the White House counsel's office—and they continued to scramble for the combination, a source said.

They were so anxious to be the first to see the contents of the safe that the counsel's office refused to let Park Police—who were handling the investigation into Foster's death—to search the office on the morning of July 21.

The Park Police agreed to return the next day.

On the afternoon of July 21, members of the counsel's office were again asking White House personnel for the safe combination, claiming that "Bill Kennedy needed to get into Mr. Foster's safe," another source said.

William Kennedy is a former law partner of Mrs. Clinton and Foster at the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock. He is associate White House counsel—the No. 3 post in the counsel's office.

But the combination could not be given out, a source said, because Foster had taken the rare step of authorizing only himself to have access to the number.

Usually, White House staff members with safes share the combination with their staff or secretary.

The FBI's most highly decorated former agent told The Post that the revelation about entry into Foster's safe after his death underscores questions about a possible cover-up.

"The safe is crucial—it's an A-1 priority," said William Roemer, former head of the FBI's Organized Crime Strike Force.

He was sharply critical of the failure by Federal authorities to secure Foster's office immediately after his death.

"It raises the question [of] a coverup," Roemer said, adding that the entry into the safe appeared to be "self-serving, to protect documents which could have shed light on either a suicide or homicide."

Repeated calls to the office of Patsy Thomasson and the White House Press Office for comment went unreturned.

**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 Thursday, March 10, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

**MEETINGS SCHEDULED**

**MARCH 11**

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine Federal policies governing the introduction of

non-indigenous plants and animal species.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-138

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Secret Service and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, both of the Department of the Treasury, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and the General Services Administration.

SD-116

**MARCH 14**

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To resume hearings on S. 1822, to safeguard and protect the public interest while permitting the growth and development of new communications technologies.

SR-253

2:30 p.m.

Finance

Taxation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the state of the domestic oil and gas industry and to examine tax proposals to increase domestic production.

SD-215

**MARCH 15**

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Military Readiness and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on military readiness.

SR-232

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Army.

SD-192

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

SD-116

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of the Attorney General.

S-146, Capitol

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1664, to improve enforcement of anti-money laundering laws by setting guidelines for mandatory and discretionary exemptions from monetary transaction reporting requirements for depository institutions.

SD-538

Finance  
To resume hearings to examine health care reform issues, focusing on premiums and subsidies. SD-215

10:15 a.m.  
Judiciary  
To hold hearings on S. 687, to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law. SD-226

2:00 p.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To resume joint hearings to examine Federal policies governing the introduction of non-indigenous plants and animal species. SD-342

2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for foreign assistance, focusing on sustainable development. SD-138

Armed Services  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program. SR-222

MARCH 16

9:15 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of State. SR-253

9:30 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold hearings to examine how proposals to improve the dairy program will affect dairy trade. SR-332

Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Health and Human Services. SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on the domestic and international implications of energy demand growth in China and the developing countries of the Pacific Rim. SD-366

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Small Community and Rural Development, Farmers Home Administration, and Rural Electrification Administration, all of the Department of Agriculture. SD-138

Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, and the Office of Personnel Management. SD-116

Finance  
To resume hearings to examine the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. SD-215

Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings to examine the current status of chapter I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, which authorizes funds for education programs for disadvantaged children and youth. SD-430

2:00 p.m.  
Armed Services  
To resume joint hearings with the Committee on Governmental Affairs on S. 1587, to revise and streamline the acquisition laws of the Federal Government. SD-106

Governmental Affairs  
To resume joint hearings with the Committee on Armed Services on S. 1587, to revise and streamline the acquisition laws of the Federal Government. SD-106

2:30 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on competition in the U.S. biotechnology industry. SR-253

Labor and Human Resources  
Labor Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to consolidate job training programs into one program to provide incentives for States to train workers. SD-430

## MARCH 17

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-116

Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine contract and financial management at the Department of Energy. SD-342

Rules and Administration  
To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Title I, relating to the Standing rules of the Senate. SR-301

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

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Air Force. SD-192

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Science Technology Policy. SD-124

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Inspector General, Department

of Transportation, and the Interstate Commerce Commission. SD-138

Finance  
To resume hearings to examine health care reform issues, focusing on premiums and subsidies. SD-215

## MARCH 18

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings to examine proposals to revise and improve programs of chapter I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, which authorizes funds for education programs for disadvantaged children and youth. SD-430

## MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Education. SD-138

Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on water and sanitation issues in rural Alaska. SR-485

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower and personnel programs. SD-116

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Commerce. S-146, Capitol

## MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. SD-138

2:30 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine science and technology policy issues. SR-253

## MARCH 24

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

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Labor. SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the effect of the Administration's Superfund reauthorization proposals on the Department of Energy's Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Program.

SD-366

Veterans' Affairs

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

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for National Guard and Reserve programs, focusing on manpower and equipment requirements and the restructuring of brigades.

SD-116

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-124

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK).

SD-138

MARCH 25

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Office of the President.

SD-116

APRIL 11

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Marketing and Inspection Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

APRIL 12

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on classified programs.

S-407, Capitol

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Na-

tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 13

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1995 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy, focusing on fossil energy and clean coal programs.

SD-116

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Postal Service.

SD-192

APRIL 14

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the operating and economic environment of the domestic natural gas and oil industry.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on health services and infrastructure.

SD-192

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, both of the Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 18

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Science and Education, Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research Service, Extension Service, and Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

APRIL 19

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Subtitle A, Parts I and II of Title III, relating to Congressional biennial budgeting and additional budget process changes.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.

SD-192

APRIL 20

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of the Treasury.

SD-116

APRIL 21

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on intelligence programs.

S-407, Capitol

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-106

Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

APRIL 25

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, Natural Resources and Environment, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Foreign Agriculture Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

APRIL 26

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on

- National Foreign Intelligence Programs (NFIP) and Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA).  
S-407, Capitol
- Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Justice Programs, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, both of the Department of Justice.  
S-146, Capitol
- APRIL 27
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation, and the Washington Metro Transit Authority.  
SD-138
- APRIL 28
- 9:30 a.m.  
Rules and Administration  
To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Subtitle A, Parts I and II of Title III, relating to Congressional biennial budgeting and additional budget process changes.  
SR-301
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.  
SD-106
- Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Information Agency.  
S-146, Capitol
- 2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.  
SD-116
- MAY 3
- 9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on Boron-Neutron Cancer Therapy.  
SD-366
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Food and Consumer Services, Food and Nutrition Service, and Human Nutrition Information Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.  
SD-138
- Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on defense conversion programs.  
SD-192
- MAY 5
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Legal Services Corporation.  
S-146, Capitol
- Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation.  
SD-138
- MAY 10
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.  
SD-138
- MAY 11
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.  
S-128, Capitol
- MAY 12
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Corporation for National and Community Service.  
SD-106
- MAY 17
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Pacific Rim, NATO, and peacekeeping programs.  
SD-192
- MAY 19
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.  
SD-192
- Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Selective Service System.  
SD-106
- MAY 20
- 9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Departments of Veteran's Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.  
SD-138
- MAY 25
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of the Interior.  
S-128, Capitol
- MAY 26
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.  
SD-106
- JUNE 8
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy.  
S-128, Capitol
- JULY 19
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.  
SD-192

March 9, 1994

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

4341

CANCELLATIONS

POSTPONEMENTS

MARCH 11

MARCH 16

MARCH 10

9:30 a.m.

9:30 a.m.

10:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Sub-  
committee

To hold hearings on S. 1876, to revise the  
Solid Waste Disposal Act to grant  
State status to Indian tribes for pur-  
poses of the enforcement of such Act.

To resume hearings on S. 1822, to safe-  
guard and protect the public interest  
while permitting the growth and devel-  
opment of new communications tech-  
nologies.

To hold hearings on proposed legislation  
to reauthorize the Earthquake Assist-  
ance Program.

SR-485

SR-253

SR-253