

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO KOREAN WAR
VETERANS**HON. JACK QUINN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of the numerous courageous men and women who throughout the Korean war gave of themselves on behalf of the United States of America and all freedom-loving people of the world.

On Thursday, July 27, 1995, we will dedicate the Korean War Veterans Memorial as a remembrance for all of the heroic efforts that American service men and women selflessly performed for their country.

The Korean War Veterans Memorial is more than just a symbol: it is an embodiment of the resolute courage of America's service veterans. It stands as all America's veterans have stood, dauntless in the face of jeopardy, compassionate in victory, and dedicated to the pursuit of freedom for all people throughout the world.

The men and women who served in the Armed Forces of the United States of America during the Korean war forged a special bond with one another, as have all of America's combat veterans. This bond transcends traditional boundaries and common circumstance. This bond will be evident by the community of veterans who will gather here in Washington, DC, and will pay an enduring tribute to their fellow comrades.

I would like to take this opportunity and say to the veterans of the Korean war and all wars, that we, as a nation, are thankful for your patriotic service. When your country called, you answered by serving with bravery and distinction in the face of oppression. For this, I, like every American citizen, am eternally grateful and remain in your debt.

OPENING OF A&P'S LARGEST
STORE**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. on the opening of its newest and largest store in Woodcliff Lake, NJ, on Tuesday, July 26. This is more than just another grocery store. This is a 60,000-square-foot supermarket of the future, with the latest in environmentally friendly lighting, heating, and air-conditioning. Experts tell me the store will be more energy efficient than any in the country, making it a model for the multibillion-dollar supermarket industry.

I take particular interest in the accomplishments of A&P because this giant of the food industry is headquartered in Montvale, NJ, in the heart of my congressional district.

Just as the Woodcliff Lake store is not just another grocery store, neither is A&P just another supermarket chain. With nearly 100,000 employees and stores in 23 States, it is the fifth largest supermarket chain in the Nation. In its 136-year history, it has been a true leader of the industry, pioneering many of the concepts that we take for granted today.

Entrepreneurs George Huntington Hartford and George Gilman opened the original Great American Tea Co. store in New York City—where the chain remains No. 1—in 1859. The ornately decorated store, which lured customers with state-of-the-art gaslight and brass bands on Saturday nights, was the first to offer house brands and private labels with its own brand of tea and still-famous "Eight O'Clock Coffee." The name of the store was changed to the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. in 1869 to mark the completion of the first transcontinental railroad.

A&P expanded in 1871 to Chicago, where it began the practice of giving away lithographs, crockery and other household items as premiums. By the turn of the century there were 200 stores nationwide and sales of \$85.6 million. Between 1900 and 1912, however, food prices rose 35 percent as the cost of living skyrocketed. In response, A&P introduced the "A&P Economy Store," corner grocery stores run with one employee and a capital investment of only \$3,000 each. By 1925, there were 14,000 stores and sales of \$440 million.

Other innovations followed, including "combination stores" which during the 1920's added meat to the line of other groceries at a time when meat was sold only by butchers. A&P shortly offered prepackaged, self-service cuts of meat and its "Ann Page" products. In 1924, the company became the first food retailer to sponsor a radio program, the "A&P Gypsies," and in 1937 launched Woman's Day magazine. The company opened its first supermarkets as we know them today in the 1930's. By 1936, 5,800 were in operation.

The company's success, however, was soon to become a liability. The Robinson-Patman Act of 1936 had A&P as one of its prime antitrust targets and a 1949 antitrust lawsuit forced limitations on the company faced by none other in the industry. Preoccupation with its legal difficulties, coupled with the deaths of John and George Hartford—sons of the founder—in the 1950's, led to years of decline. In 1979, controlling interest in the company was acquired by the Tengemann Group of West Germany. The chain pared itself to 1,000 stores, closed unprofitable manufacturing plants and made other changes. The changes quickly returned the company to profitability and it has regained its stature within the American supermarket industry.

A&P is a major employer in my district and an important public convenience to my con-

stituents and millions of others across the Nation.

RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE MILITARY EX-
CHANGE SYSTEM**HON. MARTIN FROST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the military exchange system. The proud manager of the modern exchange system is the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, a vital organization and a key employer in the southwest Dallas county area located in my Congressional district.

The first exchange was established in a barracks building at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Since the issuance of General Order No. 46 on July 25, 1895, the exchange has developed as the primary source of funding for the quality of life programs that support our military personnel throughout the world. In peace and war, the exchange has been there to serve those who have defended us. The War Department established the Army Exchange Service in 1941 to provide guidance for worldwide operations. The organizations became the Army and Air Force Exchange Service [AAFES] in 1948.

The mission of the exchange is to provide quality merchandise and services to active duty, retired, and reserve personnel and their families and to generate reasonable earnings for the support of morale, welfare and recreation programs.

During 1994 alone the exchange service tallied over \$7 billion in sales and returned over \$200 million to the service for quality of life enhancements. Over the past 10 years AAFES payments to morale, welfare and recreation funds exceed \$1.7 billion.

In addition to their commitment to worldwide service in support of our military, the exchange has been there to assist with hurricane relief, assistance to firefighters and flood relief workers, and public service activities performed by the military departments. Exchange personnel are on the scene today in Haiti, just as they have been in Somalia, Saudi Arabia, and everywhere that the military have gone in service to this country.

While supporting these worldwide operations AAFES has been a bulwark to the local Dallas community since 1958. AAFES employee over 2,000 workers in the Dallas/Fort Worth community, and many of these individuals are committed to the advancement of their communities and are deeply involved in volunteer activities throughout the area.

On July 25, 1995, AAFES will mark this 100th anniversary with a celebration at the

● 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.

Dallas headquarters. On the 26th of July, 1995, they will begin the new century with the installation of a new commander. I invite all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Army and Air Force Exchange Service on this momentous day.

KIDS' DAY

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity today to discuss legislation that I want to introduce but am being prohibited from introducing due to House Rule XXII. A constituent of mine organized "Kids' Day" in El Paso 2 years ago. It has been an enormous success locally and I believe this type of holiday could have national success as well.

Kids' Day in El Paso is celebrated on the second Wednesday of every May. The celebration includes participation by children in community service projects in conjunction with the business community and a parade in which children develop floats that depict their career goals. Kids' Day encourages children to share their energy and talents with their community through public service.

Since children are one of this Nation's most precious resources and there is currently no holiday honoring the children of this Nation, I believe that National Kids' Day would be a wonderful opportunity for children to participate in an alternative to their traditional classroom and homework responsibilities by participating in community service, and an exploration of career opportunities.

However, despite the possibilities of such a holiday, the majority of this Congress has voted to ban the introduction of such legislation that would be deemed "commemorative." I have sought a ruling from the House Parliamentarian regarding such legislation and have been advised that most likely this legislation would violate rule XXII.

I feel that it is most unfortunate when a constituent organizes and implements a good idea, relates this idea to her Congressman, and for no other reason than the fact that the idea is "commemorative," her Congressman is prohibited from acting on the idea. The new rules implemented by the majority make accessibility to the Congress more difficult, something the American public clearly does not support.

In closing, I would like to relate the words of my constituent, who expresses the goals of Kids' Day more eloquently than I am able to: "The components of Kids' Day are geared toward building a better community by instilling a deep sense of commitment and success in our children and students."

Although I am unable to propose that this worthwhile effort be undertaken by the Nation, I would still strongly urge individual Members to lead their local communities in organizing this type of holiday for all our Nation's children.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE FAILURE OF IRAQ TO COMPLY WITH U.N. RESOLUTIONS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which condemns the Government of Iraq for failing to comply with U.N. resolutions adopted at the end of the gulf war. These U.N. resolutions require Iraqi authorities to provide full and complete disclosure of all weapons-related activities and make significant improvements in the area of human rights. Because Baghdad has not satisfied the requirements contained in these resolutions, strict sanctions on the export of commodities to, and the import of commodities by, the Government of Iraq remain in place. However, despite Iraq's continued noncompliance, some of our allies still are eager to lift the sanctions in anticipation of completing business contracts with the Iraqi authorities. I am pleased that Representatives SOLOMON, LANTOS, and PORTER have joined me in this bipartisan legislation, which we hope will send a strong message to the U.N. Security Council and to our allies that commercial interests must not be placed above vital security needs and fundamental human rights principles.

Restoring trade relations with Iraq before a full picture has emerged of Baghdad's past research, development, and manufacture of weapons of mass destruction could be a disastrous, and potentially deadly, mistake. When it comes to obeying international security rules, Saddam Hussein has an abysmal track record. According to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], in the past Baghdad has violated its obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty by attempting to acquire nuclear weapons. In an April IAEA report to the United Nations, the IAEA stated that, while it is confident essential components of Iraq's past clandestine nuclear program have been identified and disposed of appropriately, some of the documents detailing the nuclear weapons program have been taken from IAEA inspectors by Iraqi authorities and not returned.

According to the U.N. Special Commission, which is responsible for monitoring Iraq's nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile activities, Iraq has not provided a full and comprehensive explanation of its past military biological program or accounted for items and materials acquired for that program. With Iraq's failure to account for the use of these items and materials for legitimate purposes, the Special Commission has concluded that there is a high risk that these items have been purchased and used for a proscribed purpose, specifically the acquisition of a biological warfare agent.

In addition to the lingering doubts about Iraqi compliance with U.N. resolutions regarding weapons of mass destruction, human rights conditions in Iraq remain intolerable. By any objective standard, the provisions established in U.N. Resolution 688 have not been satisfied. As specified in the U.N. resolution, the Security Council condemned Saddam

July 24, 1995

Hussein's repression of the Iraqi civilian population and demanded that Baghdad immediately end this repression, which threatens peace and security in the Middle East. Iraq has murdered Kurdish civilians by employing chemical weapons in a brutal and systematic campaign of terror and has executed a large-scale military operation against civilians living in the southern marshes.

In light of Iraq's failure to comply with all relevant U.N. resolutions, the international community must not in any way condone Baghdad's conduct in the name of commerce or mitigate their misdeeds for the sake of money. I am pleased that Representatives SOLOMON, LANTOS, and PORTER have joined me in introducing this resolution and welcome the support of our colleagues.

OPPOSITION TO H.R. 1370

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, these remarks were submitted to me by Robert E. Murray, president and chief executive officer of the Ohio Valley Coal Co., H.R. 1370 will virtually put this company out of business and place 4,400 employees out of work. I share Mr. Murray's strong opposition to H.R. 1370, and the general practice of dumping retirees.

H.R. 1370, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce mandatory premiums to the United Mine Workers of America [UMWA] combined benefit fund, is very bad legislation. This legislation will have disastrous consequences for the Ohio Valley Coal Co.—Ohio Valley—and other coal companies, while benefiting multibillion-dollar companies, which have repeatedly attempted to dump their retiree benefit costs for employees, who have worked only for them, onto other coal companies.

Prior to enactment of the Coal Industry Retiree Benefit Act of 1992—Coal Act—47 percent of Ohio Valley's payments to the United Mine Workers of America health and retirement funds were contributed to cover obligations of other coal companies for people who never worked for Ohio Valley or its predecessor. Yet these companies have the audacity to claim that their obligations for their former employees are no longer theirs. They would have gotten away with this dumping of their bona fide liabilities onto Ohio Valley and other coal companies had it not been for enactment of the Coal Act.

H.R. 1370 would overturn much of the Coal Act, which was a carefully crafted compromise among Democratic and Republican legislators and the Bush administration. The concept of this compromise was to require present and former employers of UMWA-represented persons to be responsible for their retirees and to avoid imposing UMWA retiree cost on other companies, such as Ohio Valley, that never employed these UMWA retirees.

Further, the limited number of corporations lobbying for H.R. 1370 and the repeal of much of the 1992 Coal Act are simply not being truthful when they claim that the UMWA combined fund will have a long-term surplus. A recent study by Ernst and Young shows that the

fund will have a deficit as early as 1998 and up to \$147 million in 2004.

To claim that H.R. 1370 protects companies, such as Ohio Valley, because no funding would be required pursuant to formula to increase operators' premiums if there is a shortfall, is a total smoke screen. If the large corporate dumpers of their liabilities on the funds and other coal companies, such as Ohio Valley, are not required to pay their fair share, the time at which and the amount that a company, such as Ohio Valley, will be required to pay to the funds will be accelerated.

Having served as the chief executive officer of one of the companies lobbying for H.R. 1370, I can personally assure you that their game is to dump their retiree liabilities onto other coal companies. The Coal Act, which H.R. 1370 will largely overturn, stopped this practice.

There is no question that, if the situation is returned to that which existed prior to passage of the Rockefeller legislation, Ohio Valley will be put out of business and the 4,400 jobs that it accounts for in Ohio, according to the Pennsylvania State University, will be eliminated. Congress must do everything possible to see that H.R. 1370, or any legislation like it, is not passed.

TRIBUTE TO JENNIFER FINZEL

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise to day to honor the accomplishments of Jennifer Finzel. As much as the Special Olympics are a thrill for the athletes and their families, they also teach all of us a valuable lesson in determination, achievement and the human spirit. I want to share with you a story of Jennifer Finzel of Midland, MI. Earlier this month, Jennifer traveled to New Haven, CT, with a goal on her mind and determination in her heart. She knew what she wanted, and went for it. The result was two gold medals and two silver medals in four different swimming events. For her effort and for her success, I say congratulations.

But Jennifer Finzel was special long before they draped medals around her neck. Jennifer has been working hard in my office for the people of Michigan's Fourth Congressional District for over 4 years now. When she's not working at McDonalds, she's in our district office in Midland making a difference for the residents of mid-Michigan. Jennifer truly is an inspiration to everyone who seeks to achieve. Anyone who visits our district office or the McDonalds on Eastman Ave. might hear Jennifer say a lot of things. But one thing they won't hear is "I can't."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PROTECTING AMERICA'S HOUSING PROGRAMS

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 21, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for reserving this special order. I am pleased to participate in this discussion which is focused on the importance of housing, and the role of the Federal Government in ensuring that all Americans have affordable housing opportunities. The special order this evening is extremely timely and necessary in light of the attacks on the Department of Housing and Urban Development by the GOP leadership in this Congress.

I have a firsthand knowledge of some of the housing problems confronting the Nation. I serve as the ranking member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs-Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies. This panel oversees the Nation's \$25.5 million housing budget. Through our subcommittee hearings, field trips, and studies and examinations, we are provided a closeup look at the increasingly grave housing situation in this Nation. In order to legislate solutions in the Halls of Congress, we all realize that you must first have a clear understanding of the problem.

Mr. Speaker, our Federal housing programs assist 4.7 million households through public housing and Section 8 rental assistance. We know that: 36 percent of the households are elderly; 15 percent are persons with disabilities; and 43 percent are families with children. We also understand that the median income of these households is \$8,000 per year.

This week, the Appropriations Committee completed mark-up of the fiscal year 1996 VA-HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations bill. As the ranking member on the panel, I am deeply disturbed by the funding cuts which the Republican leadership has advanced in this bill. When we look at cuts to housing programs, we note that hardest hit are those programs that provide affordable and decent housing for the elderly and poor.

The appropriations bill cuts HUD's funding by \$5.5 billion. They saw fit to cut funding for homeless assistance grants by nearly 50 percent. In addition, funding for development and severely distressed public housing is eliminated, as well as new housing vouchers and certificates for the poor. Further, in this bill, modernization funds are cut by over \$1 billion and operating subsidies are reduced by \$400 million.

These cuts are in addition to damaging legislation that would repeal the Brooke amendment. The Brooke amendment is legislation which limits the percentage of income that poor people living in federally assisted housing can pay. Repealing this amendment increases the costs borne by the Nation's poor. Several other harmful provisions with regard to rent increases are also in the bill.

Mr. Speaker, this callous action by the appropriations panel represents a critical assault on our Nation's housing programs. The bill guts many of the critical safety net and human

needs programs upon which the elderly, the poor, and low-income families depend. I am concerned that we are retreating on our commitment of affordable and decent housing as a national priority. For this reason, I am pleased to join my colleagues for this special order. Our participation this evening demonstrates our strong commitment to ensuring a strong and significant role in providing housing for all Americans.

HOUSING SPECIAL ORDER TOMORROW NIGHT
(JULY 19)

To members of Dem. Task Force on Housing and other Housing supporters

Fr Representatives JOE KENNEDY, HENRY GONZALEZ, VIC FAZIO, BARBARA B. KENNELLY

Re Housing Special Order on Wednesday, July 19

Dt July 18, 1995

This is a reminder that tomorrow night after regular business there will be a special order on the importance of housing and the role the Federal government has played in trying to ensure that all Americans have affordable housing opportunities.

The Appropriations committee has targeted housing for extremely deep and very serious cuts which will undermine this mission.

We need to move quickly and forcefully to restore these crucial funds for housing, and to explain to the American people how important and successful most federal housing programs have been in serving working and poor Americans.

Please have your staff contact Jonathan Miller in Rep. Kennedy's office (5-5111) or Nancy Libson of the Housing Subcommittee (5-7054) if you would like to participate in this special order.

TURKEY AS A STRATEGIC ASSET

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention a recent op-ed piece which appeared in the Washington Times and which I believe deserves attention.

Alexander Haig writes from the point of view of both a former Secretary of State and NATO's former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. I hope my colleagues will take time to read this valuable piece and carefully consider its message.

[From the Washington Times, June 25, 1995]

UNDERVALUATION OF A KEY STRATEGIC ASSET

Years ago, a Turkish general was quoted as saying that the trouble with being allied to the Americans was that you never knew when they would stab themselves in the back. This half-serious observation expressed the U.S.-Turkish relationship well. It was solid overall but subject to inexplicable actions, often on Washington's part, that simply negated America's own self-interest.

That is in fact what we are doing once again today. American aid to Turkey has been steadily reduced. Much of it is no longer grant aid at all but loans that since 1994 have been financed at market interest rates. For 1995, even this package has been subjected to restriction, including attempts

to tie it to Cyprus, various human rights issues and Turkey's relationship with Armenia.

The generally punitive approach of these amendments reflect American politics at their worst—totally bereft of any consideration of our own strategic interests. A familiar complaint about our relationship with Turkey is that it should be re-examined in light of the end of the Cold War. The implication, of course, is to devalue the alliance as no longer so necessary in the absence of a Soviet threat.

The alliance should be re-examined but the critics will be disappointed. A strong U.S.-Turkish partnership remains fundamental to American interests.

First, Turkey's geographical position puts it in a bad neighborhood that is still vital to U.S. security. This was illustrated dramatically by the Persian Gulf war. There should be no doubt that without Turkey's help in closing Iraq's pipelines, allowing use of North Atlantic Treaty Organization air bases and general political support we could not have defeated Saddam Hussein. Turkey was and is fundamental to an anti-Saddam coalition.

Second, the outcome of the war, as we know, was not to create a new Gulf security order, much less a new world order. Instead we have seen four years of broken-back warfare against Saddam's regime. For this Turkey has paid a very large economic price exacted through disrupted trade and oil flows. The consequences for the Kurdish-populated regions of Turkey and Iraq have been even more troublesome. Operation Provide Comfort, run from Turkey, has averted the worst for the northern Kurds but not established security or peace. Instead the PKK, an authentic terrorist movement helped by such human rights activists as the Assad regime in Syria, among others, has found safe haven in northern Iraq. Turkey's recent military incursion was intended to settle this issue or at least to diminish the problem. But whatever the outcome this is indisputable: The failure of American policy to settle with Saddam has been borne very heavily by Turkey.

To this trouble must be added another. The newly independent states of the former Soviet-run Central Asia see new economic and political relationships with such countries as Turkey and Iran as the best route to secure their future. The oil and gas of Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan must flow through these countries or be controlled again by Russian hands on the tap.

Whatever the potential today the Caucasus is torn by war, the Chechnya slaughter; the Russian-manipulated civil war in Georgia; and the Russian-influenced contest between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Seen from Ankara, the once-promising prospect of a less dangerous Central Asia has dissolved into bloodshed and a revival of Russian ambitions. The Turks must view with great alarm, and so should we, the idea that the Russians will be allowed to station large forces there in violation of the conventional arms-reduction treaty (CFE) about to come into force. It is inexplicable that at the recent Moscow summit President Clinton supported revisions in these force levels in the name of stability; in virtually every instance, Russian military action has made things worse not better.

Finally, there is the frightening consequence of continued mismanagement of the Bosnian crises by the United Nations and NATO, and especially the U.S. failure to act clearheadedly in this crisis, which risks the

continuation of essential secular leadership in Ankara. A worst case outcome of Bosnia could well broaden the conflict in a way that might result in Turkey's involvement, with unforeseeable consequences for Western interests.

Against this geopolitical backdrop, the paragons of human rights have railed against Turkey's democracy—and Prime Minister Tansu Cillar has admitted that Turkish democracy is a less-than-perfect mechanism with plenty of rough edges.

We must all be alarmed at the growth of anti-Western sentiment disguised as a return to Islam. In Turkey, as in many other countries, the end of the Cold War has given rise to a struggle for national identity. But whose side shall we take? That of the less-than-perfect democrats or that of the authentic anti-democrats?

At this critical juncture, those who support cuts in assistance or in support for Turkey are willfully blind to U.S. strategic interests. The Turks are a hardy people; they will survive as best they can. But this is not the time for America to stab its own interests in the back. The stakes are too high.

In the absence of an effective U.S.-Turkish partnership, the entire U.S. position in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East will be the biggest loser. The winners will be neither pro-Western nor those interested in human rights. It is high time that we recovered from strategic amnesia.

SPECIAL PEOPLE PROGRAM OF IBPOE OF W

HON. LYNN N. RIVERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Special People Program of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of the Elks of the World [IBPOE of W]. This program was established to promote assistance to young persons who have special needs because of physical or mental challenges. The members of the IBPOE of W have dedicated their time and efforts to make this very important program a success, to reach out to the special people of their community and to focus attention on the contributions of those special people.

This year Shaun-Keith Pierre Thomas from Ann Arbor, MI has been selected as the 1995 Special People Poster Child and will be honored at a ceremony on August 7. Five-year-old Shaun-Keith represents all special people who face additional physical and mental challenges. In Shaun-Keith's case, cerebral palsy, sometimes prevents him from participating in favorite activities. Daily he struggles to accomplish tasks that most of us take for granted yet he somehow always shows his courage and his strength. His determination, perseverance, and courage are an excellent model to us all. I offer Shaun-Keith my sincere congratulations and admiration and together with his friends and family wish him all the best.

A CAREER THAT MADE A DIFFERENCE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the people of Michigan are about to lose one of the greatest friends they have ever had. Jim Collison is retiring after 21 years of service in the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce. He has had responsibility for EDA programs for the entire State, overseeing more than \$600 million in more than 1,000 projects.

Jim Collison helped make EDA programs succeed because he knew the people of Michigan, and he knew the realities of doing business in Michigan as a result of his being a life long resident of our State, and himself having been involved in a number of businesses and serving as an official of local governments. His dedication to his home State is a great example of how people can be productive in their own areas, rather than looking for the American dream in some place away from home.

His presence in Saginaw goes back to his days at Holy Family High School in Saginaw, and his work at Saginaw Lumber Co. He then became involved in real estate development until he was appointed to the Zilwaukee Township planning department where he developed the city's master plan. He also served at Township Supervisor, and chairman of the county board of supervisors, before it became the board of commissioners.

His sense of community extended beyond his professional activities. He serves as a lecturer and communion assistant at St. Matthew's Catholic Church. He also is a member of the Northwest Utilities Consortium and organized the board of urban renewal.

In addition, he has been blessed with his wife of 44 years, Lozamae, and their five children and six grandchildren. There is no doubt that the support provided by his family has helped him succeed in being the kind of public servant that everyone can respect.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when those who work for governmental agencies fail to receive the proper accolades for the excellent job that they are doing, I believe it is particularly appropriate to recognize and thank Jim Collison for his years of service. His work has meant a great deal to business development in Michigan, and more importantly, to the thousands of people who have benefited from the projects that have gone forward as a result of his careful consideration. His career truly has made a difference. I ask that you and all of our colleagues join me in thanking Jim Collison for his years of service, and wish him the very best with the new challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

TRIBUTE TO RUSSELL C. MILLS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to Russell C. Mills, who recently retired from his post as State conservationist for the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Mr. Mills, a friend of long standing, is well respected by all who know him. He holds a BS degree in agriculture from Ohio State University and an MPA from the University of Missouri—Columbia. He has served with NRCS since 1957 as a Student Trainee, Soil Conservationist, and District and Area Conservationist in Ohio. He was also the Assistant State Conservationist for Programs and Deputy State Conservationist in Missouri. He is a member of the Soil and Water Conservation Society, the National Association of Conservation Districts, the Missouri Land Improvement Contractors Association, and the Missouri Chapter of the American Wildlife Society.

Mr. Mills performed his tasks admirably, earning the Conservation Federation of Missouri's 1989 Professional Conservationist Award, Missouri Conservation Commission's 1990 Conservationist of the Year Award, and Missouri Farm Bureau's 1990 Outstanding Service to Agriculture Award.

As Russell Mills pursues other endeavors, I take this opportunity to express my gratitude and to wish him my sincerest best wishes for the future.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
BUDGET EFFICIENCY ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation of vital importance to the District of Columbia in rebuilding the financial viability of the District. As my colleagues are well aware, the District is contending with a serious financial crisis. This bill allows the Mayor and the City Council to address some of the causes of the city's budget difficulties that are now outside of their reach with greater efficiency, flexibility, and fairness.

This bill has three provisions that accomplish these purposes. First, the bill gives the Mayor the authority to reduce the appropriation for the judicial branch of the District government, if such a reduction is necessary to balance the District's budget. The Congress previously empowered the District to take similar steps with other independent agencies, including the board of education. However, unlike the case at other agencies, the judicial branch savings may only be directed in the annual appropriation total, not on a line-item basis within the budget itself. Thus, this bill treats the budget of the courts differently in recognition of the separation of powers and the independence of the courts.

Second, the bill enables the District to decouple the rate of compensation for District of

Columbia judges from that of Federal judges. No decrease in pay would occur, however. D.C. Superior Court and Court of Appeals judges are local, not Federal judges, and have no Federal jurisdiction. Because of home rule limitations, however, they are appointed by the President—though they are recommended by a panel of local residents. These local judges are paid entirely from the District budget, not from Federal funds. When District employees have taken pay cuts or had level pay for several years and very few have received raises, the judges serving the District have several times had increases in their salaries because their salaries are tied to the pay scale for Federal judges. To remedy this imbalance, the District of Columbia Council will determine the new rate of compensation for judges, as is usually the case with legislatures.

Third, the bill gives the District greater leverage and flexibility to accomplish savings in the negotiation of contracts, such as procurement contracts. Presently, such agreements can be negotiated only on an annual basis. As a result, the District cannot enter into multiyear agreements that often have better terms. Because such contracts require significant commitments they will be evaluated by the District of Columbia Council, and will require a council resolution, two-thirds vote of members present and voting. If for any reason, the funds are not appropriated during a subsequent year of the contract, the contract would be canceled, preventing the District from being bound unreasonably.

These components of the bill act together to strengthen the District's financial position. This bill is noncontroversial. Because it is an essential ingredient of the District's financial discipline and recovery, I ask for support and passage at the earliest time.

SUMMARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
BUDGET EFFICIENCY ACT

The Congress gave the ability to reduce the budgets of independent agencies, including the Board of Education, if it is required to balance the District budget. However, this power did not include the District courts. This bill expands that power to include the budget of the District courts. This expansion of power does not affect the separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches because it does not give the Mayor power over the judicial salaries, but only the budgets. The Mayor is required to notify the District of Columbia courts of any proposed reductions in their budget.

The bill also amends the Home Rule Act to allow the D.C. Council to establish the rate of compensation for judges in District of Columbia courts. This severs the tie of D.C. judges' salaries to those of federal judges.

Additionally, the bill allows the District to form multiyear contracts for goods and services in areas where funds are appropriated annually. If the funds are not appropriated in some subsequent year of the contract, the contract is cancelled or terminated. Costs of cancellation or termination are paid from sources limited to: appropriations available for the contract's performance; appropriations available for procurement of the acquisition type covered by the contract that is not obligated; funds appropriated for payment of such costs.

Any such contract will require support of the Council by resolution, a two-thirds vote of members present and voting. Further, the contracts will be made pursuant to criteria established by the Council.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS—DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA BUDGET EFFICIENCY ACT OF 1994

Section 1. Short title

Section 1(a) states that this Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Budget Efficiency Act of 1995".

Section 1(b) amends the relevant provisions of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act by adding the following:

The District of Columbia Self-Government and Government Reorganization Act provides that whenever in the District of Columbia Multiyear Financial Controls Act is referred to, the reference will be considered to be made to that section of other provision of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Government Reorganization Act.

Section 2. Budgetary control over independent agencies

Section 2(a): Section 2(a) amends Section 47-301(b) of the D.C. Code to include expenditures for District of Columbia Courts and the Board of Education the submission of the District's annual budget by adding the following section:

Section 47-301(b) of the D.C. Code provides that the budget submitted by the Mayor shall include, but is not limited to recommended expenditures at a reasonable level for the forthcoming fiscal year for the Council, the District of Columbia Courts, the Board of Education, the District of Columbia Auditor, the District of Columbia Board of Elections and Ethics, the District of Columbia Judicial Nomination Commission, the Zoning Commission of the District of Columbia, the Public Service Commission, the Army Board, and the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure.

Section 2(c): Section 2(c) allows the Mayor to balance the budget by reducing the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to independent agencies of the District of Columbia to reduce the appropriation or amount if it is determined to be necessary to balance the District's budget. These figures must be submitted to the Council. It further requires that the Mayor notify the District of Columbia courts of any proposed reductions in their budgets.

Section 2(d): Section 2(d) decouples the link between District of Columbia court judges and federal court judges, allowing the District of Columbia Council to establish the rate of compensation for the judges.

Section 3. Contracts extending beyond one year

Section 3(a) allows the District to enter into multiyear contracts for goods and services where funds are appropriated on an annual fiscal year basis. These obligations are valid only for the fiscal year appropriated.

Section 3(b) allows multiyear contracts to be cancelled or terminated if money is not appropriated in subsequent years. In such an event, the cost of cancellation or termination is to be paid from the following: (A) appropriations available for the performance of such contract; (B) appropriations available for procurement of the acquisition type covered by the contract where not otherwise obligated or; (C) funds appropriated for the payments of such costs.

It additionally provides that contracts entered into under this section are invalid unless the Council, by a two-thirds vote of its members present and voting, authorizes such a contract by resolution. Further, contracts under this subsection are made pursuant to criteria established by act of the Council.

BELLA ABZUG: AN INSPIRATION
TO US ALL

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, on August 26, 1920, 75 years ago, American women finally won their century-long struggle for their constitutional right to vote. That new birth of freedom empowered women to bring into Congress and into public discourse their legislative and political demands to end pervasive discrimination against women and girls, a struggle marked by notable victories and continuing challenges.

As we celebrate the 75th anniversary of women's suffrage, we also celebrate today, July 24, the 75th birthday of one of our Nation's most outstanding woman leaders, Bella S. Abzug. In her all-too-brief 6 years in Congress (1971-1977) as a Democratic Representative from a Manhattan district in New York City, she emerged as a dynamic leader, creative legislator, and a pioneer in broadening legal, economic, social, and political rights for women.

When Bella first ran for office in 1970, there were only nine women among the 435 members of the House of Representatives, including Martha Griffiths, Edith Green, Patsy Mink, and Shirley Chisholm, the first African-American woman elected to Congress. There was only one woman Senator, Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. Bella was the first woman to run and be elected on a women's rights and peace platform. Today, some 20 years later, the numbers have increased significantly—47 women in the House, eight in the Senate—but as Bella would be the first to remind us, American women, who are more than 51 percent of the population, deserve more than an average of 10.3 percent representation in our Congress.

Bella was elected to the House while United States military intervention in Vietnam, now admitted by Robert McNamara to have been a frightful and costly mistake, was at its height and was drawing mass protests around our country and in Washington. After being officially sworn in as a Member on the House floor on January 21, 1971, Bella took another oath on the Capitol steps, administered by Congresswoman Chisholm before a thousand supporters, in which she pledged "to work for new priorities to heal the domestic wounds of war and to use our country's wealth for life, not death." Then as her first official act in Congress she dropped a resolution into the hopper calling on President Nixon to withdraw all American Armed Forces from Indochina by July 1, 1971.

Bella's concern for the human victims of war made her an adored champion of returning Vietnam veterans, who camped out in her office during the protests they held in the Capitol. Her staff included a fulltime aide who dealt exclusively with veterans health and readjustment problems and she played a leading role in strengthening education benefits for veterans in VA legislation.

Bella also impressed her colleagues as a thoughtful and creative legislator with a firm

knowledge of parliamentary rules and precedents, negotiating skills and an awesome capacity for dawn-to-midnight hard work. In her last term in Congress, she served as a member of the whip system operated by House Speaker "Tip" O'Neill, a friend and admirer, and was chosen by her congressional peers in a U.S. News and World Report survey as the "third, most influential" Member of the House. She was described in a 1977 Gallup Poll as 1 of the 20 most influential women in the world.

One of the earliest votes Bella cast was to approve the Equal Rights Amendment. She also introduced a resolution proclaiming August 26 Women's Equality Day, in honor of the suffrage victory. The resolution was approved and signed into law by President Nixon. Nationally and internationally, Bella became known as a champion of women's rights and reproductive freedom and initiated what later became the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues. She wrote the first law banning discrimination against women in obtaining credit, loans, and mortgages, and introduced precedent-setting bills on comprehensive child care, Social Security for homemakers, abortion rights, and gay rights.

Chairing the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation, she authored legislation bringing more than \$6 billion to New York State in public works, economic development, sewage treatment, mass transit—including sidewalk ramps for the disabled and buses for the elderly—and antirecession assistance. She created the Interstate Transfer Law, which allowed New York City to trade-in highway funds for mass transit improvements.

Bella's remarkable accomplishments as a legislator came as no surprise to those who knew her personal history. Born on July 24, 1920, to Esther and Emanuel Savitsky, Russian Jewish immigrants in the Bronx, Bella has put her prodigious energy, brains, organizing skills, and idealism to work for a better world, especially for women and victims of racism, prejudice, greed, and militarism.

Along the way, she has never accepted the tired view of "that's the way it is, so that's the way it has to be." As a child growing up in the Bronx, she started breaking rules—playing "immies" in the street with the boys—and usually winning—collecting pennies and making speeches in the subways for the Jewish homeland, which later became established as the State of Israel. She attended both public and Hebrew religious schools.

Early on, Bella was recognized as a natural leader: she was elected class president at Walton High School and president of Hunter College's Student Council. One of her fondest memories is of speaking at an assembly addressed by First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt.—They both wore hats.

At Hunter, her last year at law school, she married Martin Abzug, a businessman, World War II veteran and budding novelist who proved his love by typing her schoolwork. Their mutual admiration marriage ended with his death in 1986. They had two daughters, Eve and Liz. Eve is an artist, has worked in city government and holds a master's degree in social work. Liz, active in the women's movement, is an attorney specializing in economic development and women's concerns. In

the early years of her career, Bella worked as a lawyer, specializing in civil liberties and labor law. She has been a lifelong advocate of civil rights and a "nut" about the first amendment. In the early 1950's, she defended several Hollywood actors caught up in the McCarthy witch hunt, and also took on the controversial case of Willie McGee, a black Mississippian sentenced to death on a framed-up charge of raping a white woman, with whom he had a long relationship. Although she could not save him from execution, Bella's courage in going to the South to defend him despite threats to her safety was a harbinger of courage displayed by thousands of civil rights activists in the Sixties. During the McGee trial, Bella wasn't even able to get a hotel room and had to sleep in the local bus station, and she was pregnant.

In 1961, Bella helped organize Women Strike for Peace to campaign for a nuclear test ban, going on to lead thousands of women in lobbying expeditions to Congress and the White House. During the Sixties, she came into her own as a rousing public speaker, anti-Vietnam war leader and political strategist, working in the reform Democratic and peace movements and election campaigns.

At age 50, she decided it was time to run for office herself, and run she did, in 1970, with her slogan: "This woman's place is in the House—the House of Representatives." She conducted an unorthodox, attention-getting congressional campaign, mostly in the streets of Greenwich Village, Little Italy, the Lower East Side, and Chelsea, backed up by hundreds of enthusiastic volunteers. She scored an upset primary victory over a longtime Democratic incumbent and went on to win the general election.

While in Congress, throughout the Seventies, Bella was also organizing women. The first planning sessions for the National Women's Political Caucus were held in her office and in 1971 she became its first co-chair. She was chief political strategist for Democratic women in a successful campaign for equal representation—equal division—for women in all elective and appointive posts, including representation at Presidential nominating conventions. She now serves as a New York State representative on the Democratic Party National Committee. She was an active policy adviser and organizer of women voters in the Democratic Party's 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988 and 1992 Presidential campaigns.

After trying for the U.S. Senate in 1976 and losing a four-way primary race by less than 1 percent, Bella was named by President Carter to head the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, presiding in November 1977 over the landmark federally-funded National Women's Conference in Houston.

While still in the House during the Ford administration, Bella and other Congresswomen succeeded in getting a \$5 million appropriation for the conference, which included several thousand women delegates elected at public meetings in every State of the Union as well as First Ladies, past and present. The delegates adopted a 25-plank National Plan of Action, making specific recommendations on a broad range of issues affecting the status of women. Bella played a major role in the U.N. Decade of Women international conference in

Mexico City and as an NGO observer and speaker at the 1980 Copenhagen and 1985 Nairobi U.N. women's conferences. At the parallel NGO Forum in Nairobi, she organized a panel, titled "What If Women Ruled the World?", attended by more than a thousand women, including conference delegates and parliamentarians.

In 1978, President Carter appointed Bella co-chair of his National Advisory Committee for Women, on which she served for 2 years. After the advisory committee publicly protested funding cuts in women's programs, Bella was dismissed by President Carter as co-chair and a majority of the committee members resigned in protest. Nevertheless, Bella supported Jimmy Carter in his unsuccessful 1980 Presidential reelection bid.

In the 1980's Bella Abzug worked on women voters education programs and also served as a strategist for the growing pro-choice reproductive rights women's movement. She also became involved in efforts to organize women to help save the planet from worsening environmental threats, pollution and poverty, resulting from unregulated technologies, the social irresponsibility of multinationals, governments, international financial institutions, war machines and other factors. From this concern, shared by women worldwide, came the formation of the Women's Environment & Development Organization [WEDO], co-founded with Mim Kelber, a long-time associate, and women U.N. activists. As co-chair of WEDO, Bella presided over the World Women's Congress for a Healthy Planet, held in Miami, FL Nov. 8-12, 1991. The widely acclaimed Congress, which drew 1,500 women participants from 83 countries, produced and approved the Women's Action Agenda 21—a blueprint for incorporating women's perspectives, demands and equal participation into local, national and international environment and development decision-making.

The women's agenda became the focus of activities organized by Bella and WEDO leaders from every region of the world in connection with preparations for the U.N. Conference on Environment & Development and at the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. She also served as senior adviser to UNCED Secretary-General Maurice Strong and was the women's sector representative on the non-governmental organizations (NGO) facilitating committee for the Rio summit.

Based on the model she developed for the Earth Summit, Bella and the WEDO network have continued to work at the UN, organizing women's caucus meetings at subsequent major international conferences of particular concern to women. The work of the caucuses has been recognized as crucial to including women's perspectives, demands and participation in policymaking in U.N. platforms for action and programs.

Bella also served as a private sector representative on the U.S. delegation to the International Conference on Population & Development [ICPD] in Cairo, Egypt last September and played a key role in winning recognition of the centrality of women's concerns and roles in population and development policies. She will also be an active participant in the Fourth U.N. World Conference on Women and its parallel NGO forum which will meet in China

this September. She will co-chair a WEDO-initiated Women's Linkage Caucus at the official conference and will also preside over the Second World Women's Congress for a Healthy Planet at the NGO Forum.

Bella believes that the United States should act speedily to ratify the U.N. Convention to Eliminate Discrimination Against Women [CEDAW] before the 75th anniversary of women's suffrage—The United States is the only major power that has not ratified CEDAW.

Bella's work at the United Nations has led her to other areas of participation, including serving as a moderator at the conference on financing of the United Nations held by the Society for International Development. She also serves as part of the U.N. Development Program's Eminent Advisory Panel for the 1995 Human Development Report.

While volunteering most of her time to the U.N., Bella Abzug continues to devote her energies to a wide range of women's issues. Breast cancer became a focus of her attention in March 1993, when WEDO, together with the New York City Commission on the Status of Women, which she chaired on breast cancer and the environment. Testimony was presented by physicians, scientists, women's health specialists, activists and women with breast cancer on the links between the breast cancer epidemic and environmental pollutants.

Three months later, Bella discovered that she too had breast cancer. This only strengthened her commitment to focus more research and government and public resources on cancer prevention, emphasizing the identification and prevention of environmental causes of the disease. Under Bella's leadership, WEDO has launched a campaign in partnership with Greenpeace USA and grassroots women's cancer groups, entitled "Women, Health and the Environment: Action for Prevention." The campaign is sponsoring public hearings and action conferences in cities throughout the United States.

In whatever spare time she has, Bella supports her pro bono activities by working as a lawyer. She also lectures at colleges, women's meetings, legal and other professional groups, synagogues and churches. She was a news commentator on Cable News Network for 3 years, has appeared on hundreds of TV and radio programs, is the author of several books and writes a column for Earth Times, a newspaper that covers the United Nations.

Over the years, Bella Abzug has received numerous honorary degrees, awards and other honors. On August 6 in Chicago, she will receive from the American Bar Association Commission on Women in the Profession its highest honor, the Special Margaret Brent Women Lawyers of Achievement Award.

In September 1994, she was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame. There in Seneca Falls, NY, where the first women's rights meeting was held in 1848, she joined other influential women and leaders of the women's rights movement as one of the most admired women in American history.

On behalf of women Members of Congress, I salute the 75th birthday of this remarkable woman, my close friend whose dedication and courage helped pave the way for our presence here.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, July 25, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 26

- 9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 1977, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996. SD-138
- Armed Services
 Closed business meeting, to discuss certain pending nominations. SR-222
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Maritime Security Program. SR-253
- Finance
 To continue hearings to examine ways to improve the Medicare program and make it financially sound, focusing on the modernization of Medicare and giving senior citizens more choice in the kinds of plans that are available to them. SD-215
- Governmental Affairs
 Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review the Annual Report of the Postal Service. SD-342
- Judiciary
 To hold hearings to examine punitive damages reform. SD-226
- Special on Special Committee To Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters
 To continue hearings to examine issues relative to the President's involvement with the Whitewater Development Corporation, focusing on certain events following the death of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster. SH-216

2:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.
SH-219

JULY 27

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to reform the Federal Communications Commission procedures in their use of auctions for the allocation of radio spectrum frequencies for commercial use.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nomination of John Raymond Garamendi, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior.
SD-366

Finance
To hold hearings on the Federal Medicaid matching formula.
SD-215

Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings on S. 929, to abolish the Department of Commerce.
SD-342

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

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for programs of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Act.
SD-430

Special Committee To Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters
To continue hearings to examine issues relative to the President's involvement with the Whitewater Development Corporation, focusing on certain events following the death of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster.
SH-216

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine prison reform, focusing on enhancing the effectiveness of incarceration.
SD-106

3:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 1905, making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and H.R. 2020, making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996.
SD-192

JULY 28

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine family planning issues.
SD-138

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on health insurance relative to domestic violence issues.
SD-430

AUGUST 1

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine the future of the Department of Commerce.
SR-253

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending nominations.
SD-226

AUGUST 2

9:30 a.m.
Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Administrative Conference.
SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1028, to provide increased access to health care benefits, to provide increased portability of health care benefits, to provide increased security of health care benefits, and to increase the purchasing power of individuals and small employers.
SD-430

Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Tribal Justice Act (P.L. 103-176).
SR-485

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine proposals to reform the operation of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
SR-253

CANCELLATIONS

JULY 26

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine emerging infections and their impact on society.
SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To resume hearings to examine the Chechnya crisis, focusing on prospects for peace.
2200 Rayburn Building