

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TERM LIMITS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, this week the House will hold the first ever vote on term limits. The American people will witness a historic vote on an issue that previous Democrat-controlled Congresses prevented from ever being voted on in committee or on the House floor. Last September, House Republicans pledged to bring this historic legislation to the floor. We kept our promise.

The new Republican controlled House has already shown its commitment to internal term limits. The Speaker is limited to four terms in that office, and committee and subcommittee chairmen are limited to three terms. Now we must take the next step and vote on term limits for every elected Member of the House.

I applaud the Republican leadership for devising a strategy that provides the best opportunity to secure the votes necessary for passage. The winner takes all procedure allows for Members to support the term-limit package they feel most comfortable with regardless of outside groups and member sponsors.

Forty years of Democrat rule in the House has created an institution less accountable to the people. Republicans are working to change this. The American people want to know that their representatives will serve their needs, not the Government's needs. Passage of term-limit legislation this week will bring Washington closer to the people it serves back home.

LINDA KAREN FRIEDMAN-LEVIN
BECOMES A CITIZEN

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, every year thousands of men and women from all over the world become citizens of the United States of America. As they take the oath of citizenship, they acquire the rights of a citizen of the United States, as well as the responsibilities those rights carry.

Mr. Speaker, on April 7, 1995, Mrs. Linda Karen Friedman-Levin will accept those rights and responsibilities of a citizen when she takes her oath of citizenship. I am confident that Mrs. Friedman-Levin will be as committed to fulfilling her duties as a citizen of our country as she has been in her perseverance in becoming a citizen.

Mrs. Friedman-Levin, the mother of Emma Jess and Dana Franci Levin, and wife of Alan Levin, was born in Montreal, PQ, Canada. I

would like to extend congratulations to Mrs. Friedman-Levin and her family and welcome her as one of the newest citizens of the United States.

MS. ARCADIA XOCHIHUA

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Arcadia Xochihua, a resident of my district. Ms. Xochihua will become a U.S. citizen on Friday, March 31, 1995, at the age of 96. She will be the first person in San Jose and perhaps in the Nation to be naturalized under the new Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] regulations easing the process for the elderly.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell you about Ms. Xochihua. She was born on January 12, 1899, and immigrated from Mexico to the United States in 1923 at the age of 24. She has worked her entire life from processing fruit and vegetables in a cannery to owning and operating several restaurants in the area.

Ms. Xochihua has always been a vital part of the community. During the Depression and World War II, she helped people who were less fortunate than herself. During the Depression, she operated a small soup kitchen out of her house for those who needed a hot meal. She also provided clothes for women and children. Until about 3 years ago, she continued to provide room and board for destitute migrant farmworkers.

Though Ms. Xochihua never married and does not have children of her own, she is surrounded by her sisters and brothers who have provided her with many nieces and nephews.

Ms. Xochihua decided this year, on her 96th birthday, that it was important to her to become an American citizen. She has always been patriotic and loyal to her adopted country and wants to be called an American.

Mr. Speaker, the month of March has been dedicated to the late labor and human rights leader, Mr. Cesar Chavez and March 31 is Mr. Chavez's birthday. It would be a fitting tribute to his dedication to social justice for all that Ms. Xochihua becomes a citizen of the United States of America on his birthday. I commend and applaud Ms. Xochihua for her loyalty and her commitment to our country and congratulate her on new citizenship.

REPUBLICAN TAX BILL WOULD
PROVIDE HUGE BENEFITS TO A
PRIVILEGED FEW!

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, these Republican tax proposals are not equitable. They would disproportionately favor a privileged few upper-income taxpayers. Is that how the Republicans intend to waste hundreds of billions of dollars—helping those who have and ignoring those who have not?

The Republicans strenuously protest the claim that they are helping wealthy Americans with these tax cuts. But the facts shed doubt on their objections.

One-half of the total benefit of this bill and three quarters of the capital gains tax cut will go to those with incomes of \$100,000 or more.

The broken promise of partial refundability of the family credit means that families with incomes of \$20,000 or less will get only 2 percent of the benefit of that provision, and that is about all they will get from the total bill.

On average, those with incomes of \$200,000 or more would enjoy tax cuts of \$11,270, while those with incomes between \$30,000 and \$75,000 would receive \$760, a mere one-fourteenth of what the wealthy will get.

The Republicans have chosen to focus their largess on the very small number of Americans in the upper strata of the income range. Although they will receive one-half of the total benefits of this bill, the 13 million households with incomes of \$100,000 or more represent only 6 percent of our total population.

The Republican elitism will see to it that the privileged few will get huge tax cuts. This is the purpose for which they are willing to increase the Federal deficit.

Middle-income families will get small tax cuts, a bigger deficit, and a bleaker future for their children. The Republicans know this. They put forth this bill knowingly and without the interest or the commitment to help those who are shortchanged by it.

MY ONE WISH FOUNDATION, 10TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the tenth anniversary of the My One Wish Foundation, an organization based in Millford, MA.

My One Wish, founded in 1984 by Anthony and Virginia Brenna, is a nonprofit group

● 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.

which grants wishes to terminally and chronically ill children. Over the past 10 years, this charitable organization has granted 42 wishes to youngsters in the Milford area. The most recent wish was granted to an 18-year-old girl from Medway who wished for ceramic supplies and a kiln oven. The presentation was made at the foundation's tenth anniversary celebration, which was attended by more than 175 friends, relatives, and well wishers, including sixteen former wish kids.

The My One Wish Foundation operates with a staff of 25 volunteers and wishes are made possible through donations made by individuals and local organizations that sponsor events to benefit the program.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the My One Wish Foundation for its 10 years of service and dedication to terminally and chronically ill children in central Massachusetts. The caring shown by the Brennans and the volunteers at My One Wish has brought much joy to these youngsters and their families.

THE ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH
BARTHOLOMEW I

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on May 28, 1994, a provocation by Moslem militants in Istanbul, Turkey, took place against the Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I, the spiritual leader of 250 million orthodox Christians worldwide including, 5 million residing in the United States. Three bombs were placed in the attic of the building where the patriarch lives and were found shortly before they were set to explode.

This episode is ominous, but is only one in a series of provocations against the patriarchate and the orthodox Christian community in Turkey.

Yesterday, I introduced legislation expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should use its influence with the Turkish Government, and as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, to suggest that the Turkish Government ensure the proper protection for the patriarchate and all orthodox faithful residing in Turkey.

Therefore, I urge all of my colleagues who believe in freedom of religion to cosponsor my legislation House Concurrent Resolution 50. The time has come for this Congress to speak out once and for all against Turkey's oppressive human rights record. Please sign on to House Concurrent Resolution 50, thank you.

WELFARE REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday,

March 29, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

WELFARE REFORM

There is virtually universal agreement that the current welfare system discourages self-sufficiency, punishes work, and does not ensure that parents support their children. I agree that comprehensive overhaul is needed. But I opposed the welfare reform bill passed by the House. While it contains some good reforms, it guts programs important to the health and well-being of children. I instead supported another plan which more effectively addresses shortcomings in the system without punishing children.

House Bill: The bill passed by the House makes vast changes in welfare programs put into place over the past 60 years:

Assistance for Needy Families: It would replace Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) with a block grant to states. Eligible families would not be automatically entitled to benefits. No cash benefits could be provided for children born to unmarried women under 18 (until the mother reached age 18), nor for children born to families already receiving aid. Benefits would end if parents are not in a work program after two years, and there would be a five-year lifetime limit. Federal funding for this program would be \$11.8 billion less over the next five years than provided under current law.

Child Protection: The bill establishes a block grant to replace existing programs for foster care and child abuse prevention and treatment. After the first two years, states would not be required to spend any of their own money on these services. The funding guaranteed is \$2.7 billion less than under current law, and would not allow for increases in inflation.

Child Care: Child care programs would be consolidated into a block grant. Child care would no longer be guaranteed to welfare recipients who are participating in school, job training, or work, even though many would be required to do so.

Nutrition: The bill would eliminate the school lunch program (including nutritional standards) and supplemental nutrition for women, infants and children (WIC), and create two block grants—one for family nutrition and one for school-based programs. The new programs would receive \$7.2 billion less than under current law over the next 5 years. The bill would retain food stamps, but cap future spending.

SSI: The bill would end cash Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits for hundreds of thousands of children. Future cash benefits would go only to children in institutional care and those who would be placed in such care without assistance.

Child support: Under the bill, both the federal and state governments would create automated registries of child support orders and new hires. States would revoke driver's and professional licenses of parents who are delinquent in child support.

Assessment: I strongly support welfare reform that strengthens families, encourages productive work, and protects vulnerable children. But the House bill is deeply flawed. First, it slashes the amount of aid available. Payments to the poor are just a sliver of the federal budget. Two of the largest programs, AFDC and food stamps, account for only 2.7% of the budget. Some reductions are certainly in order, but nothing like the \$66 billion proposed.

Second, it will leave the poor without adequate help in terms of recession. Ending welfare's entitlement status means the program would be far less flexible and responsive to

changing economic circumstances. There would be no extra money as need grows.

Third, it shifts enormous responsibilities to the states, and there are serious doubts about states' ability to meet them. We should certainly give states more flexibility, but the federal government still has an important role to play. The House bill sharply curtails important federal responsibilities on the one hand, while imposing many prescriptions that are costly to implement and inconsistent with the notion of allowing states to experiment.

Fourth, the House bill would allow savings from welfare cuts to be used to finance tax breaks mostly benefitting wealthy adults. Taking basic needs from children to help the rich goes too far.

Alternative Plan: I supported an alternative plan which does much more to promote self-sufficiency without punishing children. It would save \$25 billion over the next five years.

This alternative would require welfare recipients to sign a plan detailing what they will do to find private employment and what the state will do to assist them. Recipients would be eligible for up to two years of assistance in finding a job. This work requirement would take effect more quickly than the one in the House bill. Recipients who do not find a job after two years would be ineligible to receive AFDC, but states would have the option to provide a community service job or a job voucher which could be redeemed by a private employer who hires the individual.

The alternative would provide states more flexibility—for example, allowing them to restrict benefits for children born to parents already on welfare and to allow families to accumulate more assets while on welfare. It would further encourage work by extending Medicaid coverage for former welfare recipients and guaranteeing child care assistance.

The alternative bill retains entitlement status for foster care services. Child support enforcement improvements similar to those in the House bill are included.

The alternative maintains the current nutrition programs. In addition, it seeks to eliminate fraud in the SSI program.

I do not want a welfare system that relies on bureaucratic approaches, discourages work, and breaks up families. The bill I supported is the best hope for accomplishing reform while ensuring that the safety net for the poor is not torn apart.

HONORING ANTHONY W.W.
TANTILLO

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on April 1, 1995 the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, the Grand Council of New York and the Claremont Council No. 1655 will be holding an investiture ceremony for 82d Legion of Honor member Anthony W.W. Tantillo.

Mr. Tantillo, a lifelong Bronx resident, is being honored for his many years of service and dedication to the Royal Arcanum. In addition, Mr. Tantillo has been an active member of the Columbus Alliance and the Sons of Italy.

I am sure that Mr. Tantillo's family, neighbors, and friends join me in congratulating him on this achievement.

CONGRESSIONAL YOUTH
LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the National Young Leaders Conference as it celebrates its 10th anniversary. Students participating in the National Young Leaders Conference [NYLC] can be described as "Cream of the Crop" and "Part of America's Melting Pot" because they're among the brightest and best young minds from across the country and represent a broad range of cultural, racial, and economic backgrounds.

From the State of Maryland alone, over 800 young leaders have participated in this culturally diverse program. Over 100 have been from my district which extends from the Chesapeake Bay to the Washington metropolitan area. I know that my colleagues relish each opportunity to meet with student constituents who have traveled to Washington to learn more about government and citizenship.

Sponsored by the Congressional Youth Leadership Council, the NYLC attracts high school students who demonstrate scholastic excellence and exhibit leadership potential. Only the most talented and motivated students are selected for a conference unique in curriculum and opportunities for young leaders to interact with today's national leaders.

Perhaps the most enduring of conference benefits is the opportunity for students to exchange ideas with their peers from all parts of the country. The NYLC is often a student's first taste of the competition in the world beyond their high school doors. Because of the high caliber of students involved, substantive debate on contemporary issues is the norm rather than the exception at the NYLC.

The curriculum is designed to challenge the minds of young leaders and to expose them to the wealth and diversity of opinions prevalent in their generation. While engaged in simulations addressing complex issues facing today's leaders, NYLC students learn about the other students' culture, perspectives, dreams, and aspirations.

In the stimulating environment provided at the NYLC, students gain new confidence in presenting their own viewpoints and learn the value of understanding their peers' diverse backgrounds and the importance of listening to their opinions. My hat's off to the Congressional Youth Leadership Council, on this their 10th Anniversary, for inspiring and motivating our Nation's next generation of leaders!

TRIBUTE TO STEVEN GREENBERG

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Steve Greenberg, who is retiring

from a successful tenure as president of the Mid-Valley Chamber of Commerce. Under Steve's energetic leadership the Mid-Valley Chamber built strong ties to schools, local businesses, and the community. It is because of the efforts of people such as Steve Greenberg that the economy of the San Fernando Valley has begun to turn around.

Steve has an extensive and colorful background in business. During the 1960's and 1970's he worked as a carpenter, mason, and photographer while living in northern California. After that he worked in the film industry, where his specialty was documentaries, educational, and training films. But all this could be considered preparation for his next job: president of Sam's U-Drive, a company started in 1935 by his father, Sam, and grandfather, Louie.

President since 1986, Steve recently changed the name of the company to Sam's U-Rent, reflecting the diverse range of services and rental equipment the company now makes available. He is responsible for upgrading the facilities at four sites: Van Nuys, North Hollywood, Bakersfield, and Los Angeles.

Outside of his business activities, Steve has compiled an extraordinary record of helping his community. To cite a few of many examples: He is a member of the Mid-Valley Police Council, a supporter of the San Fernando Valley Association for the Retarded, and the Patron's Association of Los Angeles Valley College, and a former board member of the Los Angeles chapter of Mother's Against Drunk Driving.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Steve Greenberg, who through his selfless commitment to his community and his keen business sense has done so much to improve the San Fernando Valley.

HONORING THE QUEENS COUNTY
COUNCIL, JEWISH WAR VETER-
ANS, ON ITS 60TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents in paying tribute to the members of the Queens County Council of the Jewish War Veterans [JWV] as they join together to celebrate their 60th anniversary. For more than half a century the Queens County Council of the Jewish War Veterans has continued a tradition begun in 1896 when the Jewish War Veterans was first formed by a group of Civil War veterans to dispel a myth that Jews never served in the armed services.

For almost a century, the JWV has undertaken a most diversified program that readily supports veterans across our country. This effort has been coordinated by the Jewish War Veterans National Service Officer Program. Its Veteran's Administration Volunteer Service Program has benefited untold numbers of hospitalized veterans around the Nation. Their Adopt-A-Vet Program has served as a model for veteran support projects. In addition to the countless hours spent by members of local JWV posts in servicing hospitalized veterans,

the JWV maintains an active and dynamic program in supporting Jewish Boy Scouts and Eagle Scouts, college scholarship projects, lectures on Jewish military history and serves as honor guards. Of major importance is the JWV's continuous fight against antisemitism and bigotry.

As the members of the Queens Jewish War Veterans Council join together to celebrate their 60th anniversary and honor two of their most outstanding leaders, Commander Morton A. Gross and Frieda Melnick, and all past county commanders, I ask my colleagues to rise and join in recognition of this most exceptional organization.

KILDEE HONORS STAN MARSHALL

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to an outstanding labor leader in my hometown of Flint, MI, Mr. Stan Marshall, who is retiring as vice president of the United Automobile Workers International Union. To recognize his outstanding years of service to the UAW and to his community, Stan will be honored at a tribute on March 30, 1995.

Stan Marshall began his career in the UAW when he started working at the Buick plant in Flint in 1950. While at Buick he served as an alternate committeeman, committeeman, shop committeeman, and chairman of the shop committee.

He was appointed to the international staff of UAW Region 1-C in 1977. In 1983 he was elected to the UAW international executive board as regional director, UAW Region 1-C. As regional director he served over 100,000 UAW members at General Motors plants and IPS plants in Flint, Adrian, Battle Creek, Jackson and Lansing, MI.

Following two terms as regional director, Stan was elected as a UAW vice president at its 29th Constitutional Convention in June, 1989 at Anaheim, CA. As vice president, Stan is director of the Chrysler department, the national organizing and technical office and professional [TOP] department, the General Dynamics department, and the foundry department.

While playing an important role in the UAW, Stan Marshall is no less committed to his community. He has served on various organizations within the State of Michigan such as, the Economic Alliance of Michigan, the Governor's Task Force on Higher Education, the Governor's Commission on Labor-Management Relations, and the Michigan State Athletic Board.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to rise today to urge my colleagues in joining me to recognize Stan Marshall for his vital contributions to the dynamic leadership of the UAW. As a tireless advocate of working men and women for over 40 years, he has been a major force behind improving the working conditions and wages for UAW members.

Stan Marshall is a highly esteemed friend and I have often sought counsel from him as I considered important issues relating to working men and women. As he moves into retirement, I know that he will pursue his interests with the same zeal as he did representing the workers of the UAW. I wish him well in all his future endeavors.

WELCOME TO BENJAMIN PAUL BRIGGS

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to note a very important event that occurred March 28, 1995. Benjamin Paul Briggs was born to Janet and John Furse Briggs in Seattle, WA. Benjamin Paul is my first grandchild.

Every child is the repository of all the world's history and all the world's hopes. Each child deserves the best, in love and respect, and protection. Each child is the reminder that we have a duty to be advocates for children the world over.

I have the highest hopes for Benjamin Paul. I trust that he will care about and protect other humans and animals and the environment. I know, because I know his parents, that he will understand that we are all part of one beautiful, fragile web of creation and that he has a part to play in its protection.

I wish you the very best Benjamin Paul and am very glad that you are here.

HOPWA FUNDING

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the House of Representatives for decisively moving to control this country's destructive spending patterns and moving toward a balanced budget.

As Members of Congress, we all know the need to control Federal spending. However, we must be careful not to cut those programs that are both cost effective for taxpayers and meaningful and effective for their beneficiaries. Specifically, I am deeply concerned about the rescission of funds for the Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS Program [HOPWA].

It is imperative that we take great care to protect the most vulnerable members of our communities. We did this by maintaining funding levels for both the section 202 housing for the elderly and the section 811 funding for disabled persons programs, and we should do the same for the HOPWA Program. People suffering from AIDS often don't have the financial resources necessary to care for themselves. This population needs the dedicated housing assistance this program provides.

Some may argue that this money is not needed because there is already other Federal housing assistance available. I disagree.

The fact is that this rescission will result in no new incremental section 8 vouchers, placing those with AIDS on a waiting list for a voucher, condemning some to the streets. The HOPWA money can provide instant relief in communities where people suffering from AIDS desperately need housing assistance.

We cannot turn our backs. Without this funding, people with AIDS will be forced to depend on high-cost emergency care facilities for housing or live on the streets. Consequently, American taxpayers will end up paying over \$1,000 a day for those afflicted with AIDS who are housed in skilled facilities versus \$40 to \$100 per day per person under HOPWA. Retaining this funding simply makes financial sense to the taxpayers, as well as demonstrates our concern for those already crippled by this devastating disease.

THE U.S. AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE—A SUCCESS STORY WE SHOULD KNOW

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong support for the continuation of the Department of Commerce's U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service.

In San Diego County, we encourage any effort that stimulates the growth of local businesses. Growing businesses mean more jobs—and that is my main priority for San Diego.

The U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service [US&FCS] has a proven record of assisting small- and medium-size exports. This is a Government program that works.

In the San Diego area, the US&FCS assisted local firms in venturing into 85 new export markets in fiscal year 1994. It also helped 22 firms in making their first export sales.

The US&FCS operation is effective because of its local expertise and local concern. The office in San Diego provides area exporters with an accessible, local resource on trade with overseas markets.

Operating within the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce, the US&FCS gets results.

Small- and medium-size exporters are provided a highly cost-effective combination of domestic and overseas services that help them to expand exports. This translates into much needed jobs.

We all want an effective, efficient Government, and we all support efforts to get rid of wasteful bureaucracy. The US&FCS works—let's keep it.

THE REPUBLICAN CONTRACT WITH AMERICA: CITIZENS ARE SPEAKING OUT

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, very shortly, we will reach the 100-day mark in the Republican

Contract With America. At the time, the Nation will measure the success of a contract launched by the Republican Party last year. The contract pledged to reform Congress, and offered citizens of the nation an "agenda for national renewal."

The American people are able to read between the rhetoric and see the Republican Contract With America for what it is—a prescription for disaster. We need not look any further than the cuts in critical education, job training and job placement, and housing programs, as well as an ill-conceived and mean-spirited welfare reform proposal, to prove this statement true.

Mr. Speaker, every day I receive hundreds of letters from constituents throughout my congressional district. Many of them are the hard-working men and women who are the backbone of this country. Others are individuals in need who are struggling to enter the workforce and share in the American dream.

In their letters, constituents tell me how the same Government programs which are now being slashed and eliminated by the Republican majority, have enabled them to secure educations, obtain job training and job placement assistance, and, most importantly, feed and care for their families. Many make it clear in their letters that they are not looking for handouts, but they want very much to become independent and care for their families.

Just recently, I received a letter from a constituent regarding cuts in funding for education. The constituent, who attends adult education classes at a homeless shelter, noted the importance of the classes. She writes, "Sometimes I barely have bus fare but I come, because getting my G.E.D. is very important to me." The letter also says, "There is an essential need for this educational foundation in order to get good jobs * * * Vote against any budget that cuts education * * * You will be helping so many people."

Mr. Speaker, I am including this letter from my constituent in the RECORD. I do so with the hope that other Members will take a moment to read this document and realize that we must stand firm. I am convinced that I am making the right choice. I will continue to oppose proposals which balance the budget at the expense of the poorest, the most vulnerable, and the most needy of our citizens. I urge my colleagues to read this letter from my constituent.

Congressman LOUIS STOKES,
District 11.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN STOKES, I attend Adult Education classes in a homeless shelter. I think this class is important to me, to obtain my G.E.D. to get a good job, to provide a good life for myself and kids, so we can have a good life. I come from the west side to attend these classes and it's hard. But I come because this class is important to me, getting my G.E.D. and accomplishing my goal of becoming a medical assistant. Without it, my future seems kind of gloomy and empty. This is my second chance to complete my goals. I want to have good things in life and education is a must. Education opens up doors for good, better jobs, houses and clothes and to feel that you can do and gain a sense of pride. I am always telling my kids to stay in school and get the best out of school.

I am the mother of six. I want to get my G.E.D. because I am always telling them to

stay in school. The three older children have their diplomas. The three younger children are still in school. How can I teach them right when I don't have mine? Please give me the opportunity to complete my dream and to accomplish my goals. I want to be independent to take care of my family and myself. I am coming from the west side in order to come here. Sometimes I barely have bus fare but I come, because getting my G.E.D. is very important to me.

You should know how important Adult Education Services are to so many of the homeless people in Cleveland, Ohio. We have so many that depend on trying to obtain their G.E.D. There is an essential need for this educational foundation in order to get good jobs. To help kids and get kids to college, and even help with their homework. This is important for the future of our community.

There are so many people who need these classes but they are not available. I would like you (Congressman Stokes) to get us the extra funding we need to get this job right away. Only you can stop the madness. Only you can keep adult education from going backwards. Let it move forward. Vote against any budget that cuts adult education. This is a vital program to so many homeless who truly need it. Please vote against this budget. You will be helping so many people.

A CONCERNED CONSTITUENT.

THE FIVE GLOBAL REALITIES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, the distinguished Senate majority leader, Mr. DOLE of Kansas, gave a landmark address on foreign policy at the Nixon Center for Peace and Freedom Policy Conference.

In this address, Senator DOLE outlined five new global realities that affect America's interests abroad, including: First, we are headed into a "Golden Age of Capitalism," second, we must stabilize a "New World Energy Order" based on peace in the Middle East, third, our national security is increasingly dependent on our response to the spread of weapons of mass destruction, fourth, we must recognize the challenge posed by religious extremism, and fifth, our rivalry with Russia's historic imperial ambitions has not ended.

I commend the members attention to this speech and ask that it be printed in full at this point in the RECORD:

WINNING THE PEACE: AMERICAN LEADERSHIP AND COMMITMENT

(By Bob Dole)

I can't help but think back to the day in January of 1994, when President Nixon made his last visit to the United States Capitol.

The occasion was the 25th anniversary of his inauguration as President. And over 100 past and present Senators and Congressmen—Republicans and Democrats alike—attended a lunch honoring President Nixon that Bob Michel and I hosted.

At the conclusion of the lunch, President Nixon stood—and without a note in his hand—delivered one of the most compelling speeches many of us could remember.

As always, he talked politics, and he also shared some personal reflections on his life

and career. But the majority of his remarks were devoted to his life's passion—foreign policy.

President Nixon served as our guide, leading us on an around-the-world tour, offering his unique perspective on the strengths and weaknesses of our allies and adversaries, and on the future as he saw it.

In his remarks, he repeated a statement that he made again and again during the last year of his life. He said, "The Soviets have lost the Cold War, but the United States has not yet won it."

Those words were true then—and are just as true today. And while the title of this conference—"After Victory"—has a nice ring to it, I believe the declaration may be a bit premature. It is, after all, possible to win the war and lose the peace—as the years between World War I and World War II demonstrate.

WORLD STILL UNCERTAIN

Don't get me wrong. The stage is set. We are the world's only superpower. And the words spoken by Nikita Khrushchev in that famous "kitchen debate" were dead wrong. Not only will America's children never live under communism—neither will Russia's children. Still, there are far too many gains to consolidate, and far too many uncertainties in the world to say that a final peace has been won.

For example, there is a resurgent Russia, asserting its position around the globe. China has international ambitions of its own, and is in the midst of a leadership transition. There are international terrorists—often state-supported. There are global crime syndicates. There are extremist movements based on religion or ethnic origin. While none of these compare to the challenge of the Soviet empire, each of these can pose threats to important American interests.

FIVE GLOBAL REALITIES AFFECT AMERICA'S INTERESTS

It seems to me these multifaceted threats should be viewed in the context of five clear global realities which affect America's fundamental interests. Only by recognizing these realities—and dealing with them with the same commitment which led to the defeat of Soviet Communism—will America truly be able to claim victory.

REALITY NO. 1: THE "GOLDEN AGE OF CAPITALISM"

The first new reality is that the whole world is plunging headlong into what David Hale of the Kemper Organization in Chicago has termed a "new golden age of capitalism."

I remember when Lech Walesa told me that the definition of a communist economy was "100 workers standing around one shovel." Now, in places like Poland, Russia, India, Latin America, and even China—four billion people formerly under some form of socialism are now fighting with everything they can lay hands on to not just grab a shovel—but to build shovel factories.

There are now more than 30 stock markets in the developing world, and capitalization of the four-year-old Shanghai securities exchange has reached \$30 billion. Deng Xiaoping himself has said that no one cares any more what color the cat is, as long as it catches mice. The bottom line is that everyone wants to trade, and everyone wants to create and use capital on a world-wide basis.

While this new "golden age of capitalism" offers great opportunity for America, we must remember that many of the countries so eager to enjoy the benefits of membership in the world trading system may not fully

understand or accept the rules and discipline that go with it.

A trade war was averted with China, but other threats to U.S. commercial interests will surely arise in the coming months and years, and our continued vigilance and leadership will be required.

REALITY NO. 2: THE "NEW WORLD ENERGY ORDER"

The second inescapable reality of the post-20th century world is that the security of the world's oil and gas supplies will remain a vital national interest of the United States and of the other industrial powers.

The Persian Gulf—the heartland of world energy for half a century—is still a region of many uncertainties. Saudi Arabia has been weakened financially. Iran and Iraq continue to exhibit great hostility to the West and pose threats to their neighbors. And the boundaries of the oil and gas heartland are being redrawn to the north, to include the great hydrocarbon deposits of the Caucasus, Siberia, and Kazakhstan.

In this "new energy order," many of the most important geopolitical decisions—ones on which a nation's sovereignty can depend—will deal with the location and routes for oil and gas pipelines. In response, our strategy, our diplomacy and our forward military presence need readjusting.

REALITY NO. 3: SPREAD OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

The third inevitable reality for America—and for the world—is the fact that while the Berlin Wall may have crumbled, weapons of mass destruction haven't.

Listen to just a partial roll call of countries and groups that already possess nuclear, biological or chemical weapons: North Korea, Iraq, Iran, Libya.

Have any of these nations earned our trust? And given their past behavior, is it any surprise that there are startling signs that a world wide black market in nuclear weapons has emerged?

All this is taking place as talks to review the global treaty limiting the spread of nuclear weapons will soon begin. Even if the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty is extended indefinitely, however, we must avoid falling into a false sense of security. We must prepare now for the future.

Iraq, Iran, and North Korea all illustrate the failures of traditional non-proliferation efforts, which depend largely on the cooperation of other states.

Only after Desert Storm did the West learn just how far Iraqi nuclear ambitions had progressed. And instead of announcing that the United States will veto any efforts to ease or end U.N. sanctions on Iraq, the administration dispatches an envoy to plead with the Europeans for cooperation. Where would such timidity have gotten us in the Cold War?

Iran also appears poised for a great leap forward in its nuclear program—thanks to a cash-hungry Russia doing for Iran what the Clinton Administration has done for North Korea.

And make no mistake about it, the Agreed Framework with North Korea has little prospect of successfully addressing the North Korean threat, and apparently, has already been violated by Pyongyang.

American leadership in addressing these non-proliferation challenges is essential if additional states are not to choose the nuclear option. It's worth asking: What would we have done—or not done—if Iraq had one or two nuclear weapons in 1990? Preventive military action as a non-proliferation policy tool cannot be ruled out.

There are defensive options, however, that could provide the United States and our allies with protection against accidental and limited ballistic missile strikes. Pursuing an effective ballistic missile defense capability should be a top priority for U.S. defense policy now and for the foreseeable future.

REALITY NO. 4: INCREASE IN EXTREMIST RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC MOVEMENTS

The fourth new global reality is the increase in violence due to extremist religious and ethnic movements in many parts of the globe.

Some of these movements, like the tribal warfare in Rwanda, or conflicts in Burma or West Africa have little direct impact on American interests.

However, some of the instability and turmoil due to ethnic and religious violence is important for American interests—and could lead to the disintegration of key states. Serbian genocidal aggression in the Balkans, for example, threatens to spill over to Macedonia, Albania, and beyond. American and European inaction in the face of that aggression cannot help but embolden other radical "ethno-nationalists" by giving them a green light for ethnic cleansing.

The Indian rebellion in Mexico coupled with financial uncertainty has resulted in genuine security concerns on our southern border—and make no mistake that illegal immigration is a security threat.

A key NATO ally in Turkey faces Islamic extremism and a separatist ethnic movement. Violent Islamic fundamentalists threaten the government in Algeria, and have launched an assault on Egypt. How long would the Camp David Treaty be honored if fundamentalists took power in Egypt?

Islamic terrorists seek to destroy the peace process between Israel and the PLO—and may be having some success. With support from Iran and others, Islamic terrorists also demonstrated at the World Trade Center that America is not immune from attack.

And ethnic turmoil in the former Soviet Union cannot be ignored, as warfare has occurred in five former republics. And the Chechens may be just one of many ethnic groups willing to use violence to alter boundaries originally set by Joseph Stalin.

In short, the list of world "hot spots" is far too lengthy for anyone to conclude that America can become complacent.

REALITY NO. 5: RIVALRY WITH RUSSIA

And this leads to the fifth global reality we must face: the fact that geopolitical rivalry with Russia did not end with the demise of Soviet Communism.

On his last trip abroad, President Nixon spoke before the Russian State Duma, and he foreshadowed a change in Russian-American relations, saying: "Russia is a great power, and Russia as a great power must chart its own course in foreign policy . . . When we have differences, we should not assume they will be overcome by a good personal relationship even at the highest level."

And as we have seen time and time again, the foreign policy course that Russia is charting, is one that is often in conflict with American interests.

For example:

Russia stepped in the middle of the North Korea agreement by offering to provide nuclear reactors—which would have the clear effect of killing the U.S. brokered deal.

Russia continues to threaten prospective NATO members over alliance expansion, thereby confirming the need to enlarge NATO sooner rather than later.

In December 1994, Russia vetoed a sanctions resolution on Serbia in the U.N. Security Council, its first substantive veto since the height of the Cold War in 1985.

Russia persists in supplying weapons and nuclear technology to the rogue regime in Iran.

Russia continues to maintain an intelligence facility and support personnel in Cuba, thereby prolonging Castro's oppression.

Russian pressure, subversion and intimidation of the sovereign states in the "Near Abroad" follows a historical pattern set long before the Bolsheviks took power in 1917.

As Dr. Kissinger said last month before the Senate Armed Services Committee, ". . . what we dealt with in the Cold War was both communism and imperialism, and while communism was defeated, the trend toward imperialism still exists."

Let me be clear in saying that no one has been more supportive of President Yeltsin than I. In June 1991, I went to Andrews Air Force base to meet President Yeltsin virtually alone, since the United States State Department believed Gorbachev was the "only game in town."

But just as it was wrong to place too much focus on Gorbachev in 1991, it is wrong in 1995 to ignore that fact that President Yeltsin has made serious errors, has moved toward authoritarian rule, and has lost the political support of virtually all reform-minded Russians.

The Clinton Administration's misguided devotion to a "Russian First" policy—which has turned into a "Yeltsin first" policy—resulted in the loss of a tremendous opportunity to state American concerns forcefully before thousands were slaughtered in Chechnya.

NEW REALISM ABOUT RUSSIA

A "new realism" about Russia and its prospects for the future does not mean a return to the Cold War past. It does mean developing a more honest relationship, one that does not paper over important policy differences with an appeal to personal ties.

New realism means emphasizing the significance of Russia's 1996 elections, and of the pivotal importance of a peaceful, democratic transition of power.

And new realism means that developments like arms sales to Iran, violence in Chechnya, and U.N. vetoes on behalf of aggressors should not be excused, ignored and minimized. Our differences with Russia should be identified—they should be negotiated when possible and condemned when necessary. Such an approach would ultimately serve both the Russian and the American people better than defending, denying and rationalizing Russian misdeeds.

TESTS FOR AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

Let me conclude by sharing with you words that Richard Nixon spoke at the announcement of the creation of the Center for Peace and Freedom in January 1994.

"Some are tired of leadership. They say (American) carried that burden long enough. But if we do not provide leadership, who will? The Germans? The Japanese? The Russians? The Chinese? Only the United States has the potential. . . to lead in the era beyond peace. It is a great challenge for a great people."

Ladies and gentlemen, President Nixon was right. Leadership does come with a price tag. But it is a price worth paying.

Dealing with the five realities I have outlined will test American's resolve and her leadership. If we fail those tests—if we refuse the mantle of leadership—any declaration of victory will be a long time coming.

But I am an optimist. Like Richard Nixon, I believe in America and in American leadership. I believe we will pass our tests, and in doing so, we can claim the biggest victory of all—we will have secured the future of our great republic, and of peace and freedom, for generations to come.

D.C. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a sponsor of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act of 1995 which is being introduced today by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DAVIS].

Mr. Speaker, the crafting of this bill has taken many hours and has involved a wide array of individuals. Our colleague, TOM DAVIS, has done yeoman's work and is to be commended for his skill in forging a strong bill that has bipartisan support in this House. That is no easy feat.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, will establish a financial responsibility and management authority consisting of five members to be appointed by the President, in consultation with the Congress, within 25 days after it is enacted. The key to the success of our efforts in restoring the financial health of our Nation's Capital is the selection of individuals who are competent, capable and have a good heart with regard to the city. The bill requires that these individuals have expertise in finance and management, have no connection with the District government that could cause a conflict of interest, and during the most recent year have paid personal income or business taxes to the District.

There are a few comments I would like to make regarding the powers of the authority. First, all contracts, leases and agreements entered into by the District government will be subject to approval by the authority to ensure they are in compliance with the financial plan. If they are not in compliance, they will be sent back until they are. This is important if the District is going to get to a balanced budget anytime soon.

Second, there is no question that the District's financial management and information systems are inadequate. To deal with this problem the bill establishes a chief financial officer of the District of Columbia who will be appointed by the Mayor and, during the control period, subject to approval by a majority vote of the authority. The chief financial officer can be removed only with the approval of the authority and will be responsible for all financial activities of the District government from revenue estimates and cash receipts to expenditures and cash disbursements.

This is the most important position in the District government from the standpoint of the District finances. And the person in this position must have as much independence as possible if the District government is to get back on track financially.

Third, it has become glaringly apparent that the District needs a truly independent inspector general. During the control period the inspector general will be appointed by the mayor subject to approval by a majority vote of the authority, and like the chief financial officer, can be removed only with the approval of the authority. The inspector general will have subpoena powers and a budget that will be subject to change by the mayor or council.

This has been a problem in the past.

Mr. Speaker, the next point I want to discuss is crucial to the effectiveness of the authority. In the event there is a stalemate between what the authority recommends and what the District recommends, the bill allows the authority to implement its own recommendations whether they are executive or legislative in nature. This power is essential if the authority is to be effective and have any impact on the efficient operation of the District government.

The authority created by this legislation, Mr. Speaker, needs to have control; and it is our intention that it have control; and this bill is drafted so that it will have control over the operations of the District government.

My final comment relates to the concern that has been expressed by several members about the mayor's access to the Federal Treasury. The mayor is authorized by a statute approved in 1937 to requisition funds from the Federal Treasury. This borrowing authority was used primarily for cash flow purposes prior to the District gaining access to the municipal bond market in the early 1980's. It has not been used since; however, the bond market has looked to this Treasury window as the ultimate guarantor of securities issued by the District. Therefore, it is necessary to continue this access to the Treasury to maintain the marketability of the District's \$3.3 billion in outstanding long-term securities. The Federal Government in essence serves as the District's "State government" and therefore provides the necessary assurance required by the investment community.

Any funds borrowed from the Federal Treasury under this bill will be deposited into an account controlled by the authority and repaid by the District government at the going interest rate plus one-eighth of 1 percent. In addition, the authority will remain in existence until all of the amounts borrowed under the auspices of the authority, whether from the Federal Treasury or from the bond market, are repaid in full.

After the control period ends, The District will continue to have access to the Treasury window. However, under section 209 of the bill, the authority will be reactivated immediately if certain events occur, and one of the events that will trigger the reactivation is the mayor's requisitioning of advances from the Federal Treasury. If that should occur, the borrowed funds will once again be deposited into an account controlled by the authority.

So I feel comfortable that sufficient safeguards are in place to protect the Federal taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, I think this is a good bill and deserves the support of this House.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST LEGISLATURE ACT OF 1995

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, U.S. Representatives MAURICE HINCHEY, CYNTHIA MCKINNEY, PETER DEFAZIO, NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, and myself are introducing legislation today, on behalf of the Progressive Caucus, which provides a giant step forward to rebuilding public confidence in the integrity of the U.S. Congress. Our bill helps make certain that all Members of Congress keep our focus on the public interest by requiring that Members of Congress put their stock portfolios and other financial assets in blind trusts or divest.

Did you know that numerous State and local governments require that public officeholders recuse themselves on voting matters in which they have financial interests at stake?

But not the U.S. Congress.

Did you know that Federal law since the Civil War bars a government official in the executive branch from participating in policy matters in which that official has a personal financial interest?

But not the U.S. Congress.

Currently, House Rule VIII requires that a Member of Congress not vote on matters of personal financial interest to that Member. But in truth, the scope of this rule has been dramatically narrowed over time to where it is now interpreted to mean that a Member of Congress should not vote when the matter is personal to him or her, but may vote on the matter if the question affects a Member of Congress as one of a larger class, such as stockholders of a company or bondholders of a municipality or corporation.

Even at that, compliance with the provisions of House Rule VIII is now at the discretion of each Member of Congress and entirely voluntary. In practice, this has created a very lax environment in which potential and perceived financial conflicts of interest are common and often go undisclosed to voters and the general public. When questionable cases do come to light, they serve to heighten general public suspicion about the impact of special interest money and influence-peddling on congressional decision-making.

That is why we are introducing our new bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act—The Public Interest Legislature Act—to respond to growing public distrust arising from many Members of Congress routinely voting on bills in which they have financial interests. We believe it will go a long way toward rebuilding public confidence in the integrity of the U.S. Congress. Fundamentally it will reassure all Americans that their elected representatives in Congress are working full time on public business and not distracted or tempted to cash in on public service in any sense of those words.

Our bill has three main provisions:

First, to require that Members of Congress—subject to civil and criminal penalties for failure to do so—either put their stocks, bonds, and other financial assets—excluding their principal homes—in excess of \$1,000

into blind trusts; or, divest themselves of their stocks, bonds, and other financial assets in excess of \$1,000—excluding their principal homes.

Second, to strengthen the financial disclosure requirements of existing law to require more detailed, accurate, and timely reports on the financial assets of Members of Congress, their spouses, and their principal staff members involved with legislative activities of the Congress. At present, the disclosure requirements are of such wide ranges and so loose as to make the current disclosure requirements of marginal use in informing the public about potential financial conflicts of interest; and

Third, to prohibit Members of Congress from using official expenses to pay the costs associated with preparing financial disclosure reports.

This week the Congress is acting upon another part of the Contract With America—a proposed constitutional amendment to impose term limits on how long a person can serve as a Member of Congress which is referred to as the so-called Citizen Legislature Act.

Like so much of the Contract With America, the proposed Citizen Legislature Act is a bogus bill with a misleading title that does nothing about the real problem undermining the respect of the American people for their Congress—the funneling of enormous sums of special interest money into congressional campaigns and legislative lobbying.

The degree to which big money skews congressional policy making in favor of special interests over the public interest may be debatable. But there is absolutely no debate that many Americans now perceive that many Members of Congress run for office to enrich themselves indirectly, if not directly. Unless the Congress takes serious action to correct this perception, fewer and fewer Americans will hold on to the belief that the Congress is capable of acting for the public interest of all Americans and not just privileged economic elites.

Our bill meets this threat to American democracy by insulating Members from allegations and suspicions of personal financial chicanery in the conduct of the people's business. As part of the 11-part Progressive Caucus Alternative to the Republican Contract With America—The Progressive Promise, this legislation represents real congressional ethics reform in contrast with self-serving gimmicks like term limits that will do nothing to reduce the corrosive influence of big money on congressional decision making.

TRIBUTE TO RUDOLPH T. GIVENS: 42 YEARS OF SERVICE TO MIAMI, DADE COUNTY, AND THE WORLD

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this Friday, March 31, the people of Dade County will recognize the career and contributions of a truly remarkable man, Rudolph T. Givens. After 42 years on the job at the Port of

Miami—the port's longest serving employee—Rudy Givens has retired.

Over his long tenure, Mr. Givens has truly seen it all and done it all. He started out in 1952 as a dock cleanup man at what was then the city of Miami commercial docks, a small operation in a quiet, small town.

He caps his career as Assistant to the Director of the Port of Miami, one of the busiest cruise and cargo ports in the world. What he did in the years in between is the stuff of legend at the Port of Miami.

Rudy Givens is much more than a dedicated and valuable employee. Never content merely to do a job, in every position he has ever held he has sought to provide good service—to make the port run as efficiently and effectively as humanly possible and to meet the many needs of the customers of the port, who hail from all over the world.

Rudy Givens' knowledge, judgment, and dedication cannot be replaced. But his reputation for excellence, the example he set for those for whom he worked and for those who worked for him, and his dedication to service will continue to positively influence the Port of Miami for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join with me and our Dade County community in wishing Rudy Givens and his wife, Edith, our thanks and best wishes for happiness and success in all their endeavors in the coming years.

TRIBUTE TO EMANUEL TAPP

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Emanuel Tapp of my Los Angeles staff. For nearly 8 years, Emanuel has rendered outstanding service as my secretary and staff assistant. He has been a loyal employee—an individual that my staff and I could always depend on to lighten our days with a funny story or a light anecdote. Regrettably, Emanuel is taking a disability retirement on Friday, March 31, 1995. Before he leaves my employ, however, I am proud to have this opportunity to commend him on his distinguished and dedicated service to me and the citizens of the 32d Congressional District of California.

Emanuel hails from Greensboro, NC, where his mother and father live, and where he has a large and loving family. Prior to the start of his congressional career, Emanuel served honorably in the U.S. Air Force. He also worked for Pacific Telephone Co., and the Security Pacific Bank in Los Angeles.

Emanuel arrived in my office on July 13, 1987. He was an immediate hit with my staff for his thoughtful and caring manner and his ability to handle the most difficult tasks. His many responsibilities have included scheduling and arranging appointments for me, and serving as an ombudsman for constituents seeking assistance from Federal Government agencies. He has been particularly effective in both areas, but especially as a troubleshooter for the many seniors who have called and/or visited my office. He has a distinct love for our

seniors and developed an instant and special rapport with them. In addition, he has represented me at community events throughout my district and served as my community liaison with the United States Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution. In every instance, Emanuel's performance has been outstanding.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize the contributions which Emanuel has made to my staff. We will miss his wit and winning ways; however, each of us is enriched by having had the opportunity to know and work with him. Although he is leaving my employ, he will always be a part of the Dixon family. And as an individual who has always maintained an active interest in the cultural life of Los Angeles, it is good to know that we can look forward to his continued involvement and support of the arts, and his service to others. As a fellow jazz enthusiast, I also am pleased to note that he will be able to further cultivate and enjoy his love of jazz and his large collection of CD's.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in commending Emanuel Tapp for his dedicated service to the citizens of Los Angeles, and in wishing him all the best.

Well done, my friend, well done.

THE 16TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON THE HOLOCAUST

HON. LYNN N. RIVERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize the 16th Annual Conference on the Holocaust which is being held March 19-27 at the University of Michigan. On this 50-year anniversary of the liberation of the death camps and concentration camps, the University has put together 19 events to remember the Holocaust and its victims.

Among the events scheduled for the conference are an afternoon discussion series, a number of speakers and films, an art exhibit, a name reading vigil, an evening with survivors and a memorial service.

Those scheduled to speak include Art Spiegelman, author of critically acclaimed narratives Maus I and Maus II, David Wyman, a historian from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and Alvin Rosenfeld, Director of Jewish Studies at Indiana University.

The Conference on the Holocaust allows both students and community members to learn about the Holocaust in ways in which a history book does not allow. A planned trip to the Holocaust Memorial Center in West Bloomfield, MI, as well as the various discussion sessions and the 24 hour vigil allow participants to actively engage in discussions and remembrance of this tragic event.

I would like to acknowledge the University of Michigan for all of their hard work towards putting on this very worthy event. The events of the Holocaust must never be forgotten.

BOMB SUSPECT SAYS U.S. MERITS ATTACK

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to recent comments by Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, the man arrested in Pakistan for engineering the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.

With all of the gall he could muster, this terrorist stated that America deserved to be attacked because of our support for Israel. While denying carrying out the bombing which killed or injured many innocent civilians, Yousef stated: "The ability of Israel to commit these crimes is the direct result of the considerable military and financial aid which the United States of America provides annually to Israel, and it is this aid which gives Palestinians and Lebanese the right to attack U.S. targets."

A March 25, 1995, article of michigan

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize the 16th Annual Conference on the Holocaust which is being held March 19-27 at the University of Michigan. On this 50-year anniversary of the liberation

Ignoring the advice of his lawyer, the man accused of engineering the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center released a diatribe yesterday saying that Palestinians had a right to attack the United States for its support of Israel.

In an eight-page statement, the man the authorities call Ramzi Ahmed Yousef said that his real name was Abdul-Basit Balochi and that he was an electronics engineer and explosives expert. He said he came from Pakistan and had family in both Iraq and Israel. He also claimed to have "friends and relatives who were killed in Palestine by the Israeli Army."

The statement, released yesterday by Mr. Yousef's court-appointed lawyer, was the first public comment from the trade center suspect since he was arrested in Pakistan last month, two years after the bombing that killed 6 and injured more than 1,000.

But it failed to clear up some of the central mysteries in the case, including the true identity of the suspect. And it was unclear what motivated him to make the statement, since some of the remarks could be used against him in court.

Mr. Yousef said he believed the state of Israel had no legal right to be established in Palestine and accused the Israeli Government of "systematic murder, torture, imprisonment and deportation" of Palestinians.

"The ability of Israel to commit these crimes is the direct result of the considerable military and financial aid which the United States of America provides annually to Israel, and it is this aid which gives Palestinians and Lebanese the right to attack United States targets," Mr. Yousef said in the statement.

Mr. Yousef's lawyer, Roy R. Kulcsar, said he had advised Mr. Yousef against releasing the statement before his trial. "I told him that if it were me in his position, I would not make such a statement," Mr. Kulcsar said.

"I think he regards himself as a political prisoner, and part of that is the circumstances under which he was brought

back to the United States," Mr. Kulcsar added. "He certainly feels the treatment he has received is because of his views."

Mr. Kulcsar said Mr. Yousef's statement was not a confession. He said Mr. Yousef still maintains that he is innocent and intends to fight the charges in court. The lawyer said his client was neither cooperating with the Government nor exploring a plea bargain agreement.

Prosecutors have depicted Mr. Yousef as a professional terrorist who was the mastermind of the bombing of the World Trade Center on Feb. 26, 1993. Four other men were convicted last year in connection with the bombing, but Mr. Yousef and a sixth man escaped.

Since he was arrested and flown back to the United States, Mr. Yousef's real identity has continued to be a mystery for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Attorney's office in Manhattan. No one knows for certain who he is or where he was born. More important, it is still unclear who provided the financial backing for the trade center bombing.

Abdel Basit Abdel Karim was the name Mr. Yousef used when he obtained a Pakistani passport from Pakistan's Consulate General office in New York in 1992. It was under this name that he reportedly left the country just hours after the explosion and flew to Pakistan.

Ramzi Ahmed Yousef was the name on a valid Iraqi passport that Mr. Yousef presented to United States officials when he arrived in New York on a plane from Pakistan in September 1992.

He immediately demanded asylum, and officials took his fingerprints as part of the application. Prosecutors say those fingerprints later turned up in the storage shed where they believe the trade center bomb was made.

The surname Balochi is common in the region known as Baluchistan, a remote and lawless border area between Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. Law-enforcement sources said they had never heard Mr. Yousef called by that name before. When Mr. Yousef was arrested, Pakistani officials said they believed he came from the area.

Mr. Yousef's statement, however, suggests that he is Palestinian and even has relatives who were killed in the struggle against Israel. Calling Israel "an illegal and unlawful state," Mr. Yousef said that the Israeli lands should be returned to Arabs and that an international court should be convened to try the Israeli Government for war crimes.

"Since the U.S. Government, every year, sends military and financial aid worth hundreds of millions of dollars to Israel, which is being used to support the Israeli occupation, as well as the crimes and slaughters which were and are being carried out by the Israeli Army, all Muslims, Palestinians and Lebanese have the right to regard themselves in a state of war with the U.S. Government," he wrote.

Mr. Yousef then tried to justify attacks against United States targets as acts of war and compared them with the bombing attacks on Japan by the United States during World War II, which he called "the worst terrorist acts in human history."

The United States Attorney's office had no official comment on Mr. Yousef's remarks, but prosecutors said privately there was little doubt that the statement would be used against Mr. Yousef during his trial since it provides a clear motive for the attack.

THE TERM LIMITS VOTE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, over the last 2 days, the House of Representatives has been riveted by a fiery debate over term limits. One of the most intriguing aspects of the debate was the absence of partisanship that characterized the other legs of the Contract With America.

We have heard heartfelt arguments from Members on both sides of this contentious issue. Many of the most compelling arguments against the concept were made by Members of the Republican Party.

After listening to these arguments, I will cast my vote against term limits. I will do so because term limits are not necessary, and they will lead to harmful unintended consequences.

There is a better alternative that will improve representation on Capitol Hill. That alternative is to keep our faith in those we represent. House Members face term limits every 2 years when we stand for reelection. Every 2 years, our records are scrutinized and our constituents have to make the choice about whether or not to return us to Congress.

They do a good job weeding out those who they no longer want to represent them. For example, half of all House seats have changed hands in the nineties.

Term limits are not necessary. On this, I agree wholeheartedly with the eloquence of one of the most distinguished Republicans in the House, Representative HENRY HYDE of Illinois, who called term limits the "dumbing down of democracy." He is absolutely right—the people of Wisconsin's Fourth District are smart enough not to need artificial constraints on the exercise of their democratic right to vote for whoever they please.

Term limits are not the answer to reducing barriers to running for Congress. That answer is clearly campaign finance reform. Campaign finance reform would give challengers access to the financial, media, and other resources necessary to mount a meaningful and competitive campaign. We should have spent this week on that topic, not term limits.

Term limit proponents rail against an entrenched Congress and allege that power corrupts Members. In fact, the entrenched Congress is a myth. The average length of service for House Members is 7.5 years. That level is well below the 12-year limit proposed by leading term limits proposals.

And, term limits will not magically lead to the election of upstanding men and women who will resist corruption. Term limits cannot change human nature. It is ridiculous to argue that scandals would not occur if term limits were in effect.

As for unintended consequences, term limits will lead to two. First, they will usher in an even more powerful world of special interests. Power will shift from elected and accountable Members to unelected and unaccountable congressional staff, lobbyists, and bureaucrats. Lobbyists will write their own laws and will use their expertise and institutional memory to feed on a never-ending rotation of inexperienced Members.

Second, if term limits had been in existence, Wisconsin would have been deprived of many of the banner achievements of Senator Robert LaFollette who spent 22 years in the Senate. Similarly, we would not have had Senator William Proxmire's 32 years of service. And, my predecessor, Congressman Clem Zablocki, would not have been able to serve the Fourth District in an outstanding fashion for 34 years. Members like these are invaluable both to their constituents and to the Nation as a whole.

For all these reasons, I voted against term limits. It is a cynical constraint on the rights of the people I represent, and I could not lend the limitation my support.

"EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW"

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, etched in stone directly across the street from this Chamber are the words, "Equal Justice Under Law." This Indianapolis Star article indicates that as a nation and a society we are inching our way toward equal justice for women to practice law. Which is not to say that Linda Pence merely inches her way toward success. She served her country well at the Justice Department, and serves it equally well by devoting her blazing talent to find justice on the other side of the court room.

[From the Indianapolis (IN) Star, Mar. 16, 1995]

MERGER GIVES WOMAN A NAME ON THE DOOR AT TOP-10 LAW FIRM (By Peter Key)

Twenty-one years ago, Linda Pence couldn't get a job offer from an Indianapolis law firm.

She's about to get her name on the door of a pretty big one.

On April 3, Pence will merge her law practice with Johnson Smith Densborn Wright & Heath, which will change its name to Johnson Smith Pence Densborn Wright & Heath.

The merger, announced Wednesday, will make Pence the only woman who is a named partner in one of the city's 10 largest law firms, according to Pence and Johnson Smith.

"It is a big deal, and we're proud of it," said Richard Johnson, who founded the firm in 1983.

Women make up about 22 percent of Indiana's lawyers, according to figures from the Office of the Clerk of the Indiana Supreme Court. The state has 11,751 licensed attorneys; of those, 2,537 are women.

Pence's eight-person staff, which includes three other attorneys, also will join Johnson Smith, with attorney David Hensel becoming a partner.

The merger will boost Johnson Smith's staff size to almost 100 employees, including 58 attorneys.

John David Hoover, the firm's managing partner, said the merger is consistent with Johnson Smith's plan of expanding into new areas of practice by adding attorneys established in those areas.

"We've really looked for people in the community who could help us in areas we could not service our clientele in," he said.

Pence specializes in complex white-collar criminal and civil litigation.

After getting a law degree from Indiana University and passing the Indiana bar exam in 1974, Pence couldn't land a job with an Indianapolis law firm. So she moved to Washington, D.C., and joined the U.S. Justice Department.

"I wouldn't be the lawyer I am today if I hadn't worked there for nine years," she said.

Pence left Justice in 1983 to become a defense attorney. Three years later, she moved back to Indianapolis.

"I recognized at age 36 that my roots * * * were a lot stronger than I ever thought," she said.

Pence knew she wouldn't be able to get a partnership in one of the city's big law firms. So, tired of hearing the old canard that women can't run a law firm, she started her own practice.

About a year and a half ago, Pence realized she had to expand or merge her firm to get additional resources and support for her speciality, which requires expertise in many areas of law.

She decided to go with Johnson Smith, she said, because the firm is "growing, but growing in a controlled way by bringing aboard attorneys who are really experts in their field."

In addition to her clients, Pence will bring Johnson Smith a certain degree of celebrity. She commented on the trial of boxer Mike Tyson for WISH (Channel 8) and is commenting on the O.J. Simpson trial for WRTV (Channel 6). (The switch in stations might be attributable to the fact that she married WRTV anchorman Clyde Lee between trials.)

Pence also brings Johnson Smith a certain *jole de vie*. And it will be appreciated.

"We have a remarkably good time practicing law around this office * * * and Linda really fits into that program," Hoover said. "She has fun practicing law."

TERM LIMITS ARE NEEDED TO ASSURE A REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLIC

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, this first-ever debate and vote on term limits is an exciting, even historic, moment.

As a term limits advocate since the mid-1970's, and as a Representative from California, whose voters were one of the first to pass term limits, I say it is about time that the people's Representatives in this House do what is right and pass term limits.

Four years ago less than 33 Representatives supported term limits. Two years ago, the number remained under 110. This week we will see at least 220 Members vote for term limits. That is amazing progress, and we should all hail the accomplishments of the grassroots activists who have driven this change. Our need is 290 Members, the two-thirds required to pass an amendment to the Constitution.

In 1990, California passed term limits on its state legislative representatives. Two years later, the people of California voted in favor of term limits on congressional representatives.

This was the reaction of voters who had clearly tired of career politicians who lost touch with the concerns of the average Californian and of voters fed up with a corrupt incumbent-protecting campaign finance process.

The Term Limits Institute has compiled some revealing numbers: despite the revolutionary change in the 1992 and 1994 elections, incumbents running for reelection still won over 90 percent of the time. In addition, the average tenure of Democratic committee chairman in the last session of Congress was 28 years. As a new Member in 1993, I was part of a group that sought and won the fight in the Republican Conference to limit the terms of the ranking Republican on a committee to a total of 6 consecutive years. That precedent applies to the committee chairs of the Republican majority. In addition, we limited the Speaker to a total of 8 years in that office.

The simple fact is that we must end the days of career politicians. The elections last November were revolutionary, but they also proved that being the incumbent is still the best guarantee of success in an election. The incumbent advantage may be weakened, but it remains alive and well. Challengers do not have a competitive level campaign funding, nor can challengers use taxpayer-funded franked mail to send out thousands of pieces of mail touting the incumbent's accomplishments.

In the 1980's under an apportionment which could charitably be described as "rotten," the Democratic controlled California Legislature provided "safe" seats for Democrats and Republicans. In that decade, there were 450 congressional elections primary and general. In those 450 elections, one Republican was defeated in a primary by another Republican [1988] and two Democrats and one Republican were defeated in the general election of 1990. We do need term limits.

Term limits are a vital first step toward congressional and campaign reform. Remember, however, that they are only a first step. In the last session of Congress, the Republican Conference endorsed a strong, bold plan to reform our system of campaign finance. Our plan shattered the control of Washington-based special interest groups and returned control of election financing to where it belongs in the hands of the voters. Our plan included restrictions on soft money. Our plan included a complete ban on Political Action Committees. And our plan required congressional candidates to raise a majority of their campaign money from the people who should really matter: the voters in each congressional district. I hope that we will see the passage of step one on the road to real campaign and congressional reform: term limits. Hopefully, it will not be too long after the first 100 days are over that we will see campaign finance reform debated and voted upon in this House.

Let us celebrate this historic first vote on term limits, but do not let us say this is the final step on the reform road. We must continue to work to return control of this Congress to the people who live and vote in our districts.

TRIBUTE TO RODNEY THAXTON

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, life is not a series of unconnected events, everything happens for a reason. And, while that reason may not always be readily apparent, my faith and trust in God helps me to accept that reason and its rightness.

On occasion life's happenings and their sequence may seem a bit bewildering and even unfair. During such times we must trust in His infinite wisdom and remind ourselves that He has all power and that His will is for peace, joy, and harmony in our lives. If we do that, God will sustain and uplift us as He guides us toward fulfilling our purpose.

Mr. Speaker, today I must rely on my faith and belief in God and His great plan to sustain me, as I reflect on the life of Rodney Thaxton. Earlier this week, the Lord called Rodney home at the tender young age of 37.

Rodney used his forceful voice to help humble people. He used it to help the homeless, minorities, the downtrodden, and even those who committed crimes. He raised his voice throughout the community always standing up for that which is right, even in the face of that which was wrong.

Through his powerful mix of moral conviction and angry anecdotes, Rodney reminded us all that each of us has a stake in our national transformation away from selfish lives and toward a commitment to others. He helped South Florida remember that the fellowship of human beings is far more important than the fellowship of race and class and gender.

Rodney was at once a celebration of humanity, and an invocation to the Nation's conscience; yet he was touchingly humble, introspective, and self-searching. He was, above all, a utterance of faith and courage in a time of cynicism and despair. He inspired us all to fight injustice and to give future generations a legacy to preserve and future to design.

A vital part of our community, Rodney did not shy away from demanding and essential community leadership roles. He was active in the Miami-Dade Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People where he was branch vice president, and the American Civil Liberties Union. He also served as president of the Unrepresented People's Positive Action Council [UP-PAC], where he organized, mobilized, and advocated for the disenfranchised.

Rodney was a consummate profession, as a senior attorney in the Dade County Public Defender's Office, defending hundreds of cases and supervising attorneys within his division.

When he saw a cause he felt strongly about, he made a commitment to it and he took it on.

Mr. Speaker, my community, indeed, our country has lost a great son.

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 30, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 31

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on agricultural credit. SR-332

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and Veterans Affairs Service Organizations. SD-138

APRIL 3

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 565, to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law. SR-253

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, and the Office of Personnel Management. SD-138

APRIL 4

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on market effects of Federal farm policy. SR-332

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs. SD-106

Armed Services
SeaPower Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on surface shipbuilding programs and the Department of the Navy's plans for modernization and recapitalization. SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S. 565, to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law. SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Shirley Ann Jackson, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. SD-406

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the earned income tax credit. SD-342

Judiciary

To hold hearings on punitive damages tort reform. SD-226

Small Business

To hold hearings to examine the Small Business Administration's 8(a) Minority Business Development Program. SH-216

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine drug control strategies in the western hemisphere. SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on Department of Energy national security issues. SR-222

APRIL 5

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the U.S. Forest Service land management planning process. SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Waste Control, and Risk Assessment Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (P.L. 102-426). SD-406

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine activities of the Department of Health and Human Services' Food and Drug Administra-

tion, focusing on the future of American biomedical and food industries. SD-430

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on providing direct funding through block grants to tribes to administer welfare and other social service programs. SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Economic Research Service, and the National Agricultural Statistics Service, all of the Department of Agriculture. SD-138

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Bureau of Prisons, both of the Department of Justice. S-146, Capitol

Governmental Affairs
To continue hearings on the earned income tax credit. SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services
Personnel Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the Department of Defense Quality of Life Programs. SH-216

Foreign Relations
African Affairs Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on International Relations' Subcommittee on African Affairs to examine the crisis in Rwanda and Burundi. SR-325

APRIL 6

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy programs. SD-106

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to mark up S. 565, to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law. SR-253

Labor and Human Resources
To continue hearings to examine activities of the Department of Health and Human Services' Food and Drug Administration, focusing on the future of American biomedical and food industries. SD-430

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, both of the Department of Commerce.
 S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.
 SD-192

Environment and Public Works
 Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on S. 440, to provide for the designation of the National Highway System, focusing on issues related to the Woodrow Wilson Bridge and the innovative financing of transportation facilities.
 SD-406

Judiciary
 To hold hearings to examine the right to own property.
 SD-226

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget.
 SD-116

APRIL 26

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for energy conservation.
 SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Food and Consumer Service, Department of Agriculture.
 SD-138

Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Legal Services Corporation.
 S-146, Capitol

11:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for fossil energy, clean coal technology, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Naval Petroleum Reserve.
 SD-116

APRIL 27

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation.
 SD-192

MAY 2

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.
 SD-138

Labor and Human Resources
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Henry W. Foster, Jr., of Tennessee, to be Medical Director in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.
 SH-216

MAY 3

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Environmental Protection Agency, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.
 SD-192

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Agriculture.
 SD-138

MAY 4

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.
 SD-192

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for Environmental Protection Agency science programs.
 SD-138

MAY 11

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Bu-

reau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.
 SD-116

1:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.
 SD-116

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.
 SD-192

MAY 24

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.
 SD-192

JUNE 6

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Interior.
 SD-138

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 30

9:00 a.m.
 Armed Services
 Readiness Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on current and future Army readiness.
 SR-232A

2:00 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Energy Production and Regulation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 283, to extend the deadlines applicable to two hydroelectric projects in Pennsylvania, S. 468, to extend the deadline applicable to the construction of a hydroelectric project in Ohio, S. 543, to extend the deadline applicable to the construction of a hydroelectric project in Oregon, S. 547, to extend the deadlines applicable to certain hydroelectric projects in Illinois, S. 549, to extend the deadline applicable to the construction of three hydroelectric projects in Arkansas, S. 552, to allow the refurbishment and continued operation of a small hydroelectric facility in central Montana, and S. 595, to provide for the extension of a hydroelectric project located in West Virginia.
 SD-366