raping and torture of POWs is common practice?

9. Why didn't you resign as Chairman of the JCS in protest over President Clinton's policy of lifting the ban against homosexuals in the military or the equally offensive cancellation of the regularly scheduled pay raise for active duty soldiers?

10. After supporting the Bush Base Force Plan, why did you then support the Clinton Bottom-Up Review defense plan which, by some accounts, is under funded by as much as $150 billion?

11. What would you do with regards to the growing threat of ballistic missiles including specific programs such as Navy upper-tier and the 24 year old ABM Treaty with the melted down Evil Empire?

12. Should foreign aid to the former Soviet Union (including our DoD funding) be conditioned to ensure Russia actually dismantles offensive nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons programs?

13. Should dual-purpose technology be transferred to communist China while China proceeds with dramatic military buildup?

14. Should human rights and democratic principles be heavily considered in granting Most-Favored-Nation trading status to totalitarian nations like China or Vietnam? Should we keep sanctions against Fidel Castro's oppressive regime?

15. Should the United States have diplomatically recognized Vietnam while questions remain unanswered by the communists in Vietnam about what they know concerning Americans still listed as POW/MIA, such as extensive Politburo and Central Committee records?

16. Should Clinton have been allowed to financially bail-out Mexico without congressional approval or oversight?

17. Should the nations of Poland, Hungary, the Czech and Solvak Republics be allowed into NATO? If so when? Why not Poland in 1996?

18. Should Chile be allowed to join as a member of NAFTA?

19. Should partial-birth abortions be outlawed? And, except for life-of-the-mother, what about banning all abortions in military facilities?

20. Should groups that receive federal money be allowed to lobby Congress for further funding, i.e. the AARP?

21. How should the U.S. better protect its sovereign borders to illegal immigration and enforce U.S. laws?

22. Should Hillary Clinton be subpoenaed to testify in regard to her phone conversations with Maggie Williams and Susan Thomases the morning of July 22, 1993, the day that Bernard Nussbaum blocked investigators from properly searching Vince Foster's office?

P.S. Can you tap your friends in the National Security Community for believable cost figures on Haiti and Bosnia through September 30, 1995?

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE RAYBURN WAYNE LAWRENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NETHERCUTT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BRYANT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRYANT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today in Palestine, TX, Third Judicial District Judge Rayburn Wayne Lawrence retires, and the judiciary loses one of its most outstanding jurists.

For 30 years, Judge Lawrence has dispensed justice from the bench of the Third Judicial District, but, for a lifetime, he has served his community, his State, his Nation, and his fellow citizens.

Judge Lawrence, the son of Robert Crittenton and Arizona Adams Lawrence, was born in Logan, TX, on November 3, 1920. He completed Groveton High School in 1936, the College of Marshall in 1939, and the University of Texas in 1941.

When his country called, Judge Lawrence responded. In the U.S. Navy during World War II, this patriot saw nine Pacific campaigns during 33 months at sea from Munda to Okinawa.

After his wartime service, he earned his law degree at Baylor University and hung out his shingle to practice law in Palestine, TX, a city that grew to love him and surely regrets, as I do, his retirement from public service.

He was appointed municipal judge for the city of Palestine, and was subsequently elected Anderson County judge, the chief executive officer of the county.

Then, in 1965, he won election as district judge of the Third Judicial District. And he won every election since, until he chose this day—1 day short of his 75th birthday—to retire.

The 30 years Judge Lawrence has spent on the Third Judicial District bench is longer than the tenure of any of his outstanding predecessors in the 159-year history of the court.

His judicial tenure has been as remarkable for its service to justice and community as it has for its duration.

Recognizing his nearly three decades on the bench in 1992, the Texas Bar Foundation recognized Judge Lawrence as the Outstanding Texas Jurist, the most prestigious honor that the State Bar of Texas can award to a Texas judge and one he richly deserves.

His record rightfully places Judge Lawrence alongside his great predecessors on this historical court, of which he has proudly been the historian.

As James N. Parsons III, a mutual friend and lawyer before Judge Lawrence's court, recently observed, ''During his years on the bench, Judge Lawrence has always keep the history of the Third Judicial District before the participants in his courtroom. All of us who have been there have been educated as to the heritage of the great court and certainly, Judge Lawrence stands as one of the men of significance who have occupied that bench.''

So it is important in knowing who Judge Lawrence is to share with you a bit of the history of the court on which he has served so long as so well. It is Judge Lawrence who has written the history of the court.

I quote here from the history of the court written by him:

> The Third Judicial District is one of the oldest such districts in Texas, dating back to December, 1836, when the First Congress of the Republic of Texas created four judicial districts to cover the entire Republic.
>
> The Third District has operated without interruption since that date and, during its long history, its bench has been occupied by men of prominence, not only in the law, but in the affairs of Texas. Two Texas counties—Williamson and Mills—bear the names of Third Judicial District judges. Baylor University was founded by another. Several of the court's judges have been members of higher courts, and all have been men of distinction.
>
> In many ways, the history of the Third Judicial District is a study of the legal, political, and geographical evolution of Texas. The court has served in thirty-one Texas counties, and each of those counties points with pride to the accomplishment of the court and its judges. The minutes of the court reveal the daily life of the communities in which it was a participant. The names in the minute books are a roll call of the famous as well as the infamous, and are a reminder to us of the importance of the district courts in our society.
>
> The district courts are the chief trial courts and the very cornerstone of the Texas judicial system. These courts have been involved, not only in settling disputes between persons, but also in interpreting the state constitution and, at times, even interpreting federal laws and the federal constitution. Their history is one of steady growth from meager beginnings.
>
> The early District Courts are remarkable, not only for the quality of their jurisprudence, but simply for the fact that they were able to operate at all. Richard Walker, Judge of the Third District Court from 1877–1879, spoke of the incredibly difficult problem of finding common ground upon which to work: ''Questions of interstate law . . . were necessarily the result of peopling a country from every state in the union. Indeed, ingenuity, itself, can hardly invent any additional elements for complicating the perplexing and difficult varieties of legal responsibilities with which the bench and bar had to contend. I know of the settlement of no country in the world where the conditions have been so exacting and so difficult to administer the law as those which prevailed in the early history of Texas . . . a people transplanted to a new country found themselves surrounded with conditions novel, unprecedented, and were bound neither to a previous policy nor influenced by precedent or tradition.''
>
> Complicating this situation was the fact that, ''in most of the counties but few books were accessible to the bench and bar, forcing both alike to habits of self-reliance . . . and which involved the habit of resolving every question upon the most thorough analysis of those legal principles which a solution of it required. The conditions of successful advocacy often depended upon the amount of light which the lawyer could supply from the laboratory of his own mind, and his ability to manifest the correctness of the theory of his case by his power for its logical demonstration.''
>
> The district courts of Texas not only survived these dilemmas, they prevailed. Judge Walker notes their special place in the lives of early Texans: ''The sessions of the district courts in those early days were bi-annual epochs in most of the counties of the state; the entire population looked to these events as an intellectual, political, and social, as well as a legal festival at which, irrespective of personal interest in attending court, they were to meet old acquaintances, hear political discussions, and to be instructed and entertained in hearing the trials of causes in the courthouse . . . It is handed down among the traditions of the past, that in those days, in the humblest log courthouses, and oft times under the shade of a spreading oak, were heard legal efforts which have not been equaled in these later days.''

One common factor in the early history of the District Courts was the attitude of fierce independence of the participants—so typical of the early Texas settlers. These early litigants wanted to be able to express that independence through the courts—and they frequently did. And yet, it is the fact that the district courts throughout their history have tried the case and not the individual that has given these courts their strengths and their longevity.

The influence of the district courts on the development of the state can hardly be overstated, even though the vast majority of Texans are seldom aware of their decisions or of how those decisions will ultimately affect their lives. Those persons who find themselves a part of this judicial process—as parties, witnesses, jurors, attorneys, or judges—participate in an increasingly rare event. In no other governmental context does an individual have the opportunity to take a problem to a decision maker who represents the full force and power of that particular branch of government. This direct interchange between the individual and the state is the very heart of the American democratic process.[8] The district courts enable the individual, regardless of background or circumstance, to invoke the rule of law, i.e. to call upon all the forces of government if need be to consider the matter that he brings.

Throughout their history, the district courts, have been a reflection of the times. The courts have codified the beliefs of the people as, under the courts' jurisdiction, the law has been subjected to the constant scrutiny of parties, witnesses, juries, judges, and attorneys. Thus the district courts are, and have been, a marvelous vehicle for change or conservation, depending on the forces of society. These evolutionary forces have been channeled by the judges who direct these courts and who have, over the years, insured that the district courts meets the high standards required and expected by all the citizens of Texas. The process continues today.

Throughout Judge Lawrence's life in Palestine he has been a stalwart activist in the community he helped shape and nurture. In the Palestine Rotary Club, the American Heart Association, the Salvation Army, the Howard Gardner Post No. 85 of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans, Judge Lawrence has contributed his time, his talent, his wisdom, and his resources to better the world in which he lives.

Judge Lawrence shared his life with Evelina Martin of Apple Springs, TX, from their marriage in 1949 until her death and, since 1993 with his wife, Layneigha Chapman.

Today, Judge Lawrence returns to private life. It is a much deserved retirement for him, but an inestimable loss to those of us who so admire and value his long and honorable service of justice in his beloved Third Judicial District.

No matter how distinguished his successors, Judge Rayburn Wayne Lawrence will always be a guiding presence in that courtroom and in the dispensing of justice everywhere.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CONYERS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today and the balance of the week, on account of personal business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. SCHROEDER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. WISE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. MCKINNEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. SCHROEDER, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HAYWORTH) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ISTOOK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RIGGS, for 5 minutes each day, today and on November 8.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, on November 7.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes each day, today and on November 8.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, for 5 minutes each day, on November 7 and 8.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. SCHROEDER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. TOWNS.

Mr. LANTOS.

Mr. BONIOR.

Mr. PASTOR.

Mrs. SCHROEDER.

Mr. CLEMENT.

Mr. HOYER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HAYWORTH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SHAW.

Mr. RADANOVICH.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BECERRA.

Mr. MARKEY.

Mr. HILLIARD.

Mr. SCHAEFER in two instances.

Mr. ROTH.

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey.

Mr. RAHALL.

Mr. MOAKLEY.

Mr. SHAW.

Ms. HARMAN.

Mr. CLAY.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. ROHRABACHER.

Mr. PACKARD.

Mr. MORAN.

Mr. HINCHEY.

Mr. CONYERS.

Mr. KIM.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. BRYANT of Texas) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BRYANT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, November 6, 1995, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1587. A letter from the Chief of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, transmitting notification that the Department intends to renew lease of one naval vessel to the Government of Brazil, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7307(b)(2); to the Committee on National Security.

1588. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to the People's Republic of China, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

1589. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee for Purchase from People Who are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's annual report in compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) Sec. 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1590. A letter from the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's annual report on the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3810; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1591. A letter from the Director, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, transmitting the Agency's annual report in compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) Sec. 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1592. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, transmitting the Administration's final environment impact statement [FEIS] on the effects of implementation of the expanded east coast plan [EECP] over the State of New Jersey, pursuant to Public Law 101–508, section 9119(c) (104 Stat. 1388–369); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1593. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Department's annual report entitled ''Transportation Security'' for calendar year 1994, pursuant to Public Law 101–604, section 102(a) (104 Stat. 3068); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1594. A letter from the Chairperson, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting the Commission's report entitled ''The Chicago Report,'' pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1975; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Economic and Educational Opportunities.