

investigation only stops the duplication of investigations, neither of which have so far resulted in anything of substance.

The current resolution extends the committee's deadline until June 14 and will cost the taxpayer's an additional \$480,000. I believe this investigation could have been completed by the original promised deadline of February 29. ●

SAGINAW HIGH SCHOOL

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, on March 28, 1996, I spoke about the inspiring victory of Saginaw High School in the Michigan Class A State Basketball Championship. However, I neglected to mention the names of the players and coaches. I submit the list of Saginaw's valiant victors for the RECORD.

Saginaw High School varsity basketball team and coaching staff. Players: Deon Anderson, Lawandzo Harris, Montell Lewis, Marcus McCray, Dwayne Nash, Jason Peoples, Deronnie Pitts, Andre Reed, Terrance Reed, Antoine Tatum, Armar Vansant, Terry Washington, Terrance Whitson, and Freeman Battle. Head coach: Marshall Thomas. Assistant coaches: Ronnie Bryant, Brian Humes, Larry Kelly, and Shevonne Weems. ●

VOTE IN SUPPORT OF THE ANTI-TERRORISM BILL

● Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, much has happened in the year since this bill left the Senate. Oklahoma City has begun the healing process from the senseless violence it suffered at the hands of a terrorist bomber. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was killed by a terrorist. Terrorism in the Middle East, against subway riders in Tokyo and elsewhere have reminded us of the vulnerability of free societies to this kind of senseless violence. The unabomber's reign of terror has apparently been brought to an end by the FBI. And the antiterrorism bill that left this Senate has come back, in some ways, a better bill: It is less invasive of civil liberties when it comes to eavesdropping by Federal agents, and it prevents defendants from being deported based only on evidence they are not allowed to understand.

What happened to Rabin shows us all that terrorism is not going away. What may have been a success in stopping the unabomber shows that the Federal Government can fight back. I support this bill because I recognize that terrorism is a threat that puts all our lives at risk, and that we must bolster national antiterrorism efforts, including by providing to law enforcement and the courts new tools to combat cutting edge technologies of violence and increasingly bold villains, in order to stem the tide of destruction.

I have made it clear that I do not support everything in this bill. I voted against the Senate bill last year largely because of its broad habeas corpus

provisions, which will limit Federal court review in death penalty cases. I am also opposed to this bill's provisions to weaken protections for refugees and asylees fleeing persecution in other countries which has nothing to do with antiterrorism efforts. While I am still profoundly opposed to these provisions, I have concluded that on balance this bill should pass.

There is much in this bill that is good, that will address concerns Minnesotans have expressed to me. This bill will make a real difference in the fight against terrorism. It includes many necessary changes to our Federal criminal laws. It will make it a Federal crime to plan or to carry out terrorist attacks in the United States. It will make it a Federal crime to plan terrorist attacks in the United States, even if the attacks are carried out overseas. It includes increased penalties for conspiracies involving explosives. It will make it easier to detect plastic explosives, and to track chemicals of which most bombs are composed. It will make it harder for terrorist groups to raise funds in the United States. It provides mandatory restitution for victims of terrorist acts. It will help prevent the sale of arms to terrorist states by third parties. And it expands the authority of government officials to deal with threats posed by chemical, biological, and nuclear technologies, involving deadly nuclear materials.

While I did not agree with every aspect of the 1994 crime bill I supported it because I concluded that, on balance, it contained many effective provisions to fight crime and violence. By the same token this is a bill that on balance can make an impact against terrorism.

I voted against provisions in this bill that I fiercely opposed, and supported many changes that were not agreed to. The President and Members of both parties on both sides of Capitol Hill have nearly unanimously come together in this statement against destruction and violence. Because this bill successfully addresses a threat that endangers all of us and because a unified effort makes a strong statement and therefore my voice can help make it stronger, I join my colleagues in its support. ●

COL. JAMES C. BARBARA

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Col. James C. Barbara on his retirement from the U.S. Army after 32 years of dedicated service. Colonel Barbara has had a far-reaching and successful career which has had a profound effect on the evolution of our Nation's armored vehicles.

Col. Jim Barbara was commissioned in armor through the Reserve Officer Training Corps and has served in Europe, Vietnam, and the United States. He has been the commander of five companies; adviser to Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee National Guard units; and the Secretary of the General Staff XVIII Airborne Corps.

From 1981-85, Colonel Barbara was the TRADOC systems manager and assistant manager for tanks, becoming responsible in 1986 for MIA1 initial production, follow-on evaluation, and live fire testing. From 1988-90, he led the common chassis advanced technology transition demonstrator, the largest, competitive weapons system program in the history of the Army.

In 1993, Colonel Barbara led a process action team focusing on ways to develop and implement reengineering techniques to support acquisition streamlining. In 1995, Jim became the deputy program executive officer for tactical wheeled vehicles, where he was responsible for organizing the tactical vehicle community's emergency efforts to design, test, produce, and field armor protection kits for use in Bosnia.

Jim holds bachelor's and master's degrees from Boston College and an MBA from Northwood University. Colonel Barbara's awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star of Valor, Meritorious Service Medal, and Army Commendation Medal. He is married to the former Eleanor B. McMorrow of Worcester, MA.

I know that my Senate colleagues join me in congratulating Col. James C. Barbara on his 32 years of dedicated service to our Nation. ●

THE BUDGET DEBATE

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, as the Senate continues to debate our proper budget priorities, I have noted the presence of a number of inaccurate arguments. These arguments, in my opinion, are distracting us from the central question of how our taxing and spending policies affect middle-class Americans. Particularly worrisome to me are inaccurate views concerning the historical performance of tax cuts, and their impact on middle-class income in particular. Specifically, some are arguing that tax cuts in the 1980's produced lower incomes for our middle class, and saddled them with a larger percentage of total tax receipts.

In an attempt to focus debate more effectively on questions of what will and will not work for the American people, I would like to have inserted into the RECORD an article of mine, published recently in *The World & I*. In this article I set forth my view of the real effect of tax cuts in the 1980's. As published, the article is accompanied by spirited responses and defenses from several distinguished observers, including Gary Burtless of the Brookings Institution, Michael Meeropol of the Center for Popular Economics, Bruce Bartlett of the National Center for Policy Analysis, Norman B. Turé of the Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation, and Paul M. Weyrich of the Free Congress Foundation.

I argue that the pro-growth and pro-family tax policies of the 1980's contributed significantly to the prosperity of America's middle-class families. In