

colleagues and I am equally confident that he will work well with the Republican majority.

While many may believe that politics in the United States is based on an adversarial relationship between parties, each of us knows that it is a system which encourages and fosters compromise—that to actually legislate, we must seek common ground. Senators DOLE and DASCHLE are two men who are committed to ensuring that this body functions efficiently and effectively by seeking that point where Members can vote to pass a bill. I congratulate BOB and TOM on winning their leadership elections, and I look forward to working with both of them throughout the duration of the 104th Congress.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, anyone even remotely familiar with the U.S. Constitution knows that no President can spend a dime of Federal tax money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by Congress—both the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

So when you hear a politician or an editor or a commentator declare that “Reagan ran up the Federal debt” or that “Bush ran it up,” bear in mind that it was, and is, the constitutional duty and responsibility of Congress to control Federal spending. Congress has failed miserably in that task for about 50 years.

The fiscal irresponsibility of Congress has created a Federal debt which stood at \$4,805,835,231,225.14 as of the close of business Thursday, January 5. Averaged out, every man, woman, and child in America owes a share of this massive debt, and that per capita share is \$18,243.03.

IN MEMORY OF SHERRY STETSON MANNIX

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on Tuesday of this week, Sherry Stetson Mannix died after a long and valiant battle with cancer. Mrs. Mannix's title was Foreign Affairs Specialist in the Bureau of Multilateral Affairs of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. But that does not begin to describe her fine work or her life-long dedication to her country.

Mrs. Mannix served for 11 years as an officer in the U.S. Air Force and then for another 9 years in the Air Force Reserve, achieving the rank of lieutenant colonel. She joined the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in 1984 and became the Agency's premier expert on the Chemical Weapons Convention, which she helped to negotiate. Both before and after the CWC was negotiated, Mrs. Mannix was the principal persons to whom we and others turned when questions arose on how that very complicated convention would work.

During its consideration of the CWC last year, the Select Committee on In-

telligence, of which I was then vice chairman, submitted to the executive branch over 130 questions for the record regarding the Chemical Weapons Convention. It was Sherry Mannix who answered many of those questions and edited the others, even though she was already in tremendous physical pain due to the illness that she knew would soon take her life. Those answers were so well-written and informative that we actually published 64 of them, as an appendix to our committee's public report, “U.S. Capability to Monitor Compliance With the Chemical Weapons Convention.” Only rarely do we find such executive branch answers so worthy of publishing, and only very rarely does any human being demonstrate the devotion to duty and country that Mrs. Mannix did throughout the last year.

Sherry Mannix was only 44 when she died. If life were fair, we would have enjoyed her company and her service for many more years. Instead, we today offer our deep condolence to her husband, retired Air Force Lt. Col. Charles R. Mannix, and to her mother, Albertie Stetson, both of whom reside in my State, as well as to her grandmother, Bernal B. Allen. And in remembering Sherry Mannix we say, Thank you for a job well done and a life well lived, right to the very end.

COMMENDING CHIEF ROBERT STEWART

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, South Carolina is probably the most idyllic place anyone might consider living. The pace of life there is relaxed, the people are friendly, and the weather is temperate. Unfortunately, even a State as peaceful as mine is not free from the evils and dangers of crime.

Leading the fight against illegal activity in the Palmetto State is an organization created by me when I served as Governor of South Carolina, the State Law Enforcement Division, commonly referred to as “SLED.” At the helm of SLED is a man whom I have had the pleasure of knowing for many years, Chief Robert M. Stewart, and whom I am pleased to call a friend. The chief has literally dedicated his life to police work and has gained national recognition as an aggressive officer and a true professional.

Chief Stewart, a native of Cheraw, began his career as a teenager when he signed on as a cadet with his hometown police department and worked his way up the leadership ladder, earning the position of director of public safety before he had even turned 30. In 1975, he stepped down as director and joined SLED as a special agent. In the following 20 years, his career advanced rapidly while he worked on cases ranging from those that were routine and mundane to ones that were inter-national in scope. A veteran of the SWAT team, Robert specialized in white collar and public corruption cases, and worked closely with Federal

agencies investigating such crimes in South Carolina. In 1988, Gov. Carroll Campbell appointed Robert as the chief of SLED, where he has done an unparalleled job of administering the agency.

When he took over SLED, Chief Stewart's goal was to make it an organization that was recognized as being one of the most professional, progressive, and modern law enforcement agencies in the United States. Over the past 7 years he has done just that. By regionalizing the agency, and streamlining its rank structure, Chief Stewart has ensured that his agents are better able to monitor and address crime trends throughout the State. Additionally, Chief Stewart secured a brand-new lab, that is not only used by SLED, but is available to any other police department in the State of South Carolina. Thanks to the chief's commitment and vision, last year SLED became only the second State investigative agency in the Nation to receive professional accreditation by the Committee on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies.

Mr. President, Chief Stewart celebrates his 50th birthday today, and I want to take this opportunity to recognize and commend him for dedicating more than half his life to protecting the people and property of South Carolina. Chief Stewart is a man of great ability, integrity, and courage, and I am proud of his many accomplishments. I wish him good health and happiness in the years ahead, and look forward to continuing to hear great things about him.

UNITED STATES ARMS EMBARGO ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, 2 days ago I introduced legislation together with the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, Senator LIEBERMAN, to terminate the United States arms embargo on Bosnia-Herzegovina as of May 1, 1995.

As I mentioned in my remarks at the that time, I believed that this legislation was not only consistent with international law in upholding Bosnia's inherent right to self-defense, but that it would also serve to provide some badly needed leverage for the Bosnians on the diplomatic side.

I understand that today, Adm. Leighton Smith, commander of NATO Forces in Southern Europe told reporters that he opposed this legislation. I am not surprised that a four-star admiral would not oppose his Commander in Chief, nor that a NATO commander would not choose to contradict the NATO-Secretary General.

I would note, however, that in addition to candidate Bill Clinton, the following former high-level Government officials, including Cabinet members, have publicly supported lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia: Zbigniew Brzezinski; Frank Carlucci; George

Shultz; Jeane Kirkpatrick; Paul Wolfowitz; Richard Perle; and Max Kampelman—quite an impressive list. Moreover, I would emphasize that the late Manfred Woerner, the previous Secretary General, advocated helping the victims of aggression, especially when the international community does not have the resolve to take action on behalf of that victim. That is surely the case in Bosnia.

It seems to me however, that the views that should be given the most weight, are those of the Bosnians. It is their country and their future we are talking about.

And so, I would like to share two letters with my colleagues which I received from the President of Bosnia, Alija Izetbegovic, and from the Bosnian Ambassador to the United Nations, Muhamed Sacirbey. Both letters strongly support the Dole/Lieberman bill. First I would like to quote from President Izetbegovic's letter to me:

The leadership of the United States of America is essential in the search for peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The legislation that you and Senator Lieberman have offered is entirely supportive of peace efforts and the continuing leadership of your country in this matter.

We wholeheartedly concur that the arms embargo should be terminated "de facto" no later than May 1, 1995. By such date the preliminary agreement on the cessation of hostilities would have expired and by then the Serbians would have opted to accept the contact group peace plan or to continue the war. We believe that this legislation would be most pivotal not only in confronting international aggression and acts of genocide against our Republic, but also in encouraging the Serbians to opt for peace.

The letter from Ambassador Sacirbey states the following, and I quote,

We wish to reiterate our full support for congressional efforts, in particular S. 21, to terminate the application of the U.S. arms embargo on the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina * * * The elements of your proposed legislation are in complete convergence with our views. We are also of the opinion that this legislation is entirely consistent with the search for peace in our country * * *

We need to keep things in perspective. The strains within NATO have not been caused by congressional efforts to lift the embargo, but the present policy itself. The credibility of the alliance has been damaged because NATO has allowed itself to become a subcontractor to the United Nations. The only way to reverse this situation is for the United States to reassert its leadership in support of a better policy. The Clinton administration was on the right track in May 1993, it is now time to get back on that track.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letters I referred to be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA, PERMANENT MIS-
SION TO THE UNITED NATIONS,

New York, January 4, 1995.

Hon. ROBERT DOLE,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER: We wish to reiterate our full support for Congressional efforts, in particular S. 21, to terminate the application of the U.S. arms embargo on the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We must also express our sincere appreciation for these efforts and our admiration for the thoughtful manner by which this matter has been guided by you. The elements of your proposed legislation are in complete convergence with our views.

We also are of the opinion that this legislation is entirely consistent with the search for peace in our country and the congressional intent established during the debate on this issue during the previous Congressional session. The United States delegation to the United Nations, under the capable and faithful direction of Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright, had "tabled" a draft resolution within the Security Council to lift the arms embargo on our Government. Unfortunately, this resolution met resistance from some key nations in the Council, although it has never been put to a vote. In fact, our efforts to facilitate a consensus on this matter through flexibility were misconstrued and have not met with a positive response.

We believe that U.S. leadership in bringing an end to this unjust arms embargo continues to be an essential element in ending this international aggression and acts of genocide against my country.

Once again, thank you for your leadership regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

MUHAMED SACIRBEY,
Ambassador and Permanent Representative.

REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA, OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENCY,

January 5, 1995.

Hon. ROBERT DOLE,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER: The leadership of the United States of America is essential in the search for peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The legislation that you and Senator Lieberman have offered is entirely supportive of peace efforts and the continuing leadership of your country in this matter.

We wholeheartedly concur that the arms embargo should be terminated "de facto" no later than May 1, 1995. By such date at the preliminary agreement on the "cessation of hostilities" would have expired and by then the Serbians would have opted to accept the Contact Group Peace Plan or to continue the war. We believe that this legislation would be most pivotal not only in confronting international aggression and acts of genocide against our Republic but also in encouraging the Serbians to opt for peace.

Once again, I would like to thank you personally and your colleagues for your support for peace in our Republic.

Please accept the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,

ALIJA IZETBEGOVIC

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, let me suggest to my colleagues that we will try to wrap up business because I think the streets are getting a little icy out there, and it may be that we need to get home.

MAJORITY PARTY APPOINTMENTS
TO COMMITTEES

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration, and I ask that the clerk read the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the resolution in full.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

S. RES. 33

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on those Senate committees listed below for the 104th Congress, or until their successors are appointed:

Budget: Mr. Domenici, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Gramm, Mr. Bond, Mr. Lott, Mr. Brown, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Gregg, Ms. Snowe, Mr. Abraham, and Mr. Frist.

Rules and Administration: Mr. Stevens, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Helms, Mr. Warner, Mr. Dole, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Santorum, and Mr. Nickles.

Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Simpson, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Specter, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Craig, and Mr. Brown.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

So the resolution (S. Res. 33) was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDING THE STANDING RULES
OF THE SENATE

MAJORITY PARTY APPOINTMENTS
TO COMMITTEE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I have two committee resolutions which I send to the desk and ask they be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 34) amending paragraphs 3(a), 3(b), and 3(c) of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate; a resolution (S. Res. 35) making majority party appointments to the Small Business Committee for the 104th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the resolutions are agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 34) reads as follows:

Resolved, That Rule XXV, paragraph 3(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended as follows:

Strike the figure after "Budget" and insert in lieu thereof "22".

Strike the figure after "Small Business" and insert in lieu thereof "19".