

his wife Darlene and their two daughters, Elise and Erica.

At the same time that we mourn Sergeant Cardott, however, Mr. President, I believe we need to honor his memory by recognizing that he died in a good cause. We are doing good in Haiti. We are improving people's lives.

Everyone I spoke to in Haiti confirmed it:

President Aristide asked me specifically to convey to you and my other fellow Senators the gratitude of the Haitian people for the American intervention.

A Vermont soldier told me "I'm proud of what we are doing in Haiti. These people were desperate and we have given them hope."

Most eloquent of all, in Cite Soleil, I saw a little boy, barefoot and in rags, pick up a shiny Swiss Army knife that Ray Kelly, the American chief of the International Police Monitors, had dropped. I expected him to run away with it. What did he do? He started shouting and running around among the policemen searching for the one who had dropped it, and returned it to Ray. What a wonderful affirmation of the goodwill that our troops are earning for the United States in Haiti.

And, Mr. President, I believe that our intervention in Haiti has the potential to yield dividends elsewhere as well. By reinstalling a democratically elected President, Haiti has moved us one step closer to a goal that we just recently have come very close to achieving: a Western Hemisphere that is fully democratic. Unfortunately, though, democracy remains fragile in a number of our Latin American neighbors. Many people throughout Latin America, both advocates of democracy and its enemies, are watching Haiti for signals as to the resolve of the United States and our partners in the Organization of American States. By defending democracy in Haiti, I believe that the United States and its international partners are reinforcing democracy throughout the hemisphere.

Mr. President, we have the makings of a success here, but the job is not done. Haiti has a long way to go yet to entrench the rule of law, ensure respect for democracy and human rights, and embark on sustainable economic development.

The security situation, while quite good compared to what we had feared at the outset, remains tenuous. Many of the perpetrators of repression remain free, not only because identification and apprehension is not always easy but also because Haiti's judicial system is in such a shambles that it is not capable of trying those accused of crimes. Particularly in the more remote towns and villages of the country where the multinational force is unable to maintain a constant presence, some of the old repressive elements continue to wield influence.

Since the multinational force is not large enough to eliminate this threat completely, the Haitians are placing a high priority on continuation of the

international security presence until they can field a reliable, reformed police force of their own. Virtually everyone, both Haitian and American, with whom I spoke in Haiti expressed fear that withdrawal of that presence before the Haitian Government has had time to train its police force would result in reassertion of control by the antidemocratic elements. President Aristide asked me to convey to my fellow Senators his appeal that the U.S. Congress not require such a withdrawal.

In addition to security, Mr. President, I am deeply concerned about the state of the Haitian judicial system. It does no good to arrest those suspected of crimes if you do not have judges and prosecutors to try them, courts in which to try them, and jails in which to put them if they are convicted. Haiti at the moment has none of these. People have to be trained. Facilities have to be built and equipped. I am pleased that USAID is in the process of launching a comprehensive effort to fill these gaps. We are hoping that the Canadians and the French and other donors will also join in. I also hope that President Aristide and his government will take all steps necessary to ensure that this vital effort yield results rapidly.

At the same time that I support assistance to Haiti, however, Mr. President, I believe we also need to set realistic limits on that aid. We need to forewarn the Haitians and our partners in the international donor community that we will not put American troops at risk for very long, that our pockets are shrinking, not expanding, and that there is much that Haiti needs that we will not be able to do. I disagree strongly with those of my colleagues who have suggested that Haiti is a hopeless cause and that trying to help it at all is a waste of money and time. We can make a difference and we are making a difference, and I believe we would be representing the American people poorly if we suspended that effort now and gave up the progress that we have made. But we do need to prioritize. We cannot do it all.

Mr. President, the United States will in the course of the next 3 months hand over responsibility for maintaining security in Haiti to the U.N. Mission in Haiti [UNMIH]. Consistent with our leadership role, an American will command UNMIH and the United States will provide half of its troops, but the United Nations will fund it. This will reduce substantially the ongoing risk and cost of the Haiti effort to the United States and its troops. In addition, the administration assures me that they are working closely with the Haitian Government to ensure that training of the new Haitian police force will proceed rapidly so that UNMIH itself can be terminated. This will eliminate the largest element in the Haiti assistance program.

Mr. President, let me summarize the conclusions that I have drawn from my trip to Haiti. There are three:

First, the American intervention in Haiti has been successful in providing

security and thus hope to the Haitian people, and we would be doing Sergeant Cardott and the other troops who risked their lives in that effort an enormous disservice to terminate our effort now. Participation in UNMIH is a good way to maintain the effort while reducing the cost.

Second, we cannot solve all of Haiti's problems, but there are some that can only be solved with United States leadership. Specifically, only we can lead a U.N. effort to maintain security in Haiti until the Haitian Government fields a retrained police force of its own. We must also lead the effort to train that new police force. Finally, we must lead the effort to create a judicial system capable of defending democracy and human rights in Haiti.

Third, we must make clear to the Haitians and our partners in the assistance effort that United States participation is going to decline rapidly over time and that the Haitians must equip themselves as quickly as possible to take responsibility for their own affairs.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I want once again to salute the men and women of our Armed Forces serving in Haiti. They are doing a great job for their country. In Haiti 2 weeks ago, thanks to them, I felt very proud to be an American.

ROGER MORIGI

MR. THURMOND. Mr. President perhaps once in a generation, one person will emerge as a master artisan, a person whose vision, skills, and creations not only inspire others, but set that artist apart from all others practicing the craft. Until this past Wednesday, we were fortunate to have such a person, Mr. Roger Morigi, living in the Metropolitan area. His many sculptures and carvings not only paid homage to the United States, but have been seen and enjoyed by literally millions of people.

Mr. Morigi was a part of what is literally a vanishing breed of artists—stone carvers, individuals who create monuments to people and ideas through the medium of rock. Not surprisingly, Mr. Morigi was a native of Italy, the home of some of history's greatest artists, and a country where sculpting has always been an appreciated and valued art form. Born in Como and schooled in Milan, Mr. Morigi emigrated to New Haven, CT, where he and his father practiced their craft.

In the following years, Mr. Morigi became an accomplished artist as he worked on projects in New Haven, New York City, New York State, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia, and South Carolina. It was right here though, in the District of Columbia, where Mr. Morigi spent most of his adult life and where his works are most prevalent. The U.S.

Supreme Court Building, the U.S. District Court Building, the Commerce Building, the Department of Justice Building, and the Department of Agriculture Building are just a few of the places where Morigi's works appear. Perhaps some of Mr. Morigi's most impressive work is a part of the ornately decorated National Cathedral, where he worked and created stone carvings for almost three decades. One of the most prominent carvings, that of Adam, is a part of the cathedral's main entrance and Morigi said of that work, according to the Washington Post, "I finished where God began."

With each project he completed, not only did Mr. Morigi create a piece of artwork, he improved his skills and knowledge, which helped him to earn the title of "master stone carver emeritus" and to be characterized by some as the "greatest carver of the 20th Century". Perhaps more importantly, he used his talents to craft pieces that beautified and paid a lasting tribute to his adopted homeland, the United States. While this great artist will be missed, his creations will ensure that he is never forgotten. My sympathies go out to Mr. Morigi's wife, Louise; and children, Francis and Elayne.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, before contemplating today's bad news about the Federal debt, let's do that little pop quiz again: How many million dollars are in a trillion dollars? (When you arrive at an answer, remember that it was Congress that ran up a debt exceeding \$4.8 trillion.

To be exact, as of the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, January 17, the Federal debt (down to the penny) at \$4,802,867,735,976.01—remaining that every man, woman, and child in America now owes \$18,231.09 computed on a per capita basis.

Mr. President, to answer the pop quiz question (how many million in a trillion?) there are a million million in a trillion, and you can thank the U.S. Congress for the present Federal debt of \$4½ trillion.

REVISED RULES OF PROCEDURE

MR. CHAFEE. Mr. President, the Environment and Public Works Committee has adopted an amendment that revises the committee's rules of procedure. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the revised rules be printed in the RECORD.

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

RULES OF PROCEDURE

RULE 1. COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN GENERAL

(a) Regular meeting days: For purposes of complying with paragraph 3 of Senate Rule XXVI, the regular meeting day of the committee is the first and third Thursday of each month at 10:00 A.M. If there is no busi-

ness before the committee, the regular meeting shall be omitted.

(b) Additional meetings: The chairman may call additional meetings, after consulting with the ranking minority member. Subcommittee chairmen may call meetings, with the concurrence of the chairman of the committee, after consulting with the ranking minority members of the subcommittee and the committee.

(c) Presiding officer:

(1) The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the committee. If the chairman is not present, the ranking majority member who is present shall preside.

(2) Subcommittee chairmen shall preside at all meetings of their subcommittees. If the subcommittee chairman is not present, the Ranking Majority Member of the subcommittee who is present shall preside.

(3) Notwithstanding the rule prescribed by paragraphs (1) and (2), any member of the committee may preside at a hearing.

(d) Open meetings: Meetings of the committee and subcommittees, including hearings and business meetings, are open to the public. A portion of a meeting may be closed to the public if the committee determines by rollcall vote of a majority of the members present that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken—

(1) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(2) relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure; or

(3) constitute any other grounds for closure under paragraph 5(b) of Senate Rule XXVI

(e) Broadcasting:

(1) Public meetings of the committee or a subcommittee may be televised, broadcast, or recorded by a member of the Senate press gallery or an employee of the Senate.

(2) Any member of the Senate Press Gallery or employee of the Senate wishing to televise, broadcast, or record a committee meeting must notify the staff director or the staff director's designee by 5:00 p.m. the day before the meeting.

(3) During public meetings, any person using a camera, microphone, or other electronic equipment may not position or use the equipment in a way that interferes with the seating, vision, or hearing of committee members or staff on the dais, or with the orderly process of the meeting.

RULE 2. QUORUMS

(a) BUSINESS MEETINGS: At committee business meetings, six members, at least two of whom are members of the minority party, constitute a quorum, except as provided in subsection (d).

(b) SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS: At subcommittee business meetings, a majority of the subcommittee members, at least one of whom is a member of the minority party, constitutes a quorum for conducting business.

(c) CONTINUING QUORUM: Once a quorum as prescribed in subsections (a) and (b) has been established, the committee or subcommittee may continue to conduct business.

(d) REPORTING: No measure or matter may be reported by the committee unless a majority of committee members cast votes in person.

(e) HEARINGS: One member constitutes a quorum for conducting a hearing.

RULE 3. HEARINGS

(a) ANNOUNCEMENTS: Before the committee or a subcommittee holds a hearing, the chairman of the committee or subcommittee shall make a public announce-

ment and provide notice to members of the date, place, time, and subject matter of the hearing. The announcement and notice shall be issued at least one week in advance of the hearing, unless the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee, determines that there is good cause to provide a shorter period, in which event the announcement and notice shall be issued at least twenty-four hours in advance of the hearing.

(b) STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES:

(1) A witness who is scheduled to testify at a hearing of the committee or a subcommittee shall file 100 copies of the written testimony at least 48 hours before the hearing. If a witness fails to comply with this requirement, the presiding officer may preclude the witness's testimony. This rule may be waived for field hearings, except for witnesses from the Federal Government.

(2) The presiding officer at a hearing may have a witness confine the oral presentation to a summary of the written testimony.

RULE 4. BUSINESS MEETINGS: NOTICE AND FILING REQUIREMENTS

(a) NOTICE: The chairman of the committee or the subcommittee shall provide notice, the agenda of business to be discussed, and the text of agenda items to members of the committee or subcommittee at least 72 hours before a business meeting.

(b) AMENDMENTS: First-degree amendments must be filed with the chairman of the committee or the subcommittee at least 24 hours before a business meeting. After the filing deadline, the chairman shall promptly distribute all filed amendments to the members of the committee or subcommittee.

(c) MODIFICATIONS: The chairman of the committee or the subcommittee may modify the notice and filing requirements to meet special circumstances, with the concurrence of the ranking member of the committee or subcommittee.

RULE 5. BUSINESS MEETINGS: VOTING

(a) PROXY VOTING:

(1) Proxy voting is allowed on all measures, amendments, resolutions, or other matters before the committee or a subcommittee.

(2) A member who is unable to attend a business meeting may submit a proxy vote on any matter, in writing, orally, or through personal instructions.

(3) A proxy given in writing is valid until revoked. A proxy given orally or by personal instructions is valid only on the day given.

(b) SUBSEQUENT VOTING: Members who were not present at a business meeting and were unable to cast their votes by proxy may record their votes later, so long as they do so that same business day and their vote does not change the outcome.

(c) PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT:

(1) Whenever the committee conducts a rollcall vote, the chairman shall announce the results of the vote, including a tabulation of the votes cast in favor and the votes cast against the proposition by each member of the committee.

(2) Whenever, the committee reports any measure or matter by rollcall vote, the report shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to the measure or matter by each member of the committee.

RULE 6. SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) REGULARLY ESTABLISHED SUBCOMMITTEES: The committee has four subcommittees: Transportation and Infrastructure; Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property and Nuclear Safety; Superfund, Waste Control and Risk Assessment; and Drinking Water, Fisheries and Wildlife.