

(1) a precipitous change in the calculation of the Consumer Price Index that would result in an increase in income taxes and a decrease in Social Security benefits is not the appropriate way to resolve this issue; and

(2) any change in the calculation of the Consumer Price Index should result from thoughtful study and analysis and should be a result of a consensus reached by the experts, not pressure exerted by politicians.

**DORGAN (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 180**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, AND MR. REID) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 1, supra; as follows:

On page 38 after line 25, insert the following:

SEC. 205. TERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR METRIC SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b) and (c) and notwithstanding any other provision of law, no department, agency, or other entity of the Federal Government may require that any State, local, or tribal government utilize a metric system of measurement.

(b) EXCEPTION.—A department, agency, or other entity of the Federal Government may require the utilization of a metric system of measurement by a State, local, or tribal government in a particular activity, project, or transaction that is pending on the date of the enactment of this Act if the head of such department, agency, or other entity determines that the termination of such requirement with respect to such activity, project, or transaction will result in a substantial additional cost to the Federal Government in such activity, project, or transaction.

(c) SUNSET.—Subsection (a) shall cease to be effective on October 1, 1997.

On page 41, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

(4) TREATMENT OF REQUIREMENT FOR METRIC SYSTEMS OF MEASUREMENT.—

(A) TREATMENT.—For purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), the Commission shall consider requirements for metric systems of measurement to be unfunded mandates.

(B) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term "requirements for metric systems of measurement" means requirements of the departments, agencies, and other entities of the Federal Government that State, local, and tribal governments utilize metric systems of measurement.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will hold a full committee hearing on Tuesday, February 7, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., in room 332 of the Russell Senate Office Building. The topic for the hearing is "What Tax Policy Reforms Will Help Strengthen American Agriculture and Agribusiness?" For further information, please contact Katherine Brunett of the Agriculture Committee staff at 244-9778.

Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will hold a full committee hearing on Tues-

day, February 14, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., in room 332 of the Russell Senate Office Building. The topic for the hearing is "What Regulatory Reforms Will Help Strengthen Agriculture and Agribusiness?" For further information, please contact Terri Nintemann of the Agriculture Committee staff at 244-3921.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, January 19, 1995, in open session, to receive testimony on the condition of the Armed Forces and future trends.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Thursday, January 19, 1995, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on the issue of the nomination of Robert Pitofsky, of Maryland, to be Federal Trade Commissioner.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meeting during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 19, 1995, for purposes of conducting a full committee oversight hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. The purpose of the hearing is to review the implications of the North Korean nuclear framework.

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on oversight of Jobs Corps, during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 19, 1995, at 10 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 19, 1995, at 9:15 a.m., to hold hearings on Senate committee funding resolutions. The committee will receive testimony from the chairmen and ranking members of the following committees: Intelligence, Appropriations, Labor, Indian Affairs, Commerce, Banking, Governmental Affairs, Veterans' Affairs, Armed Services, Environment.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CHECHNYA AND THE FUTURE OF RUSSIAN CIVIL SOCIETY

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I am sure that, like me, my colleagues in this Chamber have been appalled by the pictures coming out of Chechnya. There is a grim familiarity to the events taking place there. Massive military force sent by Moscow to take on lightly armed, or unarmed, civilians: this is something we saw in Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia in 1968, in Afghanistan in 1979. We hoped we wouldn't see it again.

With Chechnya, though, we are also seeing something new, and very significant. With the exception of the ultranationalists on the one hand, and the diehard pro-Yeltsin camp on the other, Russian public opinion has risen up in outspoken opposition to a war they feel is not worth the cost. Not worth the cost in lives; not worth the cost in money; not worth the cost to Russia's name in the world community.

Freedom of speech is one of the foundations of a democratic system, and there's no guarantees that that freedom, or that democracy itself, have taken permanent root in Russia. But the reaction of the Russian public to the war in Chechnya is a heartening indication that the first shoots of a civil society are beginning to appear in Russia.

In a recent column William Safire makes this point very well, contrasting the tumultuous energy of Russia's political environment with the deceptive stability of one-party rule in China. I ask that Mr. Safire's column "Yeltsin's Tiananmen," be printed in the RECORD in full.

The column follows:

YELTSIN'S TIANANMEN

WASHINGTON.—Which great power is more unstable today—China or Russia?

The quick answer, of course, is Russia. The elected leader, Boris Yeltsin, is besieged in Moscow after his bloody siege of Grozny, capital of the Connecticut-sized breakaway republic of Chechnya.

Russian television showed vivid pictures of the bombing of that city even as it showed Yeltsin saying it wasn't so; then the cameras showed Yeltsin upbraiding his Defense Minister for making him look like a liar.

As Helmut Kohl telephoned to tell him that world opinion frowns on the savage method his Russia Federation is using to preserve its borders, Bill Clinton wrote a "Dear Boris" letter reaffirming support of Federation unity but stressing how "distressed" he is at civilian deaths and suggesting mediation by an organization of 53 nations.

What's Yeltsin to do? The Chechens are dead serious about secession. If Russia lets Chechnya go, other Causasian dominoes will fall and Moscow will be denied the Caspian oil it needs to rule a hundred nationalities across 11 time zones.