

13. Americans for Kerry Committee—\$250 (1991).

14. Terry Sanford for Senate Committee—\$2,000 (1992).

15. Bill Clinton for President—\$750 (1992).

16. Stevens for Congress Committee—\$500 (1992).

17. DNC Victory Fund—\$7,000 (1992).

18. Friend of Clayton and Watt for Congress—\$200 (1992).

19. Democratic House and Senate Council—\$1,500 (1992).

20. Democratic House and Senate Council—\$625 (1993).

21. DNC Business Leadership Council—\$10,000 (1994).

22. Sandy Sands for U.S. Congress—\$1,000 (1994).

24. Gene Stucky for U.S. Congress—\$500 (1994).

3a. Children and spouses Names; None.

3b. Stepchildren and spouses names, Martha Hyde Jones, None; Dan Jones (spouse), none; Charlie W. Hyde, none; Barbara Hyde White, none; Joseph White (spouse), none.

4. Parents names, Gurney C. Wallace, deceased; Effie W. Wallace, none.

5. Grandparents names, Nettie B. Whitlock, deceased; Jones J. Whitlock, deceased.

6. Brothers and spouses names; none.

7. Sisters and spouses names, June W. Smith, none; John G. Smith (spouse), none; Wanda W. Dobbins, none; Ralph A. Dobbins (spouse), none.

Martin S. Indyk, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Israel.

Nominee: Martin S. Indyk.

Post: U.S. Ambassador to Israel.

Contributions, Amount, Date, Donee.

1. Self, None.

2. Spouse, \$200.00, 1992, DNC.

3. Children and spouses names, None.

Johnnie Carson, of Illinois, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Nominee: Johnnie Carson.

Post: U.S. Ambassador, Republic of Zimbabwe.

Contributions, Amount, Date, Donee.

1. Self, None.

2. Spouse, None.

3. Children and spouses names, Elizabeth, Michael, Katherine, None.

4. Parents names, Dupree Carson, Aretha Carson, None.

5. Grandparents names, All deceased.

6. Brothers and spouses names, Ronald Carson, Gregory Carson, None.

7. Sisters and spouses names, Barbara Carson Latimer, None.

Bismarck Myrick, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Nominee: Bismarck Myrick.

Post: Lesotho.

Contributions, amount, date, donee.

1. Self, Bismarck Myrick, \$100, 1993, Jean W. Cunningham (for the House of Representatives).

2. Children and spouses, Bismarck Myrick, Jr., none; Wesley Todd Myrick, none; Allison Elizabeth Myrick, none.

4. Parents, Elizabeth Lee Land, deceased; Maceo Lee Myrick, deceased.

5. Grandparents, Emmanuel Myrick, deceased.

6. Brother and spouse, James M. Lee, none.

7. Sisters and spouses, Carol Myrick Kitchen, none; Steve Kitchen, none; Emily D. Thomas, none.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. McCAIN:

S. 479. A bill to provide for administrative procedures to extend Federal recognition to certain Indian groups, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. McCAIN:

S. 479. A bill to provide for administrative procedures to extend Federal recognition to certain Indian groups, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE INDIAN FEDERAL RECOGNITION ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT OF 1995

• Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Indian Federal Recognition Administrative Procedures Act of 1995.

The Indian Federal Recognition Administrative Procedures Act provides for the creation of the Commission on Indian Recognition. The Commission will be an independent agency of the executive branch and will be composed of three members appointed by the President. The Commission would be authorized to hold hearings, take testimony and reach final determinations on petitions for recognition. The bill provides realistic timelines to guide the Commission in the review and decisionmaking process. Under the existing process in the Department of the Interior, some petitioners have waited 10 years or more for even a cursory review of their petition. The bill I am introducing today requires the Commission to set a date for a preliminary hearing on a petition not later than 60 days after the filing of a documented petition. Not later than 30 days after the conclusion of a preliminary hearing, the Commission would be required to either decide to extend Federal acknowledgement to the petitioner or to require the petitioner to proceed to an adjudicatory hearing.

To ensure fairness, the bill provides for appeals of adverse decisions to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. To ensure promptness, the bill authorizes adequate funding for the costs of processing petitions through the Commission and to assist petitioners in the development of their petitions. This bill will also provide final-

ity for both the petitioners and the Department of the Interior.

The Department has had a process of one type or another for recognizing Indian tribes since the 1930's. Great uncertainty has existed about how or when this process might be concluded and how many Indian tribes will ultimately be recognized. I believe that it is in the interests of all parties to have a clear deadline for the completion of the recognition process. Accordingly, the bill requires all interested tribal groups to file their petitions within 6 years after the date of enactment and the Commission must complete all of its work within 12 years from the date of enactment.

This bill is similar to the bills which I have introduced in each of the last three Congresses. It is also similar to a bill which passed the House of Representatives in the 103d Congress, H.R. 4462, and which has been reintroduced in this Congress by Representative FALEOMAVAEGA, H.R. 671. The major differences between the bill I am introducing today and H.R. 671 are: First, H.R. 671 would make naive Hawaiians and Alaska Native villages eligible to petition for recognition while this bill does not; second, H.R. 671 would create a part-time Commission, while this bill creates a full-time independent entity in the executive branch, and H.R. 671 would not sunset the Commission or the recognition process while this bill would terminate the Commission and require the process to be completed in 12 years.

From the earliest times, the Congress has acted to recognize the unique government-to-government relationship with the Indian tribes. There are and always have been some Indian tribes which have not been recognized by the Federal Government. This lack of recognition does not alter the fact of the existence of the tribe or of its retained inherent sovereignty; it merely means that there is no formal political relationship between the tribal government and the Federal Government and that the enrolled members of the tribe are not eligible for the services and benefits accorded to Indians because of their status as members of federally recognized Indian tribes.

Over the years, the Federal courts have ruled that recognition, while solely within the authority of the Congress, may also be conferred through actions of the executive branch. Both the President and the Secretary of the Interior have historically acted in ways which the courts have found to constitute recognition of Indian tribes. And beginning in 1954, it was the established policy of the Congress to officially sanction the termination of the Federal/tribal relationship. This misguided policy was only effectively ended in 1970 when President Nixon called for the beginning of an era of self-determination and the end of termination.