

(2) A committee of conference to which is committed an authorization measure shall not file a conference report in either House unless such measure presents each direct spending or targeted tax benefit as a separate item and the statement of managers accompanying that report clearly identifies each such item.

(3) If a conference report is presented to the House or Senate that fails to comply with either paragraph (1) or (2), it shall not be in order in that House to consider such conference report. If a point of order under this paragraph is sustained in the House to first consider the conference report, the measure shall be deemed recommitted to the committee of conference.

SEC. 3. WAIVERS AND APPEALS.

Any provision of section 2 may be waived or suspended in the House or Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of that House duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under that section.

SEC. 4. SEPARATE ENROLLMENT.

(a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when any appropriation or authorization measure passes both Houses of Congress in the same form, the Secretary of the Senate (in the case of a measure originating in the Senate) or the Clerk of the House of Representatives (in the case of a measure originating in the House of Representatives), shall cause the enrolling clerk of such House to enroll each item of such appropriation or authorization measure separately.

(2) A measure that is required to be enrolled pursuant to subsection (a)—

(A) shall be enrolled without substantive revision,

(B) shall conform in style and form to the applicable provisions of chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code (as such provisions are in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act), and

(C) shall bear the designation of the measure of which it was an item prior to such enrollment, together with such other designations as may be necessary to distinguish such measure from other measures enrolled pursuant to paragraph (1) with respect to the same measure.

(b) A measure enrolled pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection (a) with respect to an item shall be deemed to be a bill under Clauses 2 and 3 of Section 7 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States and shall be signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, or their designees, and presented to the President for approval or disapproval (and otherwise treated for all purposes) in the manner provided for bills and joint resolutions generally.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) The term "appropriation measure" means any general or special appropriation bill or any bill or joint resolution making supplemental, deficiency, or continuing appropriations.

(2) The term "authorization measure" means any measure other than an appropriations measure that contains a provision providing direct spending or targeted tax benefits.

(3) The term "direct spending" shall have the same meaning given to such term in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(4) The term "item" means—

(A) with respect to an appropriations measure—

- (i) any numbered section,
- (ii) any unnumbered paragraph, or

(iii) any allocation or suballocation of an appropriation, made in compliance with section 2(a), contained in a numbered section or an unnumbered paragraph; and,

(B) with respect to an authorization measure—

- (i) any numbered section, or,
- (ii) any unnumbered paragraph,

that contains new direct spending or a new targeted tax benefit presented and identified in conformance with section 2(b).

(5) The term "targeted tax benefit" means any provision:

(A) estimated by the Joint Committee on Taxation as losing revenue within the periods specified in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974; and

(B) having the practical effect of providing more favorable tax treatment to a particular taxpayer or limited group of taxpayers when compared with other similarly situated taxpayers.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The provisions of this Act shall apply to measures passed by the Congress beginning with the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2000.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding a hearing on Wednesday, March 22, 1995, beginning at 2:30 p.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building on S. 441, a bill to reauthorize Public Law 101-630, the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act, and S. 510, a bill to extend the reauthorization for certain programs under the Native American Programs Act of 1974, and for other purposes.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be permitted to meet Monday, March 20, 1995, beginning at 10 a.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on welfare to work programs.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Monday, March 20, 1995, beginning at 2 p.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building on the impact in Indian country of proposed rescissions of fiscal year 1995 Indian program funds and of proposals to consolidate or block grant Federal programs funds to the several States.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REVISIONISM IN JAPAN

● Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, as the chairman of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, I rise today to address a disturbing article in last Thursday's Washington Post. According to the Post, last Wednesday the mayor of Nagasaki, Motoshima Hitoshi, likened the two 1945 bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to the Holocaust. He said, and I quote, "I think that the atomic bombings were one of the two greatest crimes against humanity in the 20th century, along with the Holocaust." He was joined in these sentiments by Hiraoka Takashi, the mayor of Hiroshima.

Mr. President, I am incensed by this comparison, and by what appears to me to be a growing revisionist tendency among some circles in Japan aimed at sanitizing its role as the aggressor and transforming it into the innocent victim of the atomic bomb. History is replete with instances which provide ample justification for the course the United States took to end years of war. For the benefit of these two gentlemen, let me note some of those facts.

On December 7, 1941, without notice or declaration of war, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, HI. I do not need to describe for my colleagues the carnage and death that followed. From that point, Japan engaged us in a protracted and costly war that ranged over the Pacific rim for more than 4 years and cost thousands and thousands of lives.

Treatment of Allied prisoners of war was unconscionable. For Americans fighting in the Pacific theater, the likelihood of dying in combat was about 5 percent. For American POW's in German prison camps, it was 4 percent. But for those in Japanese prison camps the number ran to 33 percent. Executions, tortures, the Bataan Death March, the record is replete with atrocities for which the victims have yet—50 years later—to receive an apology. It is somewhat ironic that also in the same edition of the Post is a lengthy article entitled, "Still Waiting for an Apology: Historian Gavan Daws, Calling on Japan on War Crimes." I would commend it to Messrs. Hiraoka and Motoshima; they might learn a thing or two from it.

A special unit of the Imperial Army, called Unit 731, conducted research in germ warfare with an aim at introducing plague, anthrax, and other fatal diseases into the United States. As the theater of war moved closer to the home islands, the United States and its Allies were reduced to fighting their way toward Japan on an island-by-island basis. The battles were costly—both in lives, time, and materiel. Just this week we remembered the 50th anniversary of the taking of Iwo Jima. In that battle, some 20,000 Japanese fought to the death—many committing seppuku rather than surrender.