

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### TRIBUTE TO BELARUSAN INDEPENDENCE

#### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, March 26, 1995, the Belarusian American Association, Inc., in New Jersey will commemorate the 77th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Belarusian Democratic Republic at the Hyatt Regency in New Brunswick, NJ. It will be a great honor and a privilege for me to participate in this important event.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is particularly important at this moment in history that we proclaim our strong support for the Republic of Belarus and the other Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union. The ongoing Russian military action in Chechnya raises serious questions about the possibility of imperialistic designs by Russia on former nations under its empire—whether Czarist or Soviet. President Yeltsin, whose control over the situation seems to be less than secure, has bowed to nationalist and militarist forces in Moscow on the Chechnya question. While the official status of Chechnya as a part of the Russian Federation is different from the other independent former Soviet Republics, such as Belarus, the Yeltsin government has created a very troubling precedent. There are clearly forces in Russia that seek to reassert control over the neighboring countries.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States has sought to provide economic assistance to the Newly Independent States. Amid the pressures that many of these states are now under because of structural economic problems, ethnic tensions and the threat of Russian imperialism, we must maintain a strong commitment to helping these emerging nations achieve a democratic political system and a market economy. For nearly half a century, we devoted considerable sums to containing the Soviet threat. Now that the Soviet Union has collapsed, we have the opportunity, with much more modest levels of spending, to invest in the long-term stability of these formerly captive nations.

Mr. Speaker, it is actually on March 25 that Belarusians throughout the world salute the sacrifices and bravery of the members of the Council of the Belarusian Democratic Republic, who in 1918 liberated their country from the harsh and oppressive Czarist and Soviet rule. Representatives of the United Councils of the First Belarusian Convention, meeting in the capital city of Minsk [Minsk], issued a proclamation of independence of the Belarusian National Republic, adopted a national flag with three horizontal stripes—white, red and white—and received widespread international recognition. For the first time since 1795, the Belarusian nation re-emerged as an independent state. Despite the hardships from the First World War and the revolutionary turmoil in

neighboring Russia, the Belarusian language, culture, and national identity flourished.

Unfortunately, the freedom and independence of the Belarusian nation did not last long. In 1921, Russia's Bolshevik regime invaded and conquered the Newly Independent State and renamed it the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. For the next 70 years, the Belarusian people endured a totalitarian Communist regime, denied the most basic civil and political rights. Millions of Belarusian nationals were exterminated. Although the Byelorussian SSR was officially considered a member of the United Nations since 1945, the country was in fact politically and militarily dominated by Moscow, with the Belarusians' aspirations for self-government and independence completely subverted.

The Belarusian Parliament initially declared its independence back in July 1990. Following the attempted coup against Soviet President Gorbachev in August 1991, the Speaker of the Belarusian Supreme Council, Stanislav Shuskevich invited Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to Belarus in December 1991 to finally bury the moribund Soviet Union. In its place was established the Commonwealth of Independent States [CIS] with Minsk as its administrative seat. Although the Belarusian Parliament, as many other emerging East European democracies, was dominated by former Communists, protections for Belarusian culture, as well as basic human rights, were enacted. On June 23, 1994, Belarus held its first multiparty presidential elections since its independence, with a runoff election on July 10, 1994. The winner, Aleksandr Lukashenka, was a former Communist Party official and former head of the parliament's Anti-Corruption Committee. The Helsinki Commission, which observed the elections, proclaimed that the elections were conducted in conformance with international practices and that the results reflected the freely expressed will of the electorate.

Mr. Speaker, since my wife Sarah is part Belarusian, I have had the opportunity to become particularly familiar with this proud people. My district, the Sixth District of New Jersey, is home to a significant Belarusian-American community. Since the fall of the Soviet Union, Americans in general have had the opportunity to learn more about this distinct land and its culture. In 1994 President Clinton visited the Belarusian capital, and a variety of United States public and private sector initiatives have been launched in Belarus. Let us resolve to continue to improve the economic, security, and cultural ties between the great peoples of the United States and the Republic of Belarus.

### STATEMENT ON TAYLOR EMERGENCY TIMBER SALVAGE SALE AMENDMENT

#### HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Taylor emergency timber salvage sale amendment. This legislation responds to the 33 lives lost fighting forest fires last year; it responds to the \$1 billion spent by the taxpayer fighting high-intensity out-of-control forest fires; it responds to millions of dollars in revenues forgone by Federal and State governments; and it responds to the environmental disaster facing our Nation's forests by prescribing clearly what must be done to begin to alleviate our national forest health problem.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment mandates the removal of disease- or insect-infested trees, dead, damaged, or down trees, or trees affected by fire or insect attack. This legislation includes trees imminently susceptible to fire or insect attack that refers to any area in which 10 percent or more of the conifer basal area has been lost to drought, insect, or disease related mortality in the last 10 years.

This amendment also mandates removal, without regard to size limitations or retention standards where removal is necessary for the health, protection or restoration of the forest. Because the amendment addresses an emergency situation, it necessarily encompasses forests, such as those impacted by the California spotted owl report or the Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project report.

In spite of these requirements, environmental concerns will be met. U.S. Forest Service Chief Jack Ward Thomas and his staff reviewed the amendment, suggested modifications, and evaluated the Forest Service's technical and operational capability to meet its requirements. The amendment neither authorizes salvage timber sales on lands specifically protected by Congress, nor does it forgo environmental requirements. An environmental assessment must be prepared which will satisfy the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act.

Mr. Speaker, the people of my district and my State need our national forests to be managed properly. This legislation will begin to alleviate this urgent problem. I urge my colleagues to support the Taylor emergency timber salvage sale amendment.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

IN PRAISE OF PAUL HARVEY'S  
COMMENTS ABOUT THE  
BELEAGUED OIL AND GAS IN-  
DUSTRY

**HON. ERNEST J. ISTOOK, JR.**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, recently a column by fellow Oklahoman Paul Harvey was published which effectively highlights the problems faced by our Nation's domestic oil and gas enterprises. I commend this column to my colleagues in the hope that Mr. Harvey's wise words, born of experience, will be heeded as we consider legislation affecting this vital industry this session.

[From the Daily Oklahoman, Mar. 10, 1995]

NATION'S OIL INDUSTRY CONTINUES TO SUFFER

(By Paul Harvey)

Our nation's balance of trade with other nations is unbalanced in their favor largely because of all the foreign oil we are buying—needlessly.

While drilling rigs sit idle in Texas, Oklahoma and 28 other states, our country continues to import from other countries more than half of all the oil we use. Meanwhile, the administration persists in maintaining policies that make it impossible for stateside oil companies to compete.

Commerce Secretary Ron Brown has persistently refused even to consider a tariff on imports, which would "level the playing field." The White House has declined even to consider initiatives to bolster our own oil industry, to stimulate our own production.

Denise Bode, president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, is outraged. She predicts "a fire storm" in the oil and gas-producing states.

The American Petroleum Institute, convinced it will get nothing from the White House, is turning for help to Congress. The eight-member Oklahoma congressional delegation is seeking remedial legislation.

Sens. Bob Dole, R-Kan., and Don Nickles, R-Ponca City, are offering a parallel proposal to the Senate. What they seek is a \$3-a-barrel tax credit for existing and new marginal oil wells, phasing out when the market prices hit \$20 a barrel.

It can be argued that our nation is vulnerable again to being held hostage by Middle East potentates, who could cut off our oil within hours in the event of confrontation. That is so.

But a poor boy who grew up in Tulsa is more urgently anxious about the prospect of losing our nation's limited reserves forever.

Underground oil is not a "pool" of liquid. Mostly, it is suspended in sand or porous rock. Over time, even under applied water pressure, the flow dwindles, until one day, you have wells producing perhaps only three barrels a day.

After time, that three-barrel well will not pay its way because of cheap imports. If you plug that well, and later effort to re-drill the same well might cost \$5 million, which is utterly unrealistic. So, that oil is gone forever.

Domestic United States oil production is the lowest it has been in 40 years—500,000 jobs have disappeared in the oil industry in the past 10 years. Twenty-two thousand have been eliminated in just the two Clinton years.

Considering those numbers, a tax credit to encourage production is one of the best investments our country could make.

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR "ART"  
HOLLINGSWORTH

**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Arthur "Art" Hollingsworth. Mr. Hollingsworth is retiring after more than 21 years of public service in Rohnert Park, CA, which is located within the district I am privileged to represent. His dedication and commitment to improve the lives of the people of Rohnert Park is appreciated by those who have worked with him over the years, and by many who have benefited from his efforts.

Art spent more than 13 years on the Rohnert Park City Council, including three terms as mayor. He was a member of the city's planning commission for 8 years, and served for 2 years as its chairman. Having served on a city council myself, I know that these years were filled with lots of hard work, countless meetings, and long work days.

Despite this, however, Art's commitment to the community did not end with his official city duties. He also involved himself in a variety of local nonprofit activities and youth programs. Art was an advocate for our youth and worked to raise money for local high school athletic activities. In addition, he was a leader in many professional community groups, including the Rohnert Park Chamber of Commerce where he served as president for two terms.

Mr. Speaker, Art Hollingsworth has made many contributions to his community through his hard work and dedication. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting his efforts today, and in wishing him, and his family, all the best in the future.

IN HONOR OF FORMER REP-  
RESENTATIVE D. FRENCH  
SLAUGHTER, JR.

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues information concerning the naming of the main building of the Locust Grove campus of Germanna Community College of Virginia in honor of Congressman D. French Slaughter, Jr. The special dedication ceremony will take place on April 21, 1995, in Locust Grove, VA.

French Slaughter is a 20-year veteran of the Virginia General Assembly and was the chief patron of the State Community College Act of 1966. In 1969 he was a key leader in founding Germanna Community College upon the distinctive historical 100 acre site it now occupies. Upon retiring from the House of Representatives in 1991, he donated his personal papers and other memorabilia to the college. This collection will be on display at the dedication.

Our colleague worked hard to create educational opportunities for all people. He provided vision, support, and strong leadership in pursuing this goal. His efforts were key in helping so many individuals in quest of a dream; a dream of higher education which, to many, became a reality.

Germanna Community College is providing a fitting tribute to our former colleague who worked so hard and achieved much success in the pursuit of education for the people of Virginia.

CODIFICATION OF TITLE 8, UNITED  
STATES CODE, "ALIENS AND NA-  
TIONALITY"

**HON. HENRY J. HYDE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to revise and codify certain general and permanent laws, related to aliens and nationality, as title 8 of the United States Code. This bill has been prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel as a part of the responsibilities of that Office to prepare and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, for enactment into positive law, all titles of the United States Code.

This bill is intended to make no substantive change in the existing law.

Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of the bill should contact the Judiciary Committee document clerk in room B-29 of the Cannon House Office Building. The telephone number is 225-0408. In addition, a section-by-section summary—containing reviser's notes and tables—of the bill, may be obtained through Edward F. Willett, Jr., Law Revision Counsel, U.S. House of Representatives, H2-304 Ford House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515-6711.

Persons wishing to comment on the bill should submit those comments to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims of the House Judiciary Committee no later than June 15, 1995.

TALENT IRRIGATION DISTRICT  
LICENSE

**HON. WES COOLEY**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which allows the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to grant the Talent Irrigation District, which is in my district in Jackson County, OR, an extension of its hydro project construction commencement deadline.

The project is a 2.4-megawatt powerhouse, planned as an attachment to the existing Emigrant Dam, on the Emigrant River in southern Oregon. Low water conditions in the Emigrant River resulting from 8 years of continuous drought in Oregon have caused the irrigation district to reevaluate the project's operating plan. I believe granting an extension in this case will enable local officials to better configure this project to maximize power production and fish enhancement in light of the reduced water flows in the Emigrant River.

Construction of the existing Emigrant Dam was completed in 1959. It is a structural height of 176 feet and impounds 39,000 acre feet of water, which is delivered to about 8,000 users, irrigating approximately 30,000 acres.

On May 24, 1989, FERC issued a construction license to the Talent Irrigation District for the hydro project extension at Emigrant Dam. The license required construction to commence within 2 years—by May 24, 1991. In January 1991, the district requested and received a 2-year extension of the construction commencement deadline, until May 14, 1993, citing the need to consult further with the Bureau of Reclamation and continue negotiating a power sales agreement.

All negotiations were completed by April 1992, but the low flow conditions in the Emigrant River caused the Talent Irrigation District to postpone the commencement of construction and reevaluate the hydro project's proposed operating plan. When the 2-year extension expired on May 24, 1993, FERC canceled the license.

In order to commence with this project, the district needs its license reinstated and additional time to carefully evaluate the operating plan for the Emigrant hydro project and adjust it to perform better under low water conditions, both for power production and fish enhancement. The Federal Power Act, however, only allows FERC to grant one 2-year extension to the district, which is granted in 1991. Therefore, legislation is required to authorize FERC to extend the deadline further.

The legislation I am introducing today reinstates the Talent Irrigation District license and grants the district up to 4 years to begin construction.

CONGRATULATING JILL MOSS  
GREENBERG—MARYLAND WOMEN'S  
HALL OF FAME HONOREE

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to recognize an outstanding citizen of Prince George's County, MD. Ms. Jill Moss Greenberg, a resident of Hyattsville, was recently named one of six women throughout the entire State of Maryland to be inducted into the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame.

I have known Jill for a number of years and have worked very closely with her on the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, as well as in my capacity as chairman of the Helsinki Commission in seeking the release of Jewish refuseniks from the former Soviet Union. Over the years she has been instrumental in forging change throughout our country, our State, our Nation and on the international level—change that has benefited the lives of many people. She is truly worthy of this honor.

Recently, Ms. Andrea Novotny of the Prince George's Journal wrote of the outstanding contributions Jill Moss Greenberg has made in garnering this recognition and I am pleased to share this article with my colleagues and urge them all to join me in congratulating one of Maryland's Women's Hall of Fame honorees—Jill Moss Greenberg.

HONOREE RECALLS HER ACTIVIST PAST

(By Andrea Novotny)

Twenty years ago, women could not have credit cards in their name and faced expulsion from school for running on the "boys' track."

But Jill Moss Greenberg, 52, of Hyattsville, a self-described civil rights and feminist pioneer, worked to change those and other gender, race and socio-economic inequities. She is one of six women who on Tuesday were named honorees of the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame, established by the Maryland Commission for Women in 1985.

"People don't even think of it now. But it was a hard fight to get to where we are today. . . . No one should be a second-class citizen. We are working to create a society where no one is marginalized and no one is a footnote. The whole is greater than the parts, and every individual has the potential of creating great change," Greenberg said.

"There are a lot of laws on the books, but it is a constant struggle to make them real in the lives of everyday people. We have to assure that those accomplishments remain and that we continue to go forward for the rest."

Greenberg began tackling social problems as a teenager, joining the Civil Rights movement while still in junior high school. By middle school, she was volunteering on the presidential campaign of Adlai Stevenson, who she believed shared her vision of civil liberty.

Greenberg's efforts with a friend to remove barriers for the disabled led to the creation of one of the first preschools for disabled children in the United States. She was in her junior year in college.

"From the time I was very young, my family raised me with the values that each person could make a difference. Something can always be done about social inequities," Greenberg said.

She now works as director of multicultural education at the Mid-Atlantic Equity Consortium, providing assistance to school systems in five states on issues involving gender and race. "Racial minorities and women not only have a glass ceiling, but they have to clean it too," Greenberg noted. ". . . As Frederick Douglass said, 'you can't have change without a struggle.'"

Greenberg, a Maryland resident for 24 years, led the effort to form the county's Commission for Women in 1972. At that time she was also working with the state's Commission for Women to help women participate in the legislative process.

Greenberg played a significant role in the passage of the Maryland Equal Rights Amendment, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and Title IX, a federal law that requires federally funded schools to provide equal opportunities in athletics for male and female students.

But overcoming barriers wasn't easy.

"So many people opposed civil rights and civil equity back then," Greenberg recalled. She first had to win the support of former Congresswoman Gladys Noon Spellman, who was expelled from high school for running on the school's only track, then designated for boys.

"People thought Title IX would defeminize females and demasculinize males. Other congressmen said if it became law, our daughters would have to shower with boys. But they were missing the point. It wasn't just about athletic equity, it was about learning to win and lose and letting others experience the things that prepared them for life," Greenberg said. "The education girls receive determines their employment and life-long existence."

"Our goal now is not just to put different genders, races and cultures in a classroom, but to have them treated equally within that environment," Greenberg said. She learned cultural and religious sensitivity working with the county school system's task forces on black male achievement and multicultural education and serving on the

regional board of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Greenberg founded the Maryland Women's History Project and the Black History at Your Door Step Project to recognize historical contributions of women and members of racial minorities.

"In a 500-page social studies text-book, only seven pages were dedicated to women. When women finally won suffrage, 75 years ago, the books said they were 'given' the vote—not that they achieved it through great struggle," Greenberg said.

"We need to create respect for each other so we can understand and value diversity."

Greenberg cautions against over-simplifying complex issues facing today's multicultural society and she says finding solutions is an ongoing challenge.

"Do we stand for what our country is about or what is comfortable? We need to be able to have the courage to stand up for our convictions," Greenberg said. "We still see a lot of inequity, but when people who share the same vision work together, they become a powerful force in creating change."

GUAM COUNCIL ON THE ARTS AND  
HUMANITIES

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to state my strong support of the continued funding for the National Endowment of the Arts and the National Endowment of the Humanities.

In its 29-year history, the NEA has awarded over 100,000 grants for music, theater, dance, arts, education, and outreach to many communities across the country. The Federal Government's elimination of the funding of these agencies would greatly affect the lives of many people, especially children, throughout the Nation and especially on Guam. The Guam Council on the Arts and Humanities Agency [CAHA] would stand to lose a great deal because Guam does not have a large enough population base to commercialize the arts and humanities.

I would like to point out the important contributions that the NEA and the NEH have provided for us on Guam. In 1994, Guam received the basic State grant annual funding of \$201,000, which is subgranted to applicant on Guam who apply to CAHA to do artistic community-related projects. In addition, CAHA received a grant of \$10,000 from the Folk Arts Program to support the Folk Arts Apprentice Program.

In 1993, CAHA received a grant of \$100,000 from the NEA to support the continued development of a Chamorro culture village in the village of Inarajan. During that same year CAHA also received a grant of \$17,600 from the Folk Arts Program to support a survey to identify, document, and form a consortium among builders and navigators of traditional sea-faring canoes in the Micronesian Island communities. The termination of funding for the NEA and the NEH would deprive CAHA of its ability to do its job—that of supporting funds to community artists and organizations and subsequently monitoring the development of these projects.

I would like to bring to your attention what Guam could lose if the funds for the NEA and

the NEH were to be eliminated: Funding for the Guam Symphony Society; folks arts, masters of traditional art apprenticeship program funding for the arts in Education Program—taking art into the schools; grants for the Isla Center for the Arts; college crafts program at Gef Pa'go, Chamorro Cultural Village; funding for the University of Guam Theater and Music Department; funding for the consortium for the Pacific Arts and Culture which brings the Mis-soula Children's Theater to Guam grants to Media arts, literary arts, performing arts, visual arts, and folks arts; and grants to artist fellowships.

CAHA's mission has been to show case our culture and make people understand its importance to our island. The whole point of the arts and humanities programs, which CAHA supports, is to create an opportunity for people to expand their views and knowledge about the various cultures which constitute the melting pot of America. The very existence of the CAHA, is threatened without the funding provided by the NEA and the NEH. The opportunity that CAHA affords the community to engage on a larger scale also would be gone.

In fiscal year 1995, Guam was the only jurisdiction in the United States to have all grant applications approved as well as to receive an additional grant. By these actions, the NEA and the NEH have recognized Guam's outstanding record of funding artists and projects important to our community.

Finally, I would like to commend the fine work that CAHA has accomplished in years past and to congratulate Ms. Deborah Bordallo on her recent appointment as executive director to the Guam Council on the Arts and Humanities. With the renewed funding from the NEA and the NEH, we, on Guam, will work hard toward supporting CAHA for many generations to come.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE  
ROBERT M. OLSON, JUDGE OF  
THE LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR  
COURT

**HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Robert M. Olson, judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court, will retire from the bench on April 7, 1995.

Judge Olson has served more than 22 years as a Los Angeles Superior Court judge, and is currently the third ranking judge in terms of seniority in that court.

The majority of Judge Olson's judicial career has been spent in the Los Angeles Superior Court's northeast district in Pasadena, where he has twice served as supervising judge of the district. Since January 1990, Judge Olson has served in a satellite courtroom of the northeast district located in the Alhambra courthouse.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his judicial career, Judge Olson has demonstrated the highest level of personal integrity and conduct. He has always shown a great respect for the law and he has consistently performed his judicial duties with compassion, sensitivity, and courtesy.

He was always regarded with the highest esteem by the Los Angeles legal community.

He has a lot of heart, a wonderful temperament, and a well-honed sense of humor.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to recognize Superior Court Judge Robert M. Olson before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives upon his retirement from the bench.

ANOTHER MEDICAL BREAK-  
THROUGH BY VA MEDICAL RE-  
SEARCHER

**HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to see news reports this week about an important scientific advance for people who are paralyzed.

Stories in the Washington Post, the Baltimore Sun and other papers described the Neuroprosthetic Hand Grasp System—a new computerized device that can help some people with spinal cord injuries regain use of their hands.

I was absolutely delighted to learn of this exciting work, because I believe it will bring hope to thousands of people who have lost so much through catastrophic injury.

But I was also pleased by this news because it reflects the tremendous value of an outstanding research program that has not received the recognition it is due.

This development for paralyzed persons—like many other medical advances—came from the research program of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Unfortunately, the public is not well informed about the work of VA scientists and researchers. They do not know that, over the years, VA research has established an impressive record for achieving health care improvements for disabled veterans, while bringing scientific advances for the society at large.

VA researchers are responsible for breakthroughs such as the first effective drug treatment for schizophrenia, the pioneer kidney and liver transplants, the first cardiac pacemaker implant, and development of the scientific basis for computer assisted CAT scanning—which revolutionized diagnostic medicine.

This program is one of the most cost-effective approaches to research anywhere in the medical world. It is based on a clinician-investigator approach, under which most of VA's scientists work in patient care programs, as well as in their laboratories.

Our Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the entire VA research family. On this day, I especially commend the members of the VA research team that led the way in developing the Neuroprosthetic Hand Grasp System, and to their colleagues in the academic world and the private sector.

We should take pride in the achievements of our VA medical researchers. This is a program that deserves our recognition and support as it seeks to improve the lives of all Americans.

There follows the article which appeared on the front page of the Washington Post yesterday morning:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 21, 1995]

EVERY MOVEMENT COUNTS—DEVICE GIVES

QUADRIPLEGICS A CHANCE TO GRASP

(By Paul W. Valentine)

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Slowly, laboriously, his brow knitted in concentration, Kevin Hara picked up the pen in his right hand, positioned it firmly between his thumb and first finger and scribbled his name.

A few months ago, Hara, 21, a Georgetown University student who was paralyzed below the shoulders in a 1991 trampoline accident, could not move his hands or fingers.

Now, with an experimental electrical stimulator implanted in his chest to bypass his injured spinal cord and activate hand muscles, he is able to write, grasp a cup, shave, brush his teeth and tap out letters on a computer keyboard.

Hara was one of three quadriplegic patients who gathered at the Veterans Administration Medical Center today to demonstrate the new technology, called the Neuroprosthetic Hand Grasp System.

Medical investigators in Baltimore, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston, Palo Alto, Calif., and Melbourne, Australia, hope to get U.S. Food and Drug Administration approval of the experimental technology within a year and put it on the medical market within five years.

"It's made a big difference in my life," Hara said. "I'm able to do more, but it's also improved my confidence." A junior, he said he hopes to become a physician and specialize in psychiatry.

Restoring the ability to do things "the rest of us take for granted" is often slow and halting, with rewards measured in minuscule improvements day to day, said Peter H. Gorman, the neurologist who heads the Baltimore program.

"After you break your neck," said Jo Heiden, 30, of Arlington, a quadriplegic who was injured in a fall 11 years ago, "anything you can do to get some independence back is important."

Besides the patients in Baltimore, an additional 21 are enrolled in similar programs in the other cities. The implant surgery and long follow-up therapy for patients to learn how to use the muscle stimulator costs about \$35,000, doctors said.

Restoring muscular activity for paralyzed patients is not new. Paraplegics since the late 1970s have used external stimulators on their legs to help them walk.

But the technology demonstrated today is the only one using a surgically implanted stimulator to restore functional movements in the hands and fingers of quadriplegics, according to Gorman, chief of rehabilitative services at the VA hospital in Baltimore. He also is an assistant professor of neurology at the University of Maryland Medical Center.

The implant program is not suitable for all paralyzed patients. Of the 90,000 people with quadriplegic spinal cord injuries in the United States, Gorman said, only about 14,000 might be eligible—those able to move their shoulders and bend their elbows but not use their hands.

Another important factor, Gorman said, is to be "highly motivated to try the new technology."

In spinal cord injuries, "the brain is no longer able to send messages to the nerves in the arm," said W. Andrew Eglseider, an orthopedic surgeon who performed the implants on Hara, Heiden and Jeanette Semon last year.

The new technology, he said, "sends signals to the muscles directly, in effect, bypassing the patient's damaged nerve system."

An electrical stimulator smaller than a cassette is implanted in the upper chest and

connected to a series of wires that are embedded in the arm from the shoulder almost to the wrist. The wires are attached to seven electrodes that are sewn into paralyzed forearm muscles that control the hand.

The stimulator is attached outside the body to a computerized radio transmitter control unit that the patient attaches to the back of a wheelchair. The control unit also is attached by wire to another device taped to the chest and shoulder.

By moving the shoulder up and down or backward and forward, the patient signals the control unit to send electrical impulses through the stimulator and down into the arm muscles to activate finger and hand movement.

After the surgery, patients are hospitalized for three to four weeks. Then slowly they begin months of physical therapy, learning "grasp patterns" and "integrating them into their daily routine," said Linda M. Marshall, chief of occupational therapy at the VA medical center.

The Baltimore program is funded by a \$170,000 grant from the Department of Veterans Affairs and involved no cost to the three patients.

Similarly, programs in the other five cities are funded by the department, the National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research and NeuroControl Corp., of Cleveland, maker of the stimulator device.

The three Baltimore patients, sitting side by side in wheelchairs eagerly displayed their newly recovered skills.

Semon, 30, a Department of Agriculture budget analyst who lives in Chantilly, leaned forward, picked up a fork and pierced a pink ball of Play-Doh on a plate.

"Yum," she said, pretending to take a bite. Heiden, a computer software engineer, typed a quick message on a computer keyboard with one finger. That may not seem much, she said, but before the implant surgery, she could only jab at the keyboard with a broken pencil wedged in a splint on her arm.

"My typing speed has increased tremendously," she said.

"I can load and unload paper for my printer, too."

#### PROTECTING OUR NATION'S FLAG

### HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, because of my longstanding support to affirm the right of State legislatures and the U.S. Congress to protect the American flag, I am proud to once again be an original introducer today of a constitutional amendment declaring that Congress and the States shall have the power to prohibit the act of physical desecration of the American flag.

This is not the first time the House will consider this resolution. As my colleagues may recall, on June 21, 1990, the House fell just 34 votes short of the two-thirds vote required to approve this constitutional amendment. Since that time, 44 States have passed resolutions calling on Congress to give them the opportunity to ratify an amendment to the Constitution protecting the flag—6 more than the 38 States needed for ratification.

Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting that on the 50th anniversary of the historic flag-raising atop Iwo Jima's Mount Suribachi, that we reintroduce this amendment to protect our flag from dese-

cration. On this occasion we remember the 75,000 marines who fought for 36 days in one of the most grueling battles of World War II, a time when "uncommon valor was a common virtue." We honor the nearly 7,000 men who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country during the fight for the island, and the countless others wounded in this campaign.

In memory of those who fought that battle, we have erected the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial in Arlington, VA, where the moving re-creation of that famous flag-raising stands with the glorious Stars and Stripes atop the flagpole. It stands as a memorial not only to the Americans who served so bravely in that battle, but for all Americans who marched in battle behind the Stars and Stripes to restore freedom and protect the ideals which our great flag symbolizes.

Few things dishonor their memory more than acts of desecration of the American flag.

Our flag waves across the United States as a symbol of freedom and democracy and as a constant reminder of those who paid the ultimate price in service to their country. Casting contempt on the flag is the same, in my view, as casting contempt upon our Constitution and all the values of our great Nation for which it stands—liberty, equality, and justice for all. On battlefields throughout our Nation's history many lives have been lost and much pain and suffering endured by those committed to the defense of these values. To desecrate the flag is to cast contempt upon these brave men and women who carried our flag into battle with them; soldiers who have fought so bravely and offered their lives to protect the freedoms which we enjoy today and the promise of a free future for our children.

The United States stands as an example of freedom and justice for all to follow. The American flag remains a symbol throughout the world of that freedom and justice. It has inspired ordinary Americans to make extraordinary sacrifice, and should be respected and protected always. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring and supporting this amendment.

#### A TRIBUTE TO 13 GOOD SAMARITANS

### HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, please let the record show that I submit these remarks jointly with my colleague, the Hon. ROBERT C. SCOTT of Virginia.

Too often we fail to recognize the good things today's youth do. We are always quick to criticize them, but unfortunately are often slow to offer praise when it is deserved. We want to change that today.

Thirteen children from Newport News deserve special recognition for an extraordinarily good deed. While playing a game of chase on a recent Sunday afternoon, the youngsters witnessed the mugging of a 75-year-old woman. As the mugger sprinted away from the scene of the crime, the children, some as young as 5, gave chase to the suspect. They followed the suspect for two blocks, eventually leading police to the spot where he was hiding. The kids also showed police a nearby

truck where the suspect had thrown the woman's purse.

These 13 kids are a shining example of the good things that are happening in our communities. Unfortunately, we have the tendency to only focus on the negative. The children could have easily ignored Edna Moss' cries for help and continued playing. Instead, they chose not to let the crime go unnoticed. Mrs. Moss is probably correct in her belief that the police may not have been able to catch the thief if it were not for the actions of the kids.

We want to take this opportunity to enter each of the 13 youngsters names in the RECORD. They are Calvin Williams, age 12; Maurice Williams, 11; Jamar Williams, 7; Shawn Stephenson, 8; Phillip Gayles, 12; Delvin Johnson, 13; August Taylor, 12; Antonio Bell, 5; Shenell Pressley; Demarcus Gardner, 9; Michael Carter, 6; Tierra Davies, 5; and Akeem Tate, 8.

We are pleased that so many people in the community, from local business owners to the Newport News City Council, have recognized the deeds of these 13 good Samaritans. ABC's "Prime Time Live" also has done a feature on the children that was broadcast nationwide. They truly deserve the recognition.

#### JULIAN AND ELISE WAGER HONORED FOR ENTIRE FAMILY'S COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITY

### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues two of my constituents who exemplify what it means to be concerned, community activists—Julian and Elise Wager.

Mr. Speaker, contrary to some people's belief, great neighborhoods don't just happen. They are created through the hard work of hundreds and thousands of community members joining together in common cause.

Astoria, Queens, is just such a neighborhood, and Julian and Elise Wager are two of the most dedicated, most caring members of the community. My field Julie, as he is known to his legion of friends, is currently the extremely capable chief of staff at the Western Queens Gazette—without a doubt one of New York's finest newspapers.

But Julie's contributions to the community don't end at the workplace. Julie has also been president of the Steinway Street Merchants Association since 1976 and president of the Central Astoria Local Development Coalition since 1984. Under his able leadership, these two organizations have supported local Astoria businesses, preserved local jobs, and helped make Astoria the vibrant, wonderful community it is today.

Elise Wager also has a remarkable record of community involvement. In fact, until just recently, Elise was the executive director of Queens Overall Economic Development, a capacity in which she served for almost 15 years. She has now returned to Adelphi University where she is pursuing her masters in social work. I know that Queens Overall Economic Development was sad to lose her leadership, but Adelphi has truly gained a special person.

Of course Julie and Elise's greatest contributions to the world came in the form of their two lovely daughters Adrian and Stacey. Both Adrian and Stacey are now married and have moved away from Astoria, but I know they have brought their parents' commitment to community betterment to their respective homes in Arlington, VA, and Hannacroix, NY.

In fact, I am particularly pleased to announce that the Wager family has recently grown by two members. Adrian Wager-Zito and her husband Michael Zito, are the new parents of a baby girl, Francesca Barrett Zito; Stacey Wager-Pacuk and her husband Edward Pacuk, are also the parents of a baby girl, Rebecca Grace Pacuk.

Therefore, it seems appropriate to me, as the Wager family has embarked upon a new generation, to request that my colleagues take a moment to salute two members of my community who have given so much of themselves for the betterment of others: Julie and Elise Wager—community activists, caring professionals, committed citizens, and, of course, proud grandparents.

RETIREMENT OF MASTER CHIEF  
JOSEPH RAMIREZ ADA

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend and congratulate Master Chief Joseph Ramirez Ada, a native son of Guam, on his distinguished career and his well-earned retirement. He is a veteran submariner and one of the highest rated enlisted personnel in the Guam Area Command of the U.S. Navy. Master Chief Ada, the son of Jose Quichocho and Maria Ramirez Ada, first enlisted in the Navy back in 1966. He has since attained the rank of master chief quartermaster, one of the highest ranks in the naval enlisted tier, second only to the master chief petty officer of the Navy.

In addition to this extraordinary accomplishment, Master Chief Ada always represented the best that the island of Guam has to offer. Prior to his present post, he served aboard the U.S.S. *John Adams* (SSBN-620), the U.S.S. *Puffer* (SSN-652), and the U.S.S. *Haddock* (SSN-621). He was also assigned to the Submarine *Flotilla Eight* and the Navy Astronautics Group Detachment "Bravo." After this, he was named command senior chief of Submarine Group Seven and, later, command master chief of Development Group One. Throughout almost three decades of active duty service he was the deserving recipient of several significant military awards. In addition to seven Good Conduct Medals, two Navy Achievement Medals, two Navy Commendation Medals and a Meritorious Service Medal, Master Chief Ada is the first Chamorro to receive the Admiral Claude V. Ricketts Award for inspirational leadership.

Since being assigned to the Guam Area Command of the U.S. Navy, Master Chief Ada greatly assisted in many civic efforts. He assisted in combined military and civilian projects such as last year's 50th anniversary celebration of the liberation of Guam. His assistance was also instrumental in the island's recovery from natural disasters such as Ty-

phoon Omar and the earthquake of August 1993.

He has expressed great interest in our youth and local community through his volunteer work with the Guam Special Olympics and the assistance he provided local students in their high school drill and color guard competitions. He also supported local mayors in numerous military functions, parades, funerals, fiestas, and sister-village activities in addition to being a leader in the Navy's Community Partnership Programs.

After over 29 years of distinguished service, Master Chief Ada has chosen to retire from the Navy. An official retirement ceremony celebrating his accomplishments was held last Friday, March 17 on Guam. On behalf of the people of Guam, I would like to congratulate Master Chief Ada for his accomplishments, congratulate him on his well-earned retirement, and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

DR. MARTIN STEINBERG MAKES  
SIGNIFICANT ADVANCES IN THE  
TREATMENT OF SICKLE CELL  
ANEMIA

**HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of my colleagues an article that recently appeared in the February 13-19, 1995 edition of *The Stars and Stripes*. The article features Dr. Martin Steinberg, the associate chief of staff for research at the Jackson, MS, VA Medical Center and his work in a nationally-recognized study of drug that may be the first successful treatment for severe cases of sickle cell anemia. Dr. Steinberg has been with the Jackson VA Medical Center since October 1967. He is well known for his expertise and is VA's sickle cell program director.

Dr. Steinberg's accomplishments in this area are another example of the tremendous research that is being done by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and all of us are extremely proud of Dr. Steinberg's work and his association with the Jackson VA Medical Center.

[From the Stars and Stripes, Feb. 1995]

VA RESEARCHER KEY FIGURE IN SICKLE-CELL  
ANEMIA BREAKTHROUGH

(By Dick Maggrett)

A researcher at the Jackson, MS, VA Medical Center has played a key role in a nationwide study of a cancer drug that proved to be the first successful treatment for severe cases of sickle-cell anemia, a blood disorder affecting 72,000 mostly black Americans.

Physician Martin Steinberg, an associate chief of staff for research, led a group studying hydroxyurea and its effects on sickle-cell patients. "This is a significant advance," he said.

Steinberg and his fellow scientists believe that hydroxyurea may work by stimulating the production of fetal hemoglobin, which is present in fetuses and newborn babies. By about four months of age, fetal hemoglobin has been replaced by adult hemoglobin.

Steinberg, who also is a professor of medicine at the University of Mississippi Medical Center, where some of the research was conducted, said hydroxyurea isn't a cure but that its administration was "the first effective

tive treatment for this serious illness and may greatly improve the quality of life of sickle-cell anemia patients."

In patients with the disease, hemoglobin molecules stick to one another, forming long rods inside red blood cells and causing them to take on a sickle-like shape and become rigid. The cells, unable to squeeze through tiny blood vessels, deprive tissue of an adequate blood supply and cause pain.

In the \$500,000 National Institutes of Health (NIH)-sponsored study that examined genetic analyses of patients, half received the drug and half a placebo. In this phase of the work, Steinberg examined the genetic determinants linked to the sickle hemoglobin gene.

Between January 1992 and April 1993 the study enrolled 299 adult sickle-cell anemia patients, 18 years of age and older, at 21 clinics in the United States. All patients had experience at least three pain crises within 12 months.

The only side effect was mild reversible bone marrow suppression, which caused lowering of blood counts.

The study showed that daily doses of hydroxyurea reduced the frequency of painful episodes and hospital admissions for sickle-cell crises by about 50 percent. Recurrent painful episodes are the most disabling feature of the illness and interfere with education, jobs and social development.

Hydroxyurea therapy also reduced the frequency of acute chest syndrome, a life-threatening complication characterized by chest pain, fever and an abnormal chest X-ray. Test patients taking the drug had about 50 percent fewer episodes of acute chest syndrome than those taking a placebo.

And patients on hydroxyurea also required about 50 percent fewer units of blood transfused than those on the placebo. This finding has "important" public health implications, according to the Jackson VAMC.

Hydroxyurea proved effective in dramatically reducing pain in adult patients with sickle-cell anemia, and NIH recently stopped drug trials four months early and notified 5,000 doctors of the treatment.

Steinberg hopes his research will discover the means of predicting which patients will respond best to the drug. He said he will attempt to determine whether it might be possible to foretell the response of fetal hemoglobin to hydroxyurea.

Steinberg cautioned that hydroxyurea may not be appropriate for all sickle-cell patients.

"The drug should not be used in patients likely to become pregnant," Steinberg said. "Long-term safety in adults and safety and effectiveness of treatment in children have not been determined."

And, Steinberg said, hydroxyurea also has the potential to cause life-threatening decreases in blood counts called "cytopenia."

Hydroxyurea hasn't been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for treatment of sickle-cell anemia, although physicians can prescribe it for that purpose. The FDA may consider approving hydroxyurea for sickle-cell anemia after Bristol-Myers Squibb, the drug's manufacturer, gets the study's results.

The VA facility couldn't say when that might be.

Hydroxyurea currently is used for treating polycythemia vera, a disease in which too many red blood cells are produced.

Sickle-cell anemia is an inherited disease most common in people with ancestors from Africa, the Middle East, the Mediterranean basin and India.

One in 12 African-Americans carries the sickle-cell trait.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ROB PORTMAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 22, 1995*

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, because of my attendance at the White House for a cere-

mony commemorating the signing by President Clinton of S. 1, the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995, of which I was a House sponsor, I was unable to be in attendance in the House for two recorded votes, rollcall vote No. 253 on permitting the committee to sit, and rollcall vote No. 254 on approval of the Journal.

Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "yea" on both rollcall votes No. 253 and No. 254.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 23, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.  
SD-138

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Business meeting, to mark up an original bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance and making rescission for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995.  
SD-192

## MARCH 27

9:30 a.m.  
Finance  
To hold hearings to examine the accelerating growth of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.  
SD-215

2:00 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to review United States dependence on foreign oil.  
SD-419

2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Executive Office of the President, and the General Services Administration.  
SD-138

## MARCH 28

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army programs.  
SD-138

Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.  
SD-116

Armed Services  
Strategic Forces Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on U.S. ballistic missile defense requirements and programs.  
SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold oversight hearings on the nomination of Daniel R. Glickman, of Kansas, to be Secretary of Agriculture.  
SD-366

Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management and The District of Columbia Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to examine initiatives to reduce the cost of Pentagon travel processing.  
SD-342

Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 454, to reform the health care liability system and improve health care quality through the establishment of quality assurance programs.  
SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on Africa humanitarian and refugee issues.  
SD-192

Foreign Relations  
European Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine United States assistance to Europe and the newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union.  
SD-419

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to access to health care clinics.  
SD-192

Judiciary  
To hold hearings on pending nominations.  
SD-226

2:30 p.m.  
Armed Services  
Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the defense technology and industrial base policy.  
SR-232A

## MARCH 29

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-366

Labor and Human Resources  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 141, to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act, S. 555, Health Professions Education Consolidation and Reauthorization Act of 1995, S. 184, Office for Rare Disease Research Act of 1995, proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the

Ryan White Care Act, and pending nominations.  
SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Food Safety and Inspection Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, all of the Department of Agriculture.  
SD-138

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts, and the Judicial Conference.  
S-146, Capitol

Armed Services  
Closed business meeting, to consider certain pending military nominations.  
SR-222

10:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SR-485

2:00 p.m.  
Judiciary  
To hold hearings to examine proposals to reform habeas corpus procedures, focusing on eliminating prisoners' abuse of the judicial process.  
SD-226

2:30 p.m.  
Armed Services  
Airland Forces Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on tactical aviation issues.  
SR-222

## MARCH 30

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 506, to reform Federal mining laws.  
SD-366

Rules and Administration  
To hold hearings to examine the future of the Smithsonian Institution.  
SR-301

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of AMVETS, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Vietnam Veterans of America, Blinded Veterans Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.  
345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.  
SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the science programs of the National Science Foundation and activities of the Office of Science and

Technology Policy (Executive Office of the President). SR-253	Energy and Natural Resources Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings on the U.S. Forest Service land management planning process. SD-366	10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Food and Consumer Service, Department of Agriculture. SD-138
Environment and Public Works Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee To resume hearings on proposed legislation to approve the National Highway System and other related transportation requirements. SD-406	Rules and Administration To resume hearings to examine the future of the Smithsonian Institution. SR-301	Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Legal Services Corporation. S-146, Capitol
Judiciary Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226	10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Economic Research Service, and the National Agricultural Statistics Service, all of the Department of Agriculture. SD-138	11:00 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for fossil energy, clean coal technology, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Naval Petroleum Reserve. SD-116
MARCH 31		
9:30 a.m. Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on agricultural credit. SR-332	Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Bureau of Prisons, both of the Department of Justice. S-146, Capitol	APRIL 27
Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Court of Veteran's Appeals, and Veterans Affairs Service Organizations. SD-138	2:30 p.m. Indian Affairs To hold oversight hearings on welfare reform in Indian Country. SR-485	10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-192
APRIL 3		
2:00 p.m. Appropriations Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, and the Office of Personnel Management. SD-138	APRIL 6	MAY 2
APRIL 4	9:30 a.m. Appropriations Defense Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy programs. SD-106	9:30 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. SD-138
9:30 a.m. Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on market effects of Federal farm policy. SR-332	Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. SD-138	MAY 3
Appropriations Defense Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs. SD-106	APRIL 5	9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Environmental Protection Agency, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. SD-192
Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. SD-138	10:00 a.m. Environment and Public Works Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed legislation to approve the National Highway System, issues related to the Woodrow Wilson Bridge, and the innovative financing of transportation facilities. SD-406	10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Agriculture. SD-138
10:00 a.m. Small Business To hold hearings to examine the Small Business Administration's 8(a) Minority Business Development Program. SH-216	2:00 p.m. Appropriations Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget. SD-116	MAY 4
APRIL 5		
9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. SD-192	APRIL 26	10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation. SD-192
9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for energy conservation. SD-116	9:30 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for energy conservation. SD-116	MAY 5
9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for Environmental Protection Agency science programs. SD-138	9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for Environmental Protection Agency science programs. SD-138	

<p>MAY 11 10:00 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.</p>	<p>United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. SD-192</p>	<p>POSTPONEMENTS  MARCH 24</p>
<p>1:00 p.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.</p>	<p>CANCELLATIONS  MARCH 23 9:30 a.m. Labor and Human Resources Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings on direct lending practices. SD-430</p>	<p>9:00 a.m. Judiciary Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee To hold hearings on the 10th Amendment and the Conference of the States. SD-226</p>
<p>MAY 17 9:30 a.m. Appropriations Interior Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the</p>	<p>3:00 p.m. Appropriations Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-138</p>	<p>MARCH 29 9:30 a.m. Special on Aging To hold hearings to examine ways that individuals and families can better plan and pay for their long term care needs. SD-628</p>