

(7) affect the right of any court to transfer venue or to apply the law of a foreign nation or to dismiss a claim of a foreign nation or of a citizen of a foreign nation on the ground of inconvenient forum.

(e) FEDERAL COURT JURISDICTION NOT ESTABLISHED.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to establish any jurisdiction in the district courts of the United States on the basis of section 1331 or 1337 of title 28, United States Code.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) The term "claimant" means any person who brings a civil action and any person on whose behalf such an action is brought. If such action is brought through or on behalf of an estate, the term includes the decedent. If such action is brought through or on behalf of a minor or incompetent, the term includes the legal guardian of the minor or incompetent.

(2) The term "commerce" means commerce between or among the several States, or with foreign nations.

(3)(A) The term "economic damages" means any objectively verifiable monetary losses resulting from the harm suffered, including past and future medical expenses, loss of past and future earnings, burial costs, costs of repair or replacement, costs of obtaining replacement services in the home (including, without limitation, child care, transportation, food preparation, and household care), costs of making reasonable accommodations to a personal residence, loss of employment, and loss of business or employment opportunities, to the extent recovery for such losses is allowed under applicable State law.

(B) The term "economic damages" shall not include noneconomic damages.

(4) The term "harm" means any legally cognizable wrong or injury for which damages may be imposed.

(5)(A) The term "noneconomic damages" means subjective, nonmonetary loss resulting from harm, including pain, suffering, inconvenience, mental suffering, emotional distress, loss of society and companionship, loss of consortium, injury to reputation, and humiliation.

(B) The term "noneconomic damages" shall not include economic damages or punitive damages.

(6) The term "punitive damages" means damages awarded against any person or entity to punish such persons or entity or to deter such person or entity, or others, from engaging in similar behavior in the future.

(7) The term "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and any other territory or possession of the United States, or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be permitted to meet Wednesday, April 26, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on child welfare programs.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the

Senate on Wednesday, April 26, 1995, at 10 a.m. to hold an open confirmation hearing on the nomination of John Deutch to be Director of Central Intelligence.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 26, 1995, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:45 a.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to review the coordination of and conflicts between the Federal forest management and general environmental statutes.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

A CHANCE FOR JUSTICE IN EAST TIMOR

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on January 12 of this year, the Indonesian military tortured and murdered six unarmed civilians in Liquisa, near Dili, in East Timor.

The Indonesian Army Chief of Staff, while reportedly admitting "procedural violations," claimed the victims were supporters of the guerrillas. However, the National Human Rights Commission of Indonesia, which released a scathing report on March 2, accused the military of "unlawful" killings of innocent civilians.

As anyone who follows events in East Timor knows, the Liquisa shootings were not an isolated incident. They were part of a pattern of political violence on the island in which Indonesian troops have been implicated for decades.

However, the fact that the National Human Rights Commission published such a conscientious report is encouraging. The Indonesian Government now has two choices.

One choice is to repeat its mistakes after the November 1991 Dili massacre. Many here will recall how back then, the unarmed demonstrators were sentenced to long prison terms, while a handful of lower ranking soldiers who fired the deadly shots went to jail for a few months and the officers who gave the orders and tried to cover up the crime went scot free.

The other choice is to take responsibility, and use this opportunity to punish severely all those implicated in these crimes, and by doing so deter others from committing such atrocities in the future. Only when the impunity ends will the abuse of human rights end.

Let us hope that the Indonesian Government seizes this opportunity to

demonstrate that no one is above the law, because it is long overdue in a country that seeks to be accepted as a respectable world power. •

TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND J. LANDRY

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to one of New Hampshire's finest law enforcement officials, Raymond J. Landry, chief of police of the city of Nashua, on the occasion of his retirement on May 1, 1995.

As a veteran of the U.S. Navy, I am particularly proud of the distinguished professional accomplishments of Chief Landry, who is a Navy man himself.

A Nashua native, Chief Landry has held progressively more responsible positions within the Nashua Police Department since he first joined it in 1964. After serving as a front line police officer for 7 years, Chief Landry was promoted to sergeant in 1971.

Less than 2 years later, in 1973, Chief Landry became a lieutenant. Five years after that, in 1978, Chief Landry was promoted to captain. By 1984, he was named major. Finally, Mr. Landry attained his current high rank as chief of police of the city of Nashua in 1988.

By any measure, Chief Landry has had a most impressive career in the law enforcement field. Throughout his career, he has demonstrated the initiative, dedication, and foresight to gain the best available training to serve the citizens of Nashua. A graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] National Academy, Chief Landry also is an alumnus of the Command Training Institute and the Advanced Management Practices Program of Babson College. Finally, Mr. President, Chief Landry is a graduate of the Police Executive Development Program of the Pennsylvania State University.

Beyond his first-class training and professional development efforts, Chief Landry has been active in numerous leadership organizations in the law enforcement field. He is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the New England State Police Information Network, the New Hampshire Association of Chiefs of Police, the New England Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Hillsborough County Chiefs Association. In addition, Chief Landry serves on the executive board of the drug task force of the office of the attorney general of New Hampshire.

Mr. President, I understand that there will be a surprise gathering of upwards of 700 people in Nashua on May 5 to honor Chief Raymond Landry as he retires. Law enforcement officials from throughout New Hampshire, as well as State and local dignitaries, will be in attendance.

Mr. President, our Nation's police officers richly deserve the respect in which they are held by our citizens. They serve quietly and effectively, protecting the public and keeping the