

(3) the term "United States person" means any U.S. citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States;

(4) the term "terrorist country" means a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a terrorist government for the purposes of 69(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)), or 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371) and includes the territory of the country and any other territory or marine area, including the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, over which the government of the terrorist country claims sovereignty, sovereign rights, or jurisdiction, provided that the government of the terrorist country exercises partial or total de facto control over the area or derives a benefit from the economic activity in the area pursuant to international arrangements; and

(5) the term "new investment" means—

(A) a commitment or contribution of funds or other assets, or

(B) a loan or other extension of credit;

(6) the term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(A) the Banking and Financial Services Committee, the Ways and Means Committee and the International Relations Committee of the House of Representatives;

(B) the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee, the Finance Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

(c) EXPORT/RE-EXPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury may not authorize the exportation or reexportation to a terrorist country, the government of a terrorist country, or an entity owned or controlled by the government of a terrorist country or any goods, technology, or services subject to export license application requirements of another agency of the United States government, if authorization of the exportation or reexportation by that agency would be prohibited by law.

(d) RIGHTS AND BENEFITS.—Nothing contained in this section shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

(e) WAIVER.—The President may waive the prohibitions described in subsection (a) of this section for a country for successive 180 day periods if—

(1) the President determines that national security interests or humanitarian reasons justify a waiver; and

(2) at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, the President consults with appropriate committees of Congress regarding the proposed waiver and submits a report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate containing—

(A) the name of the recipient country;

(B) a description of the national security interests or humanitarian reasons which require a waiver;

(C) the type and amount of and the justification for the assistance to be provided pursuant to the waiver; and

(D) the period of time during which such waiver will be effective.

The waiver authority granted in this subsection may not be used to provide any assistance which is also prohibited by section 40 of the Arms Control Export Control Act."

KERREY (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1208

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KERREY (for himself, Mr. D'AMATO and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to amendment No. 1199, proposed by Mr. HATCH, to the bill, S. 735, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the pending substitute amendment No. 1199, insert the following:

SEC. . AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

(a) IN GENERAL. There are authorized to be appropriated for the activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, to augment counter-terrorism efforts—

(1) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1996;

(2) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1997;

(3) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1998;

(4) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1999; and

(5) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2000.

(b) IN GENERAL. There are authorized to be appropriated for the activities of the United States Secret Service, to augment White House security and expand Presidential protection activities—

(1) \$62,000,000 for fiscal year 1996;

(2) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1997;

(3) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1998;

(4) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1999; and

(5) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2000.

FEINSTEIN AMENDMENT NO. 1209

Mrs. FEINSTEIN proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1199, proposed by Mr. HATCH, to the bill, S. 735, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the amendment, insert the following new section:

SEC. . PROHIBITION ON DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION RELATING TO EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS FOR A CRIMINAL PURPOSE.

(a) Section 842 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to teach or demonstrate the making of explosive materials, or to distribute by any means information pertaining to, in whole or in part, the manufacture of explosive materials, if the person intends, or knows that such explosive materials or information will likely be used for, or in furtherance of, an activity that constitutes a Federal criminal offense or a criminal purpose affecting interstate commerce."

(b) Section 844 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by designating section (a) as subsection (a)(1) and by adding the following new subsection:

"(a)(2) Any person who violates subsection (1) of section 842 of this chapter shall be fined

under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both."

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 Thursday, June 8, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building on S. 436, a bill to improve the economic conditions and supply of housing in native American communities by creating the Native American Financial Services Organization, and for other purposes.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO COL. RAYMOND W. O'KEEFE, U.S. ARMY

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, today I would like to congratulate Col. Raymond W. O'Keefe, a native son of Maine, who retired from the U.S. Army on June 1, 1995, after a distinguished career of faithful service to our Nation spanning 26 years. Throughout those 26 years of service, Ray O'Keefe exemplified the true spirit of the United States cavalryman: "honor was his guide, resourcefulness his strength, and a passion for duty was his chief characteristic."

Colonel O'Keefe was commissioned through the Reserve Officers' Training Corps as a second lieutenant in the Regular Army following his graduation from the University of Maine at Orono in June 1969. Over the course of his career, Colonel O'Keefe served in a variety of challenging troop and staff assignments in the United States, Germany, Korea, and Vietnam. Following completion of the Armor Officer's Basic Course at Fort Knox, then-Lieutenant O'Keefe reported for duty with the 1st Squadron, 17th Cavalry, assigned to the elite 82nd Airborne Division, at Fort Bragg, NC. Lieutenant O'Keefe practiced his craft and honed his skills while serving in a variety of positions at the troop level.

He arrived in Pleiku, in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, in December of 1971, and assumed command of D Troop, 17th Cavalry, the Ia Drang Valley, sight of one of the first large battles of the war, was only thirty miles distant. One of the last major fights of the war, the Easter Offensive in March,

1972, involved this same area, and Ray O'Keefe was there.

His next assignment brought him to a post well-known in the annals of cavalry lore—Fort Riley, KS—the birthplace of the famous 7th Cavalry Regiment. Already an experienced combat veteran, Ray served with distinction as a troop commander and operations officer with the 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, refining his skills, coaching, and teaching the cavalymen and officers entrusted to his care.

Obviously, Ray O'Keefe stood out from his peers, for as an armor officer he was selected to attend Infantry Officers Advanced Course at the U.S. Army Infantry School. Selection to an advanced course of another branch is an indication that an officer has mastered his basic branch skills and is being groomed for positions of much greater responsibility. His follow-on assignment as a staff plans officer with the Joint Personnel Staff at Headquarters, 8th U.S. Army, in Yong San, Korea, underscored the high regard in which he was held by his superiors. The assignment provided Ray valuable experience working with senior officers and those of the other Services and would serve him well in future assignments.

Following promotion to major ahead of his peers, and with a Master of Science degree in Educational Administration in hand, Ray O'Keefe returned to New England. Assigned as the Assistant Professor of Military Science at the University of New Hampshire, he excelled as an instructor of young men and women. Those entrusted with attracting and developing our Army's future leaders have a particularly important responsibility. Ray O'Keefe truly understood this responsibility and more than met the challenge.

As a field grade officer, Ray continued with his service in a series of increasingly challenging assignments, this time in Germany. The cold war was at its height, and deterrence was the keystone of our defense policy. Trained and ready, Army forces provided NATO's first line of defense in Europe against the Warsaw Pact. Serving 1 year as executive officer of the 4th Battalion, 64th Armor, in Aschaffenburg, followed by almost 3 years on the Operations and Plans staff of the 3rd Infantry Division in Wurzburg, then-Major O'Keefe was instrumental in successfully bringing the M1 Abrams main battle tank to the division. Personally selected by the commanding general as chief of training for the division, Ray soon became the recognized expert in Europe on fielding and training for the M1 tank.

Battalion command is a challenge reserved for only the Army's most capable and most promising officers. In June of 1984, then-Lieutenant Colonel O'Keefe's demonstrated performance and potential resulted in his selection to command the 3rd Squadron, 7th Cavalry, a unit rich tradition. From its battalion colors fly streamers embla-

zoned with names we associate with gallantry, courage, sacrifice: Little Big Horn, Leyte, Korea. Equipped with tanks, helicopters, armored personnel carriers, and artillery, the division cavalry squadron is perhaps one of the most lethal fighting organizations within the Army and one of the most challenging to effectively command. Its mission was one of the cold war's most difficult and sensitive—patrolling the border between freedom and tyranny in Europe. Under Ray O'Keefe's expert hand, the troopers of the 3rd Squadron patrolled the intra-German border 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Tough, realistic training and competent, confident leadership were rewarded in 1985 when the 3rd Squadron captured the prestigious Flynn Cup, awarded to the best border squadron in the VII Corps. Through sustained superior performance, Ray O'Keefe proved he had what it took to command and care for 1,200 soldiers and their families.

The Joint Staff provided Ray O'Keefe another opportunity to excel. Assigned as Chief of the Operations, Training, and Exercise Branch in the National Military Command Center, he played a key role in every world crisis for almost 2 years. Colonel O'Keefe developed and wrote the required operational concept for what was to become the automated Crisis Management System, now the heart of the Joint Chiefs of Staff crisis management response. The impact of this contribution to our Nation cannot be overstated.

Colonel O'Keefe culminated his service as Chief, Congressional Activities Division, Office of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. In this capacity, Ray once again set the standard preparing senior Army leadership for their personal interactions with Congress, including confirmations, congressional testimony, and meetings with Members of Congress. Ray also supervised preparation and publication of the Army's annual Posture Statement and Focus periodical. Both General Sullivan and Secretary West have come to rely on Ray O'Keefe's sound judgment, keen insight, and sage advice. In this assignment, as in all the others throughout his career, Ray has been in the vanguard working to ensure that America's Army maintains, the warrior's edge.

Col. Raymond W. O'Keefe is indeed the quintessential leader. His selfless service, commitment to excellence, and caring professionalism have continually provided inspiration to those with whom he has served. This exceptional officer truly personifies those traits of courage, competency, and integrity that our Nation has come to expect from our Army officers. When he was needed, he was there. He has served our Nation well, and our heartfelt appreciation and best wishes for continued success go with him.●

THE BUDGET RESOLUTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

● Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I was forced to cast my vote against the budget resolution for the upcoming fiscal year.

As a member of the Budget Committee, I take seriously my responsibilities to form and oversee our Nation's budget. Accordingly, I believe the budget resolution is one of the most important documents produced by the Congress each year.

This resolution is critical legislation because it sets our Nation's priorities. It steers our economic policies. And, it carries weight with the American people.

I believe this process should be used to give the American people hope. The American people deserve a sound budget, which reflects their spending priorities. And, they deserve economic security in youth as well as in older years.

Unfortunately, Mr. President, this budget fulfills none of these requirements. It is truly the worst of slash and burn politics. It is misguided economic policy. It robs our constituents of hope and our children of their future.

Mr. President, our colleagues offered a number of amendments which would have gone a long way to improve this bill.

I must say, Mr. President, I was pleased that a strong bipartisan coalition of Senators supported a sense of the Senate measure I offered on impact aid. Impact aid is critical educational assistance for our federally impacted school districts. I hope my amendment will ensure that the Federal Government lives up to its responsibilities to our Nation's schoolchildren who live on Federal property. That is the minimum we owe the children of our women and men in uniform, and I am pleased the distinguished chairman of the Budget Committee, Mr. DOMENICI, accepted my amendment as part of his resolution.

Unfortunately, many other amendments which would have improved this bill failed to pass on largely party-line votes.

I was pleased to support a substitute budget proposed by my friend, the Senator from North Dakota, Mr. CONRAD. His proposal—the fair share plan—reached balance, closed loopholes, excluded Social Security, but smoothed the glidepath of reduced spending. It is my sincere belief that the budget proposed by Senator CONRAD would have been a better starting point than the one put forth by my Republican colleagues. The Conrad plan was not perfect, but it would have been better for our children, our elderly, the environment, and the most vulnerable members of our society.

My friends, the distinguished junior Senator from South Carolina, Senator HOLLINGS, and the Senator from Iowa, Mr. HARKIN, offered a wise amendment which aimed at restoring the draconian cuts to education. I was pleased to speak in favor of this amendment, and