

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMEMORATING THE VICTIMS OF THE KATYN MASSACRE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in remembering the victims of Stalin's mass murder of Polish officers in the Katyn Forest in Russia on June 4, 1940. That vicious and horrible slaughter was one of the great atrocities of World War II. As a result of the partition of Poland by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union on the basis of the infamous Hitler-Stalin pact, the Soviet Union occupied eastern Poland. Following that imposition of Soviet control, which was every bit as brutal as the Nazi occupation of western Poland, the Soviet authorities brutally murdered some 15,000 Polish military officers and other Polish citizens. After the Soviets carried out this brutal massacre, they falsely blamed the Nazis for this inhuman act.

Mr. Speaker, this month marks the 55th anniversary of the Katyn Massacre. In memory of the victims of this horrible act, as a tribute to the survivors and their families, and as a message of reconciliation for the future, I wish to place in the RECORD the following message from the Federation of the Katyn Families:

"A MESSAGE TO THE WORLD FROM THE KATYN FAMILIES"—A STATEMENT REGARDING THE KATYN MASSACRE

Many call it the "Golgotha of the East": Katyn Forest and other sites in Russia where 15,000 captured Polish citizens and officers were massacred by Soviet paramilitary police during World War II. Now a sanctuary is being built in Katyn: as a remembrance and warning that it must not happen again, and as a symbol of reconciliation between Poland and Russia. Monsignor Zdzislaw Peszkowski, one of the fewer than 150 surviving prisoners of the massacre, and chief proponent of the sanctuary, states that the act of forgiveness offered by the Katyn Families will provide a starting point for future positive relations between Poland and Russia.

The massacre of the leading members of the Polish intelligentsia—including physicians, judges, scholars, policemen, and military officers—was intended by Josef Stalin to destroy resistance in Poland and annihilate the nation. During the war, Poland was invaded by both German and Soviet troops. The prisoners were each killed by a single bullet to the back of the head. With their hands tied behind their backs with barbed wire or heavy cord, they were thrown into mass graves. The victims have never been exhumed or buried. After the systematic murders of these 15,000 men, some 2 million Polish citizens, including victims' families, were evicted from their homes and crowded into animal boxcars and sent inland to serve as slaves in Russia. Many died on the trains and their bodies were thrown from the moving trains. In 1993, Boris Yeltsin admitted that responsibility for the massacre lay with the Soviet Union, while previously it had been attributed to the German army.

The Federation of the Katyn Families pleads with members of all nations to re-

member these atrocities and prevent such a thing from happening again. They proclaim that evil is overcome by the power of love and this love leads to victory and new life. They turn to the heirs of their persecutors and say: "We forgive." Especially to the youth, they say: "You are our hope. We caution you and beg: Through memory of past crimes, do not try to solve problems by force. May your generation renew the face of the earth. . . . We extend our hand in reconciliation to you, Brothers of the East. May our pain, memory, and forgiveness strengthen us all on the road to the peace desired by the entire human family."

ERNIE MILLS NAMED TOP BROADCASTER

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing an outstanding broadcaster from New Mexico who was recently named Broadcaster of the Year by the New Mexico Broadcasters Association.

Ernie Mills of Santa Fe is a 46-year veteran of journalism. His career began in 1949 at the New York Herald Tribune. After 8 years in New York, he headed west to serve as the editor of the Gallup Independent. His colleagues in New York told him there was no news in New Mexico and that he would be heading back east in no time.

Mr. Mills, of course, proved his east coast friends wrong and quickly proved his worth. In March 1958, producer Mike Todd's plane crashed near Gallup. There was considerable interest in the story as Mr. Todd was married to film star Elizabeth Taylor. Not only did he file stories statewide, but his old paper, the Herald Tribune, led with Mr. Mills' story.

In 1968 and 1969 Mr. Mills made two tours of Vietnam to cover the New Mexico troops. He reported back to the troops' hometown radio stations and provided combat coverage for two Albuquerque television stations.

But Mr. Mills' most remarkable work occurred in 1980 during a violent uprising at the New Mexico State Penitentiary. Thirty-three inmates lost their lives during the riot. Mr. Mills was so well known and respected as a reasoned voice in New Mexico that State officials asked him to go inside the facility to negotiate with the inmates for the release of 15 guard hostages. Throughout the Saturday and Sunday of the riot, Mr. Mills repeatedly risked his own life and went inside the facility to meet with the inmate negotiators. The negotiations paid off as all 15 hostages were released.

Thanks to his many years covering the State legislature, Mr. Mills is a walking encyclopedia of New Mexico political history. He is a great resource for a good many people. He is always willing to share his knowledge and wisdom whether it is telling a story from the past or predicting something in the future.

He remains as active today as he's ever been—he has a daily radio program, a regular

television show, and his own newsletter, the Mills Capitol Observer. I and many other New Mexicans greatly respect Mr. Mills. We know and trust him as a journalist. We care about him as a friend.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and honoring this outstanding broadcast journalist who has excelled in his profession and has won the adulation and admiration of his peers and his listeners. I offer my congratulations to New Mexico's Ernie Mills and wish him all the best as he continues to do what he loves best.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT L. EHRlich, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1995

Mr. EHRlich. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 386 and 387, I was unavoidably detained by official business in my district.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

IN MEMORY OF JACK FARBER

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents in the Fifth Congressional District and the residents of the Flushing, Queens, community in mourning the loss of one of New York's most distinguished citizens, Jack Farber.

A graduate of Lafayette College and Brooklyn Law School, Mr. Farber established a reputation as a builder and developer of real estate on Long Island. Yet it was as chairman of the National Bank of New York City that he made his greatest contribution and is best remembered.

In 1963, Jack Farber founded the Flushing National Bank, later renamed the National Bank of New York City, and turned it into a neighborhood institution. From its outset, the bank, under Jack's astute leadership, assumed a unique role of exceptional service to the community. It was the first commercial bank to have its main branch and headquarters in the Flushing area. It also became known as a pioneer in banking operations by being the first bank in New York City to be open for business on Saturdays, as a convenience to its depositors. In addition, it was the first bank in New York State to pay interest on Christmas and Chanukah savings accounts.

As the Flushing community grew, so did Jack Farber's bank. In fact, Jack looked upon the bank as one of his greatest achievements, but, even more, he viewed the bank as part of the community. In doing so, he accepted the responsibility of supporting the community. He

• 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.

was an active benefactor of the Anti-Defamation League, the United Jewish Appeal, Lafayette College, and a multitude of other charitable organizations that fulfilled Jack's mission to promote civil and human rights, expand health care, and to improve humanity.

It is to the great benefit of the Flushing neighborhood that citizens such as Jack Farber have so willingly shared their skill, compassion, and goodwill in giving of themselves to enhance our neighborhoods.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in extending our condolences to the Farber family, and in paying tribute to the late Jack Farber, a skillful businessman and a warm and generous humanitarian.

SALUTE TO KIDS WHO CARE

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, recently, one of the papers in my district carried an article about an unusually impressive group of young men and women. According to the Contra Costa Times, this summer Kids Who Care will field over 100 high school students to serve as unpaid volunteers committed to fixing up the homes of senior citizens in northern Contra Costa County.

Kids Who Care is a nonprofit organization sponsored by another outstanding group, Christmas for Everyone. Through painting houses, doing yardwork, and other chores for seniors, these young people show their community spirit and their dedication to making life a bit easier for Easy Bay senior citizens.

Not only do the kids perform superb community service, but they also learn a bit about entrepreneurship, as well. By recruiting and working with corporate sponsors, they learn about the free enterprise system and how the business community can play a vital role in helping others. Julie Haydon, a student at Acalanes High, facilitates the corporate sponsorship program, and has already developed skills in planning and coordination that will serve her well throughout her life.

Private sector efforts to meet community needs are increasingly critical, and Kids Who Care serves as a model for effective, voluntary action to address some of the real concerns America now faces. Mary Perez, founder of Christmas for Everyone, deserves high praise for her sponsorship of Kids Who Care. And to the scores of teenagers who this summer will work without pay to help seniors and make their neighborhoods brighter places, thank you for all you are doing to remind us that America's best days lie ahead.

TRIBUTE TO CHICAGO RIDGE MAYOR EUGENE L. SIEGEL

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Eugene L. Siegel, an outstanding public leader and resident of the

Third Congressional District in Illinois. After 20 years of dedicated public service, Gene Siegel is retiring as mayor of Chicago Ridge, IL.

Mr. Siegel began his political career in 1963 when he was appointed as the deputy coroner for the Cook County Coroner's Office. After serving in that position for 8 years, Gene accepted another appointment as the assistant chief to the Cook County Sheriff's Office. In 1987, he accepted yet another appointment as administrative assistant to the State Treasurer's Office. Mayor Siegel was also a member of the Cook County Criminal Justice Commission for 6 years; one of two mayors in all of Cook County serving in that capacity. He is also a past associate of the Crisis Center for South Suburbia.

In 1975, Gene was elected as part-time mayor of Chicago Ridge to fill an unexpired term. He was reelected in 1977, 1981, 1985, 1989, and in 1993, was elected as a full-time mayor. At the present time, Mayor Siegel is serving as vice chairman of the Southwest Council of Mayors, and is the legislative chairman for the Southwest Conference of Local Government. Also, he is serving as vice president and a member of the board of directors for the Illinois Municipal League. He is a member of the Midway Airport task force and a member of the Cook County Advisory Board on Community Development Block Grant applications.

During his tenure as mayor, Mayor Siegel has accomplished a tremendous amount on behalf of the residents of Chicago Ridge. Gene created a solvent tax base by instrumenting the development of the Chicago Ridge Mall in 1981, and the Commons of Chicago Ridge in 1988. These developments allow his administration to hold the line on property owner's taxes and still permit such village improvements as the improvement of Ridgeland Avenue to establish commercial land use and the installation of an adequate water system with a 2-million-gallon reservoir and a pumping station. The mayor has worked diligently to make Chicago Ridge a beautiful and safe place to live and raise a family. Under his administration, countless streets have been paved with storm sewers, gutters, and modern street lighting, and traffic signals have been installed at hazardous intersections. Presently, the mayor is working on development projects that include the industrial park, a 130 acre parcel of property, and the Chicago Ridge Commons TIF extension.

Mayor Siegel is a dedicated public servant who has worked to build a genuine community feeling in Chicago Ridge. Throughout his 20 years as mayor, Gene has maintained an open door policy for all his constituents and employees. He will be sorely missed as mayor of Chicago Ridge but I am sure he will remain a prominent member of the community. He and his wife have been residents of Chicago Ridge for 39 years.

I ask my colleagues to join the residents of Chicago Ridge and myself in expressing our gratitude to Mayor Siegel for his years of devotion to public service. I wish Mayor Siegel good health in his retirement and, again, I thank him for his devotion to the residents of Chicago Ridge.

SALUTE TO THE COLORADO SILVER BULLETS

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, in an era when so many fans are turning away from baseball, it is reassuring to know that there are still a few people who are playing for the love of the game. I'm talking about the Colorado Silver Bullets, the Nation's only professional women's baseball team, which made its debut last year. The Bullets compete with men's teams throughout the Nation.

But the Bullets are about more than sports. They have been able to parlay the public and media interest they generate as a result of being the Nation's only professional women's baseball team to help fight domestic violence and to reinforce the dreams of many American children. Not only do they raise public awareness of women's athletics, but also they provide thousands of young girls hope for a future in professional sports.

They help stop domestic violence by donating tickets to local programs serving battered women and their children for use in fundraising. In addition, the Bullets speak to children and adolescents around the country on self-esteem.

For their contributions to America's game and their contributions to America, I commend the Colorado Silver Bullets.

ELIMINATE THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE NOW

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1995

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, this year we are embarking on a long and arduous journey to a balanced budget. Our lingering deficit and staggering national debt make balancing the budget a critical necessity. We must take serious action now. We can no longer spend rampantly and pass the buck on to our children.

During this difficult process, we will have to make many painful decisions to cut beneficial programs and scale back the size of Government. We will have to cut waste and set priorities for dispersing the limited pool of Federal dollars. In this spirit of eliminating waste and reducing the deficit, I will be offering an amendment to the fiscal year 1996 legislative appropriations bill to eliminate funding for the Joint Economic Committee. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the Joint Economic Committee has been identified as waste and is slated for elimination in fiscal year 1997, but why should we wait another year? By eliminating the Joint Economic Committee this year, we could save the taxpayers \$3 million.

We can no longer afford the luxury of funding redundant, duplicative, Government entities such as the Joint Economic Committee. We already have budget committees and tax committees in the House and Senate. Earlier this year, the committees of the House were reorganized and the total number reduced to eliminate overlap and duplication. Now, during

the budget process, we must continue this effort and eliminate wasteful joint House-Senate committees.

Mr. Speaker, I commend you for your efforts to pare down the size of the legislative branch and improve efficiency. Let us take another relatively easy step toward balancing the budget by eliminating the Joint Economic Committee 1 year early. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment and save the taxpayers \$3 million.

INDIAN TRIBES MUST ALSO HAVE A SEAT AT THE TABLE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that would add native American representation to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Since its inception in 1959, this Commission which is composed of governmental officials from all levels of government has never included representatives from the oldest existing governments in this country—American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. The bill that I am introducing today will correct this egregious omission.

Federally recognized Indian tribes maintain a government-to-government relationship with the United States. Since the formation of this Nation the Congress, the courts, and the executive have recognized the sovereign status of Indian tribes and through treaties, Executive orders, and other means have dealt with tribes on a government-to-government basis. Furthermore, the United States has undertaken a solemn trust responsibility with respect to the protection and enhancement of the native American tribes.

It is almost shocking, but yet not surprising, that the more than 550 native American tribes in our country have been overlooked by the Commission for 36 years. My bill would expand the number of members on the Commission from 26 to 30 by adding 4 native American tribal officials to be appointed by the President from a list of 8 candidates selected by the House Committee on Resources and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. Because the Governors and mayors each have four representatives on the Commission, it seems that four is an appropriate number of representatives for Indian country as well.

Mr. Speaker, for too long we have neglected to invite our native American tribal leaders to be active and meaningful participants in our democratic form of government. In order for the Commission to truly fulfill its purpose of bringing together the various forms of government for consideration of common problems, Indian tribes must also have a seat at the table.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

RETIREMENT OF WILLIAM C. DEE

HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1995

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a highly respected and dedicated public servant who has retired after 36 years of service to his country.

During his tenure with the Federal civil service, William Dee was regarded as one of the world's foremost authorities on chemical weapons and chemical warfare. His expertise in the various techniques that produce chemical agents and munitions has benefited both the United States and countries throughout the world. At one point in his career, William Dee found himself in an unprecedented role when he guided and directed the U.S. Army's technical and scientific support to chemical and biological arms control.

Mr. Dee's extensive knowledge and ability to work harmoniously with policymakers helped shape the Chemical Weapons Convention, which allowed U.S. national security and industrial interests to be given significant attention. During the course of his career, William Dee's efforts had a profound impact on the chemical weapons community, the Department of Defense, and our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing William Dee as an exemplary American who has served his community with skilled devotion for 36 years. He has left a proud legacy for future generations to follow.

UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD CUBA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 19, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on May 8, 1995, I wrote to President Clinton concerning the May 1995 migration agreement between the United States and Cuba in the context of overall United States policy toward Cuba.

On June 4, 1995, I received a reply from President Clinton. The text of the correspondence follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,

Washington, DC, May 8, 1995.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON,

The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I write with regard to last week's migration agreement between the United States and Cuba. I am concerned that this policy change treats only one aspect of Cuba policy and does not address the central policy problems.

For it to be successful, U.S. policy toward Cuba requires more than returning Cuban migrants interdicted at sea to Cuba. Instead of limiting policy changes to migration issues, the United States should reach out to the Cuban people in an attempt to make their lives better, decrease their incentive to emigrate, and enhance the chances for a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba.

I commend you for your recent comments on U.S. Cuba policy. I welcome the adminis-

tration's opposition to key provisions of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1995. I also have been encouraged by your recent comments, and those of administration officials, which have stressed the importance of having a robust "Track II" to U.S. Cuba policy. I agree with you that additional pressure on Cuba could likely result in violent change, unleashing the kind of migration your new policy is designed to discourage.

Now is the time to take definitive steps to increase contact between the citizens of the United States and Cuba and attempt to lessen their hardship. It is not the time for attempts at further isolating Cuba. These steps should include: Restoring pre-August 1994 remittance and travel guidelines for Cuban-Americans; allowing for greater travel and contact between all U.S. citizens and the people of Cuba; and pushing for news bureau exchanges between the U.S. and Cuba.

Such initiatives would be positive steps toward advancing the central goal of U.S. Cuba policy—a peaceful transition to democracy. The steps could also help discourage Cubans from taking to the seas. Taking those steps and eliciting reciprocal actions by Cuba also could lead to the process of carefully calibrated responses to Cuban actions emphasized in recent comments by administration officials.

I look forward to working with you on this matter.

With best regards,
Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 3, 1995.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR LEE: Thank you for your letter on United States policy toward Cuba.

It has been one of our long-standing goals to regularize our migration relationship with Cuba. This will enable the United States to better control its borders. It will ensure that Cubans do not take to the sea in unseaworthy rafts at great peril to their lives. Finally, by resolving an issue Castro has long used to distract us, it will allow the United States to focus on its central goal of promoting a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba. The recent migration agreements advance these objectives.

I share your belief that we must help the Cuban people in their struggle for democratic reform and human rights, and we now are in a position to do just that. Consistent with Track II of the Cuban Democracy Act, we already have taken steps to increase the flow of information, improve telecommunications and license private humanitarian aid to Cuba. I am committed to assisting opposition leaders, free-thinking intellectuals, churches and human rights groups in their efforts to push for meaningful political and economic change.

With regard to your specific proposals, we continue to review whether the measures in place serve our objective of encouraging peaceful economic and political change. Any actions we take will be consistent with that goal and with the two-track approach of the Cuban Democracy Act.

As usual, I appreciate your thoughtful comments on this issue.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

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 Tuesday, June 20, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 21

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold oversight hearings on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to abolish the Department of Commerce. SD-342

2:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold hearings to review the progress of the activities of the Director of Central Intelligence. SD-106

JUNE 22

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 852, to provide for uniform management of livestock grazing on Federal land. SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
To continue oversight hearings on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). SD-430

Indian Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Resources Subcommit-

tee on Native American and Insular Affairs on S. 487, to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. SD-G50

Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine the impact of the President's 10-year budget plan on the economy. SD-106

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Drinking Water, Fisheries, and Wildlife Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the National Marine Fisheries Service policy on spills at Columbia River hydropower dams, gas bubble trauma in endangered salmon, and the scientific method used under the Endangered Species Act which gave rise to that policy. SD-406

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226

JUNE 23

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to the Legal Services Corporation. SD-430

JUNE 27

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 ballistic missiles. SD-192

Special on Aging
To hold hearings to examine the impact of breakthroughs in the treatment of catastrophic diseases on reductions in health care costs. SH-216

JUNE 28

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

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 814, to provide for the reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. SR-485

JUNE 29

9:30 a.m.
Small Business
To hold hearings to examine the future of the Small Business Investment Company program. SD-538

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings with the Committee on Environment and Public Works on energy and environmental implications of the Komi oil spills in the former Soviet Union. SD-366

Environment and Public Works
To hold oversight hearings with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on energy and environmental implications of the Komi oil spills in the former Soviet Union. SD-366

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold hearings to review the friendly fire incident during the Persian Gulf War. SD-342

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 594, to provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer. SD-366

JULY 11

10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine options for compliance with congressional budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67) instructions relating to veterans' programs. SR-418

JULY 13

9:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 479, to provide for administrative procedures to extend Federal recognition to certain Indian groups. SR-485

CANCELLATIONS

JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings to review existing oil production at Prudhoe Bay, Alaska and opportunities for new production on the coastal plain of Arctic Alaska. SD-366

JUNE 21

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the Secretary of Energy's strategic alignment and downsizing proposal and other alternatives to the existing structure of the Department of Energy. SD-366