

subsequently be elected as a Representative more than twice.

"SECTION 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

BROWN AMENDMENT NO. 3695

Mr. THOMPSON (for Mr. BROWN) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 3694 proposed by Mr. ASHCROFT to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 21) supra; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following: "*of each House concurring therein*). That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE—

SECTION 1. Each State or the people thereof may prescribe the maximum number of terms to which a person may be elected or appointed to the Senate of the United States.

"SECTION 2. Each State or the people thereof may prescribe the maximum number of terms to which a person may be elected to the House of Representatives of the United States.

"SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

THOMPSON AMENDMENT NO. 3696

Mr. THOMPSON proposed an amendment to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 21) supra; as follows:

Strike all after the first word and insert the following: "*of each House concurring therein*). That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. After this article becomes operative, no person shall be elected to a full term as a Senator more than twice, or to a full term as a Representative more than six times; no person who has been a Senator for more than three years of a term to which some other person was elected shall subsequently be elected as a Senator more than once; and no person who has been a Representative for more than a year of a term to which some other person was elected shall subsequently be elected as a Representative more than five times.

"SECTION 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

"SECTION 3. No election or service occurring before ratification of this article shall be taken into account when determining eligibility for election under section 1."

BROWN AMENDMENT NO. 3697

Mr. THOMPSON (for Mr. BROWN) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 3696 proposed by Mr. THOMPSON to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 21) supra; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following: "*of each House concurring therein*). That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. Each State or the people thereof may prescribe the maximum number of terms to which a person may be elected or appointed to the Senate of the United States.

"SECTION 2. Each State or the people thereof may prescribe the maximum number of terms to which a person may be elected to the House of Representatives of the United States.

"SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

ASHCROFT AMENDMENT NO. 3698

Mr. THOMPSON (for Mr. ASHCROFT) proposed an amendment to the motion to recommit proposed by Mr. THOMPSON to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 21) supra; as follows:

In lieu of the proposed instructions, insert the following: with instructions to report the resolution back to the Senate forthwith with an amendment as follows: "*two-thirds of each House concurring therein*). That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. After this article becomes operative, no person shall be elected to a full term as a Senator more than twice, or to a full term as a Representative more than thrice; no person who has been a Senator for more than three years of a term to which some other person was elected shall subsequently be elected as a Senator more than once; and no person who has been a Representative for more than a year of a term to which some other person was elected shall subsequently be elected as a Representative more than twice.

"SECTION 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

BROWN AMENDMENT NO. 3699

Mr. THOMPSON (for Mr. BROWN) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 3698 proposed by Mr. ASHCROFT to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 21) supra; as follows:

In lieu of the proposed instructions, insert the following: with instructions to report the resolution back to the Senate forthwith with an amendment as follows: "*two-thirds of each House concurring therein*). That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. Each State or the people thereof may prescribe the maximum number of terms to which a person may be elected or appointed to the Senate of the United States.

"SECTION 2. Each State or the people thereof may prescribe the maximum number of terms to which a person may be elected to the House of Representatives of the United States.

"SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to conduct three consecutive hearings during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 17, Thursday, April 18, and Friday, April 19, 1996, on the President's Budget Request for fiscal year 1997 for Indian programs and related budgetary issues from fiscal year 1996. The hearings will be held at 1:30 p.m. each day in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

(At the request of Mr. DOLE, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING

● Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, as we commemorate the 1 year anniversary of the horrific bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, I would like to share with my colleagues excerpts from poem written by S.L. (Spud) Beckes the day after the bombing.

April 19th, of 95;
A day Oklahoma and the world
will remember, for the rest of their lives;
It's nine a.m. and most is calm;
Then comes nine-0-two and straight from
hell
comes devastation in the form of a bomb;
Quickly, we turn to the TV, we see panic and
fear,

we see death and destruction and for some,
death grows near,
Death and destruction by terrorist, how can
this be;
it's just not heard of in OKC;
We listen close, as the body count grows;
then we realize "Oh my God" that can't be,
that's someone I know;
Then comes the helplessness, from within;
because, we realize there's nothing to justify
this act, that cost us relatives and
friends;

We ask ourselves, "Why Oklahoma" but if
we stop and think, the answer is simple;
the actions of the hunter, is to kill not cripple;

The hunter, goes for the heart and the rest of
the body falls;
but the cowards, that hit the heart of the
United States, did

not know, how strong faith in Oklahomans
can be and this
they did not anticipate;

Oklahoma is not only, the heart of America,
it is the backbone;
and our pride in faith will show the world,
even in tragedy,

we will hold our head up, trust in god and
walk tall;

We think of the loss, Men, Women and Chil-
dren, and ask the Lord "Why";

We try to be strong at first but it's too
much, we are but man, so for most,
We bow our head and cry; but when the tears
stop and our eyes clear;

Nothing on this earth can stop an American,
and even in tragedy, we will show the
world, there is nothing to fear;

"We" are a proud Country, the best on the planet; and from our childhood, to our death, our pride in faith, become part of us and this we never regret; So for the good of the world, I say this; "Be with God, fear not the evil from Hell, for hell has not the courage, the pride, the body or the heart of an American, and this day, today, the world and Oklahoma will never forget;

"God Bless America"

By S.L. (Spud) Beckes, The Oklahoma Poet.●

STATEMENT ON LIBERIA

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, as the United States military winds up its spectacularly successful evacuation of over 1,795 people from Liberia, I rise today to pay tribute both to our 214 soldiers who conducted this very difficult mission, and to the United States personnel, led by Chargé D'Affaires Bill Mylam, who are working under dire circumstances to try to bring some stability to Liberia. These people have undertaken magnificent and courageous endeavors, endeavors of which the American people should be very proud.

Today I also want to focus on the challenge that must be faced in dealing with this unfortunate turn of events in West Africa.

After a few months of guarded optimism that there might be peace in Liberia, it appears that this woeful country is once again on the brink of collapse. Looting and fighting have overtaken the capital, halting implementation of the Abuja Accords, suspending humanitarian operations and limiting food and water supplies. In addition to the 1 million-odd refugees around Liberia, 60,000 people have been newly displaced in Monrovia, and 15 to 20,000 Liberians are crowded into the Barclay's Training Center [BTC], seeking protection from tribal warfare. After United States evacuation efforts, only 19 Americans remain in Liberia in an official capacity, and humanitarian efforts are endangered. The prospects look bleak, but our resolve to contain the fighting and disintegration must remain steadfast. We have so few alternatives.

Since September 1995 when the Abuja Accords were signed by all the warring factions, the United States, along with other interested members of the international community, has tried to help implement them. The primary tasks were deploying West African peacekeeping forces through ECOMOG throughout the country, militarily disengaging and disarming the factions, and quickly investing in an economy that had virtually nothing to offer the citizens of Liberia.

Mr. President, this has not been overly successful. While there have been many false hopes in Liberia, Abuja represented a reasonable plan, but only if each phase of that plan was fully met. It has not been—not by the Liberian factions, not by the international community, and not by the United States.

ECOMOG has never been strong enough to help create an atmosphere of stability needed for peace to survive. Nigerian elements have remained dominant in ECOMOG, while new forces—such as a Ghanaian battalion that had previously succeeded at peacekeeping missions—have not been funded. This is a failing of the international community, including the United States, that had pledged to support the Abuja Accords. At the pledging conference, the United States committed \$10 million for ECOMOG—a small sum for peace in any case. We have only delivered \$5.5 million of that.

Mr. President, strengthening ECOMOG to help it carry out its mission is a commitment the United States made, correctly, to help prevent an explosion like the current one in Monrovia from occurring. But the fact that we barely delivered on our commitment has been damaging to the peace process. Two months ago, Senator KASSEBAUM and I made a proposal to transfer \$20 million from democracy programs at AID to help fund a new battalion for ECOMOG. An unusual source of funding, perhaps, but indicative of the high priority we placed on the funding of ECOMOG, and a statement that ECOMOG is part of our development efforts in West Africa. The administration opposed this particular transfer, but promised to work to come up with other sources of funding for ECOMOG. Not only did the administration not find the money, but it also did little in this time frame to solicit contributions from others. Crises like these demand creative responses, so I would propose we take a hard look at other programs for this purpose. Strong cases can be made that Liberia is relevant to both these accounts. I will work with the administration to continue to look for resources which we can redirect to this cause.

In theory I support the proposals I have heard about on the table today to extend communications and other logistical support and training to new battalions for ECOMOG, but I can't resist asking why the administration didn't focus on this earlier? Why did it take massive looting and displacement in Monrovia to solicit this response? And if the fighting lulls, will the interest in Liberia be sustained long enough to actually realize a support package for the Abuja Accords? I will be anxious to see what plan the European Command submits to the United States at the end of this week, and, if appropriate, will do what I can to assist the administration in making these plans operational.

While I understand and sympathize with the tight budgets under which the administration must live, this is symptomatic of a larger trend to resistance to reinvent U.S. activities in the realm of peacemaking that I see. For example, at the time of the Abuja Accords, the United States pledged \$75 million to help implement the peace process; \$10 million of that was for ECOMOG,

and \$65 million for humanitarian assistance. I fully support emergency aid, Mr. President, but I think it is shortsighted—and perhaps even becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy—when we under-finance peace and development efforts, because we are invested in humanitarian funding. In Liberia, it is to some degree a chicken-and-egg scenario, given the destruction and desperation in the country. However, this should not deter us from investing in creation of an infrastructure for peace and development. As we ignore development needs, we only increase the potential for violent outbreaks, which, in turn, as we saw in Bosnia and Rwanda, could lead to the use of United States troops. While I understand that the use of United States military in Liberia is quite unlikely, if we do not invest in the peace process and in Liberia's development, we could very well face calls for United States military engagement, which in my view would be tragic and unwise.

Regional peacekeeping is a peace and development idea worth investing in, Mr. President. In a post-cold-war era, as we restructure U.S. and U.N. doctrines for the use of force, it will become inevitable that regional forces, in most cases, will be the best deterrent early on to contain the spread of violence and instability. If the international community ignores, or does not work to strengthen, these organizations then it will all too often lead to pressure for the deployment of foreign—and in some cases American—troops. Bosnia is a prime example: for several years we tried to work with the Europeans to address effectively the Balkan war. But when it was clear the Europeans had completely failed, for a variety of reasons, it was U.S. troops that stepped in to fill the vacuum and lead the way to a peace implementation force. I still disagree with the decision to deploy United States troops in Bosnia, and I see the potential for calls for a similar path in Liberia if we do not support ECOMOG at this important juncture.

Another serious failure of Abuja has been the process of disarmament. Under Abuja, all parties were to disengage and disarm completely by February of this year. Of course, without any economic alternative other than soldiering, or any hope of protecting themselves without their weapons, most Liberians did not disarm. The lack of logistical support also made it difficult for ECOMOG to deploy to supervise the disarmament. Then, factions such as Charles Taylor's NPFL placed conditions on disarmament—in effect, reopening the delicate Abuja Accord. Another problem in the disarmament effort has been the lack of effort by Liberia's neighbors—namely Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire, and Guinea—in halting the arms—on both the black and gray markets—that cross their borders into Liberia.

Mr. President, this is an issue we should take quite seriously. I have