

SENATE RESOLUTION 191—NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. McCAIN (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. EXON, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HATCH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. PELL, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. REID, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 191

Whereas American Indians were the original inhabitants of the land that now constitutes the United States of America;

Whereas American Indian governments developed the fundamental principles of freedom of speech and separation of powers in government, and these principles form the foundation of the United States Government today;

Whereas American Indian societies have exhibited a respect for the finiteness of natural resources through deep respect for the earth, and these values continue to be widely held today;

Whereas American Indian people have served with valor in all wars from the Revolutionary War to the conflict in the Persian Gulf, often in a percentage well above the percentage of American Indians in the population of the United States as a whole;

Whereas American Indians have made distinct and important contributions to America and the rest of the world in many fields, including agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art;

Whereas American Indians deserve to be recognized for their individual contributions to American society as artists, sculptors, musicians, authors, poets, artisans, scientists, and scholars;

Whereas a resolution and proclamation as requested in this resolution will encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness in American Indians of all ages; and

Whereas November is traditionally the month when American Indians have harvested their crops and is generally a time of celebration and giving thanks: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates November 1995 as "National American Indian Heritage Month" and requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on Federal, State, and local governments, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996 MIDDLE EAST PEACE FACILITATION ACT OF 1995

LEAHY (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3041

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. FEINGOLD, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. HATFIELD) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 1868) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed, insert the following: " *Provided*, That in determining eligibility for assistance from funds appropriated to carry out section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, nongovernmental and multilateral organizations shall not be subjected to requirements more restrictive than the requirements applicable to foreign governments for such assistance: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion."

MCCAIN (AND KERRY)
AMENDMENT NO. 3042

Mr. McCAIN (for himself and Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1868, supra; as follows:

At the end of the pending amendment add the following:

SEC. . Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds made available in this Act may be used for international narcotics control assistance under chapter 8 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or crop substitution assistance, directly for the Government of Buma if the Secretary of State certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that any such programs are fully consistent with the United States human rights concerns in Burma and serve a vital United States national interest. The President shall include in each annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report submitted under section 489(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h(a)) a description of the programs funded under this section.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. COHEN, Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management and the District of Columbia, Committee on Governmental Affairs, will hold a hearing on Wednesday, November 8, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., in room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, on "Oversight of Courthouse Construction Program."

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Senate Committee on Small Business will hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Small Business regarding "Railroad Consolidation: Small Business Con-

cerns" on Wednesday, November 8, 1995, at 2 p.m., in room 2123 Rayburn House Office Building.

For further information, please contact Keith Cole at 224-5175.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Wednesday, November 1, 1995, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on S. 1356, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1995.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on November 1, 1995, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on "The Aftermath of Waco: Changes in Federal Law Enforcement."

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, November 1, 1995, at 2 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CLEAR AIR, WETLANDS, PRIVATE PROPERTY, NUCLEAR SAFETY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Clear Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety be granted permission to conduct a hearing Wednesday, November 1, at 9:30 a.m., hearing room (SD-406) on S. 851, the Wetlands Regulatory Reform Act of 1995.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, November 1, 1995, to hold hearings on "Global Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction."

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RETURNING POWER TO THE STATES

● Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, as we are about to debate the appointment of conferees to the reconciliation bill, I

wanted to take this opportunity to address a relevant issue. Last Friday, the Senate passed landmark legislation to balance the budget within 7 years, and to restore power and trust in State and local government.

During consideration of that legislation, Senator GRAMM offered an amendment regarding whether the Federal Government would dictate to States that they provide health care to children and pregnant women.

I raise this issue because I am certain that this amendment and the vote will be subject to gross mischaracterization. The amendment, Mr. President, was not about whether poor children and pregnant women should receive health care services. We all agree that they should, as I'm quite certain does every Governor in this country.

The vote was about whether Congress, in its arrogance, is going to assume that Governors and State officials cannot be depended upon to protect their own constituents and, unless compelled to be compassionate by Congress, they would most certainly abandon the neediest in their States.

Mr. President, I categorically reject that Governors and State legislators care less about their people than Congress. That is why I voted for the Gramm amendment. We are returning power to the States because, to the detriment of our Nation, we have slowly abandoned Jefferson's time honored axiom that the Government closest to the people governs best.

In devolving power back to the States as we rightfully should, we must also devolve our trust. Members of Congress are not morally superior beings to State and local officials and it is time we stopped presuming that we are.●

TRIBUTE TO PETER ZUANICH, RETIRING PORT OF BELLINGHAM COMMISSIONER

● Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to Peter Zuanich, a man who has devoted 43 years of his life to serving as an elected commissioner of the Port of Bellingham, in my home State of Washington. His record of public service extends beyond his work as port commissioner; he has dedicated time and resources to building our community in so many other capacities.

During his tenure in this post, he has cultivated economic and trade relations both domestically and internationally. In particular, he has fostered economic relations between the states of Washington and Alaska. Under his leadership, the port was successful in its bid to become the southern ferry terminus for the Alaska Marine Highway System.

Throughout his entire career as commissioner, Mr. Zuanich did not spend any of the earnings he received. Instead, he invested them, believing they should eventually be spent on an im-

portant community project. He recently donated the entire amount—about \$88,000—to a fund created to raise money for the construction of a local community swimming pool.

In addition to his many accomplishments as port commissioner, Mr. Zuanich has served as president of a variety of groups, including the board of directors of the Purse Seine Vessels Association, the executive board of the Commercial Fisherman's Inter-Insurance Agency, the Bellingham Jaycees, and the Washington Public Ports Association.

I admire the foresight Mr. Zuanich exhibited in his early involvement with the recycling industry. During the 1950's, he founded the first waste paper recycling facility in western Canada. His activism in this area has continued, through the establishment of recycling centers throughout our community, and I want to thank him for his efforts in this area.

He has been recognized in these professional and community involvements in many ways, winning the Bellingham Jaycees' Man of the Year Award, receiving the Master Mariner Award of the Propeller Club, accepting a Legislative Citation in 1993 from the Alaska State Legislature, and receiving a "Citation of Merit" award from the Washington Parks and Recreation Association.

Born in Bellingham, WA in 1916, he has worked tirelessly to promote the development of our community. Following his retirement, Mr. Zuanich will have more time to spend with his family, including his wife Marie and two sons, Robert and Peter, Jr.

I am proud to salute the leadership and dedication Mr. Zuanich has demonstrated throughout his life. Although he will be retiring on December 31, I am certain his record of selfless service will continue far into the years ahead. His hard work and philanthropy truly make him a role model for all. Mr. Zuanich, please accept my best wishes as you enter not only the conclusion of one of your careers, but the beginning of a new chapter of your life.●

STRIKER REPLACEMENT ISSUE

● Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask that the March 13, 1995, editorial from the Washington Post regarding President Clinton's Executive order prohibiting the use of permanent replacement workers during an economic strike if you do any business with the Federal Government be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 13, 1995]

THE STRIKER REPLACEMENT ISSUE

President Clinton and the filibustering Senate Democrats are wrong on the striker replacement issue. The Senate Republicans are right, and we hope a couple of Democrats can sooner or later be persuaded to switch sides. Then the filibuster can be broken.

The president has no particular history of commitment on this issue. The executive order he signed, disturbing and tilting set-

tled labor law in labor's favor, was plainly an effort to propitiate a constituency that couldn't get its way through normal procedures. The resisting Senate Republicans think that in issuing the order, the president was trying to snatch what ought to be regarded as a legislative prerogative, and they are determined to take it back. If not on the current appropriations bill, you can expect them to do it on some other. In the long run the law seems unlikely to be changed; this is more a fight over symbols, the president who frustrated organized labor on other issues over the last two years trying now to look on the cheap like its friend.

The executive order would bar large federal contractors from hiring permanent replacements when workers strike over economic issues. That's the rule that labor had tried and failed to get Congress to apply to all employers. The unions argue that the ban has become necessary to protect what they depict as a threatened right to strike. But it isn't because of labor law that unions have lost membership and clout in recent years. Rather, it's because, in part by virtue of their own past actions, they find themselves in an increasingly weak competitive position in a world economy. The insulating change they seek in labor law would be much more likely over time to make that problem worse than to make it better.

The law is contradictory. The National labor Relations Act says strikers can't be fired; the Supreme Court has nonetheless ruled that they can be permanently replaced. The contradiction may be healthy. By leaving labor and management both at risk, the law gives each an incentive to agree. For most of modern labor history, management in fact has made little use of the replacement power, and labor hasn't much protested it.

The unions say that now that's changed. The replacement power has been used in a number of celebrated cases in recent years, and labor is doubtless right that in some of these cases it wasn't used as a last resort, but as a union-breaking device from the beginning. The problem is that situations also arise when strikers by their behavior forfeit the right of return and ought to be permanently replaced. This newspaper faced such a situation in dealing with one of its own unions in the 1970s. A ban on the hiring of permanent replacements goes too far. Rather than restore some lost balance in labor law, as its supporters suggest, it would throw the law out of balance and in the long run likely do great economic harm. Maybe there are some modest changes that can usefully be made in current law. But the president's order ought to be reversed. He should find some other way to pose as labor's champion.●

ZORA KRAMER BROWN'S ENERGETIC EXAMPLE

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today to highlight the accomplishments of a Washington, DC, activist whom we should all emulate. If each American had 1 ounce of the intense commitment that Zora Kramer Brown brings to her mission of seeking real solutions to breast cancer, we would live in a stronger America.

Zora Brown, a native of Oklahoma City, OK, is founder and chairperson of Cancer Awareness Program Services [CAPS] and the Breast Cancer Resource Committee, both located in Washington, DC. With CAPS, which