"The cut in foster care and adoption programs, if achieved by reducing the number of children eligible for foster care assistance payments, would lead to the elimination of benefits for 62,000 abused and neglected children.”

"The cut in the food stamp program, if achieved, would lower the maximum benefit, would lead to a reduction in the average benefit from an already lean 91 cents per meal to 84 cents.”

When's the last time one of the plutocrats in Congress waded through a meal that cost 84 cents? The Senate budget is not as egregious. It calls for a total of about $900 billion in tax cuts, and there is no demand for cuts in entitlement programs. But it is not a reasonable budget. In fact, there's something obscene about a millionaires' club like the Senate proposing close to a trillion dollars in tax cuts like this—without it inevitably leading to sharp budget cuts.

House and Senate conferees are now trying to resolve the differences in the two budget proposals. They will do all they can to minimize the public relations hit that is bound to come when you're handing trainloads of money to the rich while taking food off the tables of the poor. So you can expect some dismantling of the House proposal. But no matter what they do, the day of uncharted territory.

There is a significant human toll in the Senate budget, but it's in the future,” said Robert Greenstein, the center's executive director. “What I mean is that given the deficit we're facing, you can't keep cutting tax cuts like this—you can't keep cutting your revenue base—without it inevitably leading to sharp budget cuts.”

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On Friday, I will present this document to Ambassador Przemyslaw Grudzinski, who will accept it on behalf of the Polish government. These records will then travel to Poland with a presentation by the Select Committee and will be released at an event in Warsaw on April 12. He will place the hearing record at that time, in my behalf, in the hands of Mr. Andrzej Przewoznik, the General of the Polish Government Council on War Archives, Public Monuments and Historic Sites.

It is to be hoped that the record established by the Select Committee will aid public officials, historians and many others in efforts to understand the terrible crime of Katyn and its continuing impact on Russo-Polish relations. I am including with this statement some excerpts of Mr. Paul's reflections on the importance and scope of the select committee which will be delivered on April 12 in Warsaw at a conference to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of Disclosure of the Katyn Forest Massacre.

Mr. Speaker, as we observe the anniversary of the discovery of this tragedy, let us hope and pray that humanity is spared such tragedies in the future.

THOUGHTS ABOUT THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF KATYN

At this moment we are only a few hours away from the sixthtieth anniversary of Radio Berlin's sensational announcement that the Wehrmacht had found the bodies of hundreds of Polish officers in Katyn Forest who had been "bestially murdered by the Bolsheviks." Fresh from their catastrophic defeat at Stalingrad, the Germans were eager to divert the world's attention from the pierced veil of Wehrmacht invincibility, and they correctly surmised that this, too, was a golden opportunity to sow seeds of discord in the Western Alliance. At that moment the victims—men who had served Poland faithfully, in fact one might say, valiantly, men who represented the present and future leadership of their nation, fathers and husbands, physicians and engineers, professional soldiers and shopkeepers, unfortunate souls placed in a ghastly fate in Soviet prisons, prisoners of war who were not recognized as POWs by their captors—from the moment the news cracked over the airwaves from Berlin, they became political pawns and would remain so for years to come.

...Amidst all the atrocities of World War Two was one crime committed so secret, so as to the Katyn Forest Massacre been so enduring? Poland's feisty wartime Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Stanislaw Kot, proved to be on this issue words, exasperated by continued stonewalling by the Soviet government on the case of his country's missing soldiers Kot said, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate." Kot told us in 1941, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate." Kot told us in 1941, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate." Kot told us in 1941, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate." Kot told us in 1941, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate." Kot told us in 1941, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate." Kot told us in 1941, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate." Kot told us in 1941, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate."

More than 60 years later, we are still thinking, writing and debating the facts of the case because, I suspect, it provides such a powerful mirror to the human soul.

Let me turn now to one of the great milestones in the arduous path to truth about the terrible murders at Katyn Forest, that being the decision in 1990 to hold an international tribunal to affix guilt and mete out punishment.

In a sense the investigation sponsored by the U.S. Congress vindicated the Poles' findings. The investigation lasted from September 13, 1951 to December 22, 1952. It resulted in hearings in six cities and four countries; 81 witnesses were heard; and private depositions were taken from 100 individuals, most of whom required anonymity to protect relatives still in Poland. The final report of 2,162 pages filled seven volumes. After all was said and done, the Select Committee of Congress concluded, just as the Polish Government-in-Exile had four years earlier, that an international tribunal, in this case the newly formed United Nations International Court Justice, should investigate the crime.

This similarity of findings in no way diminishes the scope and importance of the congressional investigation. Once and for all it put the United States clearly on the side of the truth in this case and that was no small accomplishment. The committee clearly, meticulously and, I would say, courageously documented U.S. concealment of Soviet guilt and its de facto pursuit of an ends justifies the means policy. ... Like the recommendations of the Polish government-in-exile in 1948, the recommendations of the Select Committee of Congress were never acted on. During the war geopolitical realities—principally the fear that the Soviets would sign a separate peace with Germany in the West—kept the United States from taking action. After the war geopolitical realities—the fact that the Soviets could block action at the United Nations—continued to stand squarely in the way.

...The words of Sir Owen O'Malley and Ambassador Stanislaw Kot ring just true today as the day they were uttered. Kot told us in 1941, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate." Kot told us in 1941, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate." Kot told us in 1941, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate." Kot told us in 1941, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate." Kot told us in 1941, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate." Kot told us in 1941, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate." Kot told us in 1941, "People are not like steam. They cannot evaporate."

IN MEMORY OF ODELIA ROBINSON

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 3, 2003

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, Odelia V. Robinson, known for her focus on economic development and safety during the dec-