

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1995, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 21, 1995

[In billions of dollars]

|                             | Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) <sup>1</sup> | Current level <sup>2</sup> | Current level over/under resolution |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ON-BUDGET                   |   |                            |                                     |
| Budget authority .....      | 1,238.7   | 1,217.8                    | -20.9                               |
| Outlays .....               | 1,217.6   | 1,215.6                    | -2.0                                |
| Revenues:                   |   |                            |                                     |
| 1995 .....                  | 977.7   | 978.2                      | 0.5                                 |
| 1995-1999 .....             | 5,415.2   | 5,405.7                    | -9.5                                |
| Deficit .....               | 241.0   | 237.4                      | -3.7                                |
| Debt Subject to Limit ..... | 4,965.1   | 4,846.5                    | -118.6                              |
| OFF-BUDGET                  |   |                            |                                     |
| Social Security Outlays:    |   |                            |                                     |
| 1995 .....                  | 287.6   | 287.5                      | -0.1                                |
| 1995-1999 .....             | 1,562.6   | 1,562.6                    | ( <sup>3</sup> )                    |
| Social Security Revenues:   |   |                            |                                     |
| 1995 .....                  | 360.5   | 360.3                      | -0.2                                |
| 1995-1999 .....             | 1,998.4   | 1,998.2                    | -0.2                                |

<sup>1</sup> Reflects revised allocation under section 9(g) of H. Con. Res. 64 for the Deficit-Neutral reserve fund.  
<sup>2</sup> Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.  
<sup>3</sup> Less than \$50 million.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 21, 1995

[In millions of dollars]

|  | Budget authority | Outlays   | Revenues |
|--|------------------|-----------|----------|
| Enacted in Previous Sessions   |                  |           |          |
| Revenues .....   |                  |           | 978,466  |
| Permanents and other spending legislation .....  | 750,307          | 706,236   |          |
| Appropriation legislation .....  | 738,096          | 757,783   |          |
| Offsetting receipts .....  | -250,027         | -250,027  |          |
| Total previously enacted .....   | 1,238,376        | 1,213,992 | 978,466  |
| Enacted this Session   |                  |           |          |
| 1995 Emergency Supplementals and Rescissions Act (P.L. 104-6) .....  | -3,386           | -1,008    |          |
| Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7) .....  |                  |           | -248     |
| Total enacted this session .....   | -3,386           | -1,008    | -248     |
| Pending Signature  |                  |           |          |
| 1995 Emergency Supplementals and Rescissions (H.R. 1944) .....   | -15,286          | -590      |          |
| Entitlements and Mandatories   |                  |           |          |
| Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements other mandatory programs not yet enacted ..... | -1,896           | 3,180     |          |
| Total Current Level <sup>1</sup> .....   | 1,217,807        | 1,215,574 | 978,218  |
| Total Budget Resolution .....  | 1,238,744        | 1,217,605 | 977,700  |
| Amount remaining:  |                  |           |          |
| Under Budget Resolution .....  | 20,937           | 2,031     |          |
| Over Budget Resolution .....   |                  |           | 518      |

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$7,360 million in budget authority and \$7,885 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$841 million in budget authority and \$917 million in outlays for emergencies that would be available only upon an official budget request from the President designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

THE PASSING OF DR. SAMUEL L. BANKS

• Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, on Wednesday, July 19, the children of Maryland lost a distinguished educator. African-Americans in Maryland lost an impassioned, tireless and eloquent leader. All of us who thirst for justice and equality lost an enormously distinguished champion. And, I lost a good friend.

I refer, Mr. President, to the passing of Baltimore's Dr. Samuel L. Banks. My relationship with Dr. Banks was one of long-standing, dating back to my earliest days as a grassroots organizer and community activist. Dr. Banks and I debated one another on many occasions. I always felt that we not only debated each other but delighted each other.

No community ever had a more persuasive, persistent and effective advocate than did Baltimore's African-American community in Dr. Banks. He had a rare and wonderful gift for language and communication. He never failed to awe me with his unique ability to express the most content-rich views in the most vivid of images.

Dr. Banks was a fighter for those left out and left behind. He was a mighty warrior for good. In an illustrious career of over 30 years as a teacher and Administrator in Baltimore City public schools, he implemented his vision of education as a tool of empowerment.

His loss is a deep tragedy for his family and friends. My condolences go out to all his loved ones. But his passing is also a tremendous loss for the children of Maryland. I wish we had a hundred—a thousand—Dr. Banks in Baltimore and in communities throughout Maryland and, indeed, the country. We desperately need more people with his dedication and vision.

So, all of us will miss him greatly. I hope, though, that when he entered the gates of Paradise, he was greeted by Martin Luther King, Jr., Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass and Mary McLeod Bethune. And wouldn't we all like to sit there and listen to that heavenly choir.

Mr. President, I would like to share with my colleagues an article and an editorial tribute from the Sun which sum up much of what made Dr. Samuel Banks such a remarkable figure, and ask that they be printed in the RECORD. The articles follow:

[From the Baltimore Sun, July 20, 1995]

SAMUEL L. BANKS

Regular readers of this newspaper's letters to the editor knew Samuel L. Banks as an inveterate correspondent always ready to take on the powers-that-be with a rhetorical flourish that both enlightened and entertained.

Dr. Banks, who died Wednesday at 64, was for 36 years a teacher and administrator in the Baltimore City public schools. But it was through his innumerable letters to the editor, his feisty opinion-page pieces and his sometimes prolix prose that he became known to thousands of Marylanders as a tireless champion of equal opportunity.

Most people write letters to the editor to let off steam, express a personal opinion or simply for the thrill of seeing their name in print. The letters columns are a forum for all manner of complaints, grudges and passionate appeals as well as for the occasional gem of lucidity and sweet reason. A few people develop virtual second careers as letters column correspondents, vying with other letter writers and the newspaper's own staff members for pride of placement and frequency of publication.

For Dr. Banks, however, a letter to the editor or an opinion page article was a means to

an end, not an end in itself. He addressed the issues of the day not out of vanity but because he believed fervently that change would never come unless the status quo was challenged. He made it his business to do so as forcefully as possible. He wanted to wipe out every trace of bigotry and discrimination so that the nation might at last fulfill its historic promise of justice and equal opportunity for all.

Applying the dictum of old-time labor leader Sam Gomers—always demand more, more, more—Dr. Banks brought to his advocacy an unquenchable demand for improvement in the lives of his fellow African Americans. This newspaper was his special focus. He would rise in righteous fury against news stories or editorials he considered unfair to this constituency or his several causes. Yet when writers displayed what he regarded as greater sensitivity, he would dispense gentlemanly praise before launching into a lecture of what could be done better. He was one of our most persistent bed bugs, albeit a beneficent bed bug. We suspect that description would please him.

Dr. Banks' style often mimicked the stately cadences of a church sermon. But he was fond of spicing up his phrases with unusual and sometimes arcane words that lent his expressions a peculiar dignity and sly humor. He knew readers delighted in his seemingly inexhaustible stock of adjectives, which he piled atop one another.

Editors could pare words, phrases or whole paragraphs from his letters and still have more than enough left to fill the allotted space. Dr. Banks' vision of America and its possibilities was as generous as his use of words, and as wise.

SAMUEL BANKS, CHAMPION OF BLACK HISTORY,  
DIES—EDUCATOR WAS KNOWN FOR HIS LOVE  
OF WORDS

(By Joan Jacobson)

Samuel L. Banks, a Baltimore educator who was a connoisseur of the English language and a nationally known champion of African-American history, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Prince George's County. He was 64.

Dr. Banks was a teacher and administrator for 36 years, orchestrating one of the nation's first Afro-centric social studies curricula in city schools more than 20 years ago.

A history and social studies teacher who taught future mayor Kurt L. Schmoke at City College during the 1960s, Dr. Banks became a school administrator and national leader at writing history and social studies curricula.

A prolific writer—particularly for *The Sun*, *The Evening Sun* and the *Afro-American*—Dr. Banks excoriated the U.S. Supreme Court for its rulings against affirmative action and flayed the Republican-dominated Congress for what he believed was a racially biased "Contract with America."

In his writings, he was fond of using French phrases and quoting abolitionist-writer Frederick Douglass. He often sent readers to a dictionary to look up words. He used the word "Zeitgeist" in a July 14 letter to a *Sun* editor that arrived on the day of Dr. Banks' death.

Dr. Banks died yesterday morning after a routine day of work and an evening at home the day before, said his wife of 38 years, Elizabeth.

As she was waking up, Mrs. Banks said, she heard her husband take two heavy breaths and heard no breathing after that. She said she did not know the cause of death.

The news of Dr. Banks' death traveled quickly and with sadness through the Baltimore Education Department's North Avenue headquarters yesterday.

"It was awfully hard to break the news," said May Nicholson, associate superintendent for instruction, who informed the staff of the school system's department of compensatory and funded programs, which Dr. Banks directed.

"I asked them to carry on the legacy and think of all the contributions he made," she said.

Delores Powell, a secretary whose desk sits outside Dr. Banks' office, remembered him as a "sweet, gentle man" who took time out from his busy schedule to write recommendation letters to help her daughter get a college scholarship.

"It's a shock to everybody," she said. "I don't know a better word, but Dr. Banks would have a better word."

#### A WISE LEADER

Dr. Banks was "a wise leader in the school system and in the city of Baltimore," said Martin Gould, assistant superintendent for family and student support services. "He was a warm and supportive colleague from the first day I came on board here."

On Tuesday, said Dr. Gould, Dr. Banks appeared in good health, physically and mentally as he "consumed a 150-page document in a matter of hours" before discussing it in detail.

Mayor Schmoke, in a written statement, called Dr. Banks, "a leader in promoting multicultural education long before it became a fashionable topic for public discussion."

"I was a student of his at City College and through the years I found him to be a tough advocate with a kind heart, a person who will be greatly missed by his community," said Mr. Schmoke.

Dr. Banks had many other admirers as well.

"The world is a much lesser place without Dr. Banks," said Margie Ashe, a homemaker and writer, who became Dr. Banks' friend through the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History. "Dr. Banks was a gentleman. He was one of the most considerate human beings I have ever met."

The Woodlawn resident said she and Dr. Banks also had a mutual love for words.

"One of my major accomplishments was that I found a four-letter word that Dr. Banks didn't know. It was 'limn' which means to outline or describe something. I found it in a crossword puzzle. After I finally worked it out, I said, 'Did you know this one, Sam?' and he said no. He was famous for knowing all the words in the dictionary and using them."

Thousands of Marylanders who never met Dr. Banks knew him through his articles and letters to the editor of the *Sun* and the *Evening Sun*. Joseph R. L. Sterne, *Sun* editorial page editor, estimated that Dr. Banks wrote more letters to the editor than any other contributor during the last two decades.

#### MANY TOPICS

"He's been one of our most dedicated letter writers. His letters often were couched in formal language that led to some kinds of parody but also rang with a certain kind of dignity," said Mr. Sterne.

In his letters to the editor, Dr. Banks took on many topics—most dealing with the inequities he perceived toward African-Americans. For instance, in a letter that appeared in Saturday's paper, he criticized the Supreme Court decision against minority set-asides, saying the court "has placed its judicial imprimatur in a resuscitation of separate but unequal treatment for black citizens."

Yesterday, in what turned out to be his last communication with *The Sun*, Dr. Banks wrote of his "concern that so many in our society, young and adult, are bombarded

constantly with negativism failure, cynicism and alienation. This situation, I believe, weighs very heavily and disproportionately on children and youths given the Zeitgeist or spirit of the times."

In his letter to a *Sun* editor, Dr. Banks encouraged the newspaper to "highlight the experiences and successes of young people who are making vital, substantive and inspirational gains in spite of societal turbulence, apathy and ennui."

In the early 1980s, Dr. Banks was instrumental in leading a predominantly black boycott of the Baltimore *Sun* after a series of articles appeared in *The Evening Sun* that dealt with single-parent families.

But harsh criticisms were not limited to the Supreme Court, congress or the local newspaper.

In a recent interview, Dr. Banks ridiculed his boss, City School Superintendent Walter G. Amprey, for his unusually close relationship with the head of a private company hired to run several city schools.

Dr. Banks' wife said his prolific writing and strong opinions on education were fueled by "his care and concern for children. He believed in education. It was uppermost in his thoughts. He loved children."

Dr. Banks was educated in the Norfolk, Va., school system, received his undergraduate and master's degrees from Howard University in Washington and his doctorate in education from George Washington University, also in Washington.

He was a member of numerous organizations, including the National Council of History Standards and the NAACP. He taught Bible class at Walker Memorial Baptist Church in Washington.

Funeral arrangements were incomplete yesterday.

In addition to his wife, he is survived by two daughters, Gayle Banks Jones of Bowie and Allison Banks Holmes of Upper Marlboro; and three grandchildren.

#### BANKS' LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

For close readers of *The Sun* during the past quarter of a century, Samuel L. Banks was as familiar a fixture at the newspaper as any of its regular staff writers. His missives to *The Sun* were unceasing; it was not unusual for two or three of his letters to be published in the newspaper each month. "In the past 22 years that I've been on this job, we've had more Sam Banks' letters than any other letter writer by far," Joseph R. L. Sterne, *The Sun's* editorial page editor, said yesterday. "And yet being Sam Banks, if we discarded a few of his letters, he would be quick to put on pressure to get his letters into the paper."

If Mr. Banks' writing was often verbose and more than a bit preachy, it was also dignified, passionate and occasionally caustic. Below, a selection from his voluminous correspondence with this newspaper:

The [Joe] Smith case has reverberations far beyond College Park. The larger issue concerns an almost veritable disregard in predominantly white NCAA-affiliated colleges for black student-athletes. These black youths are simply seen as gladiators, especially in football and basketball, whose athletic talents and abilities bring huge profits to the institutions.—May 17, 1995.

Finally, I recall, as an undergraduate member of the debating team at Howard University, how the late Lewis Fenderson often cautioned us: "When you have the facts, argue the facts. When you don't have the facts, pound the table lustily."

Mr. Slepian's letter gave abundant evidence of the latter.—April 30, 1995.

It is a national scandal that, 31 years after the enactment of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, white males still make up 97 percent of senior managers in Fortune 1000 companies.—March 29, 1995.

The banal and wholly self-serving comments of Mr. Williams regarding his upbringing in South Carolina and the role of race represented a cruel and mindless transmutation of truth and reality.—Feb. 26, 1995.

The painting of graffiti outside the Knesh Israel Synagogue in Annapolis and a black-owned hair salon in Edgewater is a manifestation of a worrisome situation that goes far beyond the October Ku Klux Klan rally in Annapolis led by a group of rag-tag, venomous and obstreperous peddlers of hate, divisiveness and intolerance.

As has been true historically in our nation, the central problem remains the refusal of white Americans to accept the clear and present reality of racism.—Jan. 6, 1995.

Congressional Republicans' so-called "Contract with America" signals an intensification of hostility, racism and indifference to the socio-economic and educational needs of racial minorities and the poor.—Dec. 13, 1994.

The saga of Marion Barry is instructive and inspirational. He had fallen, through his visceral and worldly appetites, to the lowest point with his incarceration. Nonetheless, he paid his dues and bounced back. His incarnation provides a marvelous example to those in similar predicaments as to what can be achieved through faith in God, determination and staying power.—Nov. 2, 1994.●

#### SAMUEL L. BANKS

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I am proud to join with the Baltimore community and the friends of education throughout Maryland in honoring the memory of Dr. Samuel L. Banks who was a longtime champion of civil rights and education in our State.

Dr. Banks was an outspoken advocate for expanding educational opportunities and was particularly concerned in fostering the potential of Afro-American students. He was fervent in his pursuit for educational equality as was evidenced in his frequent contributions to the Baltimore Sun, both in letters to the editor and in the commentary section.

Most importantly, Dr. Banks was an extraordinarily well-read and learned person who displayed throughout his professional life intellectual excellence and personal generosity.

I extend my most sincere sympathies to Elizabeth, his wife, Gayle and Allison, his daughters, and to all of the family and friends of Samuel Banks. Mr. President, I ask that an editorial from the Baltimore Sun that pays homage to Dr. Banks be inserted in the RECORD as follows:

[From the Baltimore Sun, July 21, 1995]

SAMUEL L. BANKS

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#### KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the 5.7 million service men and women who served our Nation during the Korean war. All too often, these individuals have been America's forgotten soldiers, having fought and died in what has been called the forgotten war.

With the dedication of the National Korean War Memorial on July 27, here in Washington, DC, the memory of the supreme effort that so many made will now be honored by future generations. Though we will never be able to express in mere words or stone the greatness of the deeds performed by our veterans in that war, the memorial will at least keep fresh the memories of our fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, and brothers and sisters who made the greatest of all sacrifices in that far-off land.

Today, over 37,000 veterans from the Korean war reside in West Virginia. One of those 37,000 is my friend Edmund Reel. I want to tell you his story because his experiences and actions speak far more eloquently about him

and his fellow veterans than I could hope to.

Edmund is from Moorefield, WV, where he is a retired command sergeant major after 28 years of service. He devotes all of his free time to major veterans' groups, helping his former comrades in arms.

Edmund arrived in Korea on August 25, 1950. Serving in Company M of the 8th Regiment of the 1st Cavalry, he saw action from Taegu to the Yalu. On November 1, he was captured by the Chinese. For the next 34 months, Edmund was a prisoner of war. Shuffled between North Korean and Chinese prison camps, he was subject to torture, hard labor, starvation, and constant beatings. Edmund remembers that one time, during a particularly brutal winter day, he was forced to stand on a hill for hours with a heavy rock above his head. During a day of hard labor, he fell in a deep hole, fracturing his back. North Korean officers offered him medical care if he would convert to communism and be used as a propaganda tool. Edmund refused. Though his body was broken, his will would never be. Despite his injury, Edmund was forced to continue hard labor, cutting logs and building bomb shelters. Many of Edmund's buddies never got out of those prison camps. He saw them die, as many as 35 a day, from starvation and sickness.

On August 24, 1953, Edmund was released and was soon headed home to the States and West Virginia.

His story is just one of many that make up the history of the American experience in Korea. He, like so many others, was sent to that distant country, joining with other soldiers from other allied nations in fighting a common, merciless aggressor. They knew the justness of their cause, democracy against totalitarianism.

The debt we owe to our Korean war veterans, like the veterans of other wars, is immeasurable. The memories of those young soldiers, sailors, and airmen who gave, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, that "last full measure of devotion," remain etched in our minds. Places such as Heartbreak Ridge, Inchon, and Chipyeong-ni will forever be hallowed ground where Americans gave their lives for freedom. They sacrificed so that a people they did not even know might remain free. In doing so, they ennobled themselves and our Nation. Those living and dead of the Korean war will always serve as examples of true Americans.●

#### ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1995

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 9 a.m. on Tuesday, July 25, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate