

imminent and serious military threat to national security and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law.

"SEC. 5. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year during which the United States suffers from a serious economic recession which causes an imminent and serious threat to the nation's economy and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law."

#### KERRY AMENDMENT NO. 277

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him, to a motion to House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

I move to commit H.J. Res. 1 to the Budget Committee, to report back forthwith the following substitute amendment:

It is the Sense of the Congress that the Congress of the United States currently possesses all necessary power and authority to adopt at any time a balanced budget for the United States Government, in that its outlays do not exceed its receipts, and to pass and submit to the President all legislation as may be necessary to implement such a balanced budget, including legislation reducing expenditures for federally-funded programs and agencies and increasing revenues.

It is further the Sense of the Congress that the Congress should, prior to August 15, 1995, adopt a concurrent resolution on the budget establishing a budget plan to balance the budget by fiscal year 2002 consisting of the items set forth below:

(a)(1) a budget for each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1996 and ending with fiscal year 2002 containing—

(A) aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, revenues, and the deficit or surplus;

(B) totals of new budget authority and outlays for each major functional category;

(C) new budget authority and outlays, on an account-by-account basis, for each account with actual outlays or offsetting receipts of at least \$100,000,000 in fiscal year 1994; and

(D) an allocation of Federal revenues among the major sources of such revenues;

(2) a detailed list and description of changes in Federal law (including laws authorizing appropriations or direct spending and tax laws) required to carry out the plan and the effective date of each such change; and

(3) reconciliation directives to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and Senate instructing them to submit legislative changes to the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as the case may be, to implement the plan set forth in the concurrent resolution, with the cited directives deemed to be directives within the meaning of section 310(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and with the cited committee submissions combined without substantive revision upon their receipt by the Committee on the Budget into an omnibus reconciliation bill which the Committee shall report to its House where it shall be considered in accord with procedures set forth in section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(c) the budget plan described in section (a)(1) shall be based upon Congressional Budget Office economic and technical assumptions and estimates of the spending and revenue effects of the legislative changes described in subsection (a)(2).

#### BIDEN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 278

Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

On page 3, strike lines 4 through 8, and insert the following:

"SEC. 7. Total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States Government except for those for repayment of debt principal and those dedicated to a capital budget. The capital budget shall include only major public physical capital investments. For each fiscal year, outlays dedicated to the capital budget shall not exceed an amount equal to 10 percent of the total outlays for that year, which amount shall not be counted for purposes of section 2. Three-fifths of each House may provide by law for capital budget outlays in excess of 10 percent for a fiscal year.

"Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government except those derived from borrowing and the disposition of major public physical capital assets."

#### WELLSTONE AMENDMENTS NOS. 279-284

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WELLSTONE submitted six amendments intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

##### AMENDMENT NO. 279

At the end of the amendment, add the following:

"SEC. . The provisions of this article may be waived if a majority of the whole number of each House of Congress determines that compliance with the first clause of Section 1 would result in significant reductions in assistance to students who want to attend college."

##### AMENDMENT NO. 280

At the end of the amendment, add the following:

"SEC. . The provisions of this article may be waived if a majority of the whole number of each House of Congress determines that compliance with the first clause of Section 1 would result in an increase in the number of hungry or homeless children."

##### AMENDMENT NO. 281

At the end of the amendment, add the following:

"SEC. . The provisions of this article may be waived if a majority of the whole number of each House of Congress determines that compliance with the first clause of Section 1 would result in—

(a) substantial reductions in the quality of, or access to, health care for veterans, or

(b) substantial reductions in compensation provided to veterans for service-connected illnesses or injuries."

##### AMENDMENT NO. 282

Strike all after the first word and insert the following:

"The provisions of this article may be waived if a majority of the whole number of each House of Congress determines that compliance with the first clause of Section 1 would result in significant reductions in assistance to students who want to attend college."

##### AMENDMENT NO. 283

Strike all after the first word and insert the following:

"The provisions of this article may be waived if a majority of the whole number of each House of Congress determines that compliance with the first clause of Section 1 would result in an increase in the number of hungry or homeless children."

##### AMENDMENT NO. 284

Strike all after the first word and insert the following:

"The provisions of this article may be waived if a majority of the whole number of each House of Congress determines that compliance with the first clause of Section 1 would result in—

(a) substantial reductions in the quality of, or access to, health care for veterans, or

(b) substantial reductions in compensation for service-connected illnesses or injuries."

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Wednesday, February 15, 1995, at 9:30 a.m. in open session to consider the following nominations for the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission: Mr. Alton W. Cornella; Ms. Rebecca G. Cox; General James B. Davis, USAF (ret.) Mr. S. Lee Kling; Rear Admiral Benjamin F. Montoya, USN (ret.); Ms. Wendi L. Steele.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 15, 1995, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the President's fiscal year 1996 budget for the Forest Service.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to meet Wednesday, February 15, 1995, at 2 p.m., to receive testimony from Carol M. Browner, Administrator, on the Environmental Protection Agency's fiscal year 1996 budget request.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be permitted to meet Wednesday, February 15, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in room 215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing on the tax treatment of capital gains.

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

## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Wednesday, February 15, 1995, at 9:30 a.m. for a hearing on the subject of regulatory reform.

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

## COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on S. 141, the Davis-Bacon Repeal Act, during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 15, 1995 at 9 a.m.

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

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON ANTITRUST, BUSINESS

## RIGHTS, AND COMPETITION

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition of the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of this Senate on Wednesday, February 15, 1995, at 2 p.m. to hold a hearing on the court imposed major league baseball antitrust exemption.

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

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

## JAMES P. GRANT

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I was deeply saddened to learn of the recent death of a tireless champion of the world's children, James P. Grant. Most of us knew Jim as the deeply committed and energetic Executive Director of UNICEF, where his enthusiasm, his compassion, and his media savvy were legion. For 15 years he refused to take "no" for an answer, forcing those more accustomed to the high politics of diplomacy to consider the everyday realities for the youngest and most vulnerable members of the world's population. His child survival revolution can be credited with saving and improving the lives of millions of children who otherwise would have fallen victim to malnutrition, dehydration and easily preventable diseases.

While Jim Grant's contributions as UNICEF's Director are unparalleled, it was not only there that he made his mark. In fact he spent his entire lifetime in public service: First with the U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in China, where he was born, and later at the United States Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and the Overseas Development Council. In each of those capacities his concern for those living in poverty and despair lent special significance to his work and distinguished him as an individual.

Even as his own health began to fail him, Jim continued his important work at UNICEF. He enlisted the support of everyone from Hollywood super-

stars to Members of Congress in helping to realize the ambitious goals of the World Summit for Children—cutting child mortality by one-third, halving malnutrition and maternal mortality rates, providing basic education for all children, and reducing or eradicating childhood diseases by the end of this century. In recognition of Jim Grant's outstanding contributions, President Clinton awarded him the Nation's highest civilian honor, the Medal of Freedom, just last summer.

Mr. President, I am certain that my colleagues join me in extending my deepest sympathies to Jim's family. He is deeply missed but his life and work shall never be forgotten. •

## HADASSAH'S WORK IN SARAJEVO

• Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, as a life member of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, I am proud of their humanitarian work around the world. I am also proud that Hadassah's founder, Henrietta Szold, was born in my hometown of Baltimore.

Private philanthropy cannot take the place of public policy. But it can play a vital role in providing aid and comfort in places like Bosnia—where medical facilities have been decimated by war.

I am pleased to share information with my colleagues on Hadassah's international relief work. I ask that Hadassah's report on their work in Sarajevo be printed in the RECORD.

The report follows:

HADASSAH NURSES COUNCILS ORGANIZE  
MASSIVE RELIEF EFFORT FOR SARAJEVO

Just a year after its founding in 1912, Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, sent two intrepid nurses, Rose Kaplan and Rachel Landy, to Palestine to treat the malnourished and diseased mothers and children of Jerusalem, thereby laying the foundation for its ongoing medical work in Israel. More than 82 years later, in August, 1994, Hadassah again sent its nurses on an arduous journey, this time to the besieged city of Sarajevo. Elsie Roth and Kathryn Bauschard of St. Louis, Dianna Pearlmutt of Boston, and Charlotte Franklin of Santa Barbara, all members of Hadassah's nurses councils, went to assess the medical needs of the war-torn city and plan and coordinate the delivery of much needed medical supplies and clothing.

Traveling under the banner of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the nurses visited Kosevo Hospital and the State Hospital of Sarajevo during their 7-day trip. The nurses met with hospital administrators, doctors, nurses, and other personnel and inspected operating rooms, pediatric wards and pharmacy supply centers. They found deplorable conditions in the hospitals, which lacked even the most basic medical supplies.

At the time of their visit, Deborah Kaplan, Hadassah National President, stated, "Hadassah has a long-standing commitment to providing humanitarian aid throughout the world. We are proud to sponsor these four courageous women and, through the Hadassah Nurses Councils, will work to facilitate aid to Bosnia as identified through this mission."

Within five months of their return, the nurses, with the help of Hadassah Nurses Councils throughout the United States and in coalition with other organizations, churches and synagogues, amassed 30 tons of medical supplies and clothing valued at \$3.5 million for transport to Sarajevo.

Since the nurses' trip, close connections have been forged between the coalition and the Jewish community of Sarajevo. About 300 Jews, a remnant of the 2,500 Jews from Sarajevo who survived World War II, remain in the city. Under the auspices of La Benevolencija, the Jewish humanitarian society formed in 1892, the Jewish community in Sarajevo has assumed responsibility for caring for the entire community. They operate the pharmacies and other health facilities, distribute foods, operate a daily soup kitchen, and facilitate the evacuation of the elderly and children.

In this way, the tiny Jewish community, which has existed in Sarajevo for more than 500 years, has been working to save its Catholic, Muslim and Orthodox Christian neighbors. All have been living under increasingly desperate conditions since the Bosnian conflict began nearly three years ago. More than 12,000 residents, including 1,625 children, have been killed and some 60,000 wounded. Medical supplies are not available to treat the sick and injured and restore them to health. Moreover, water, food, gas and electricity are in very short supply. Residents are now resorting to burning what possessions they have left, including old books and family heirlooms, in an effort to survive the winter cold.

The supplies collected by Hadassah and the other coalition members were shipped to New York for storage in a central warehouse provided by Queens, NY Hadassah. Eight tons of clothing are now on their way to Bosnia by cargo ship. The remaining 22-ton shipment, including pharmaceuticals, medical supplies and uniforms, has already been sent from Dover Air Force Base on air force planes to Croatia where it will now be airlifted by the United Nations directly to Sarajevo.

Hadassah members Sherry Hahn of Arlington and Elsie Roth, taking advantage of the cease-fire negotiated by former United States President Jimmy Carter in December, will return to Sarajevo to meet the shipment and help La Benevolencija distribute the supplies. Hearts will beat again when restarted by a perfectly reconditioned defibrillator included in the shipment. Bodies will heal when external fixators will hold them together without invasive surgery. Limbless people, wounded by shell fire, will walk again when more than 100 pieces of prosthetics replace their feet, legs and knees.

In a letter to Hadassah, Sven Alkalaj, the Bosnian Ambassador to the United States, wrote, "The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its people sincerely offer the American organization Hadassah their thanks for the fine activities of four nurses who, despite the dangerous situation in Sarajevo, had the courage to visit our nation's capital. Their mission was one of humanitarian concern and genuine compassion for our citizens who are in need of desperate medical attention."

"All of these registered nurses displayed an overwhelming desire to help those in need. Their compassion will long be remembered by those of us who had an opportunity to experience their love of humanity and their zeal for the advancement of the human spirit."

Ambassador Stuart E. Eizenstat, representing the European Community, praised Hadassah, saying that this organization