

## 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 Pearlmuter 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

should be proud of the relief they are providing in this tragic situation.

Hadassah, the WZO, sincerely thanks the government of the United States, particularly the Department of Defense, for its cooperation in airlifting the relief goods we were able to gather together into this ravaged land.

For more than 82 years, Hadassah has been recognized for its pacesetting medical care and for the use of its resources and knowledge to benefit all humankind. This is but another example of Hadassah's affirmation of the Mishna's teaching "Whoever saves one life, it is as if he saved the entire world." The women of Hadassah have learned this lesson well. •

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ORDERS FOR THURSDAY,  
FEBRUARY 16, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date;

that following the time allocated to the two leaders, the remaining time prior to 10:30 a.m. be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees for debate on the balanced budget constitutional amendment; and that at the hour of 10:30 a.m. the Senate proceed to the cloture vote, and the mandatory quorum call under rule XXII be waived.

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

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PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, as indicated by the Senator from Kentucky in his unanimous-consent request, regardless of the outcome of the cloture vote, following the vote, Senator BYRD will be recognized to offer filed amendment No. 252. That consent has already been obtained.

I just say for the information of all Senators, votes are expected to occur throughout Thursday's session of the

Senate, with the first vote occurring at 10:30 a.m.

Unless there is some other agreement, we are out tomorrow and we are back next Wednesday. I filed two cloture motions. Votes will occur on next Wednesday, after the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, and we will try to establish that so all Senators will be on notice before we leave here tomorrow.

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RECESS UNTIL 9:30 A.M.  
TOMORROW

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, and no other Senator is seeking recognition, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess, under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9:13 p.m., recessed until Thursday, February 16, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.