

overrules the objection, the Chairman or Vice Chairman, or the Committee as the case may be, may direct the witness to answer the question or produce the document. The Committee, or the Chairman or Vice Chairman, shall rule on objections as expeditiously as possible.

5.2 Enforcement. The Committee may make recommendations to the Senate, including recommendations for criminal or civil enforcement, with respect to the failure or refusal of any person to appear or produce documents in obedience to a subpoena or order of a hearing board, or for the failure or refusal of any person to answer questions during his or her appearance as a witness in a proceeding under section 307 of the Act. The Office shall be deemed a Senate committee for purposes of section 1365 of Title 28 of the United States Code.

RULE 6. MEETINGS AND VOTING

6.1 Quorum, Proxies, Recorded Votes. A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for purposes of issuing a decision under section 308 of the Act, and for purposes of hearing oral argument if such argument is permitted. Proxy votes shall not be considered for the purpose of establishing a quorum, nor for purposes of decisions under section 308 (c) and (d) of the Act. Decisions of the Committee under section 308 (c) or (d) of the Act shall be by recorded vote.

6.2 Meetings. Meetings to consider matters before the Committee pursuant to the Act may be held at the call of the Chairman or Vice Chairman, if at least 48 hours notice is furnished to all Members. If all Members agree, a meeting may be held on less than 48 hours notice.

RULE 7. CONFIDENTIALITY OF PROCEEDINGS

Confidentiality. The final written decision of the Committee shall be made public if the decision is in favor of a Senate employee who filed a complaint or if the decision reverses a decision of the hearing board which had been in favor of the employee. The Select Committee may decide to release any other decision at its discretion. All testimony, records, or documents received by the Committee in the course of any review under these rules shall otherwise be deemed "Committee Sensitive Information" and subject to the "Non-Disclosure Policy and Agreement" as prescribed in Rule 9 of the Committee's Supplemental Rules of Procedure.

RULE 8. AUTHORITY TO DISCIPLINE

Official Misconduct. None of the provisions of the Act or these rules limit the authority of the Committee under S. Res. 338, 88th Cong., 2d Sess. (1964), as amended, to otherwise review, investigate, and report to the Senate with respect to violations of the Senate Code of Official Conduct, or any other rule or regulation of the Senate relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties as members, officers, or employees of the Senate.●

VIOLENCE ON TELEVISION INITIATIVE

● Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, a recent report by the Journal of American Medicine estimates that the average American child has watched 100,000 acts of violence by the end of elementary school—including 8,000 murders. By 18, the average child has watched 200,000 acts of violence and 40,000 murders.

Parents are rightly concerned. As a father of four and a grandfather of four, with four more on the way, I am concerned.

Over the past year, Congress has begun to respond. We are asking whether it is appropriate to get involved on behalf of the interests of Children. Broadcasters are also beginning to pay attention. Last year, cable and broadcasting outlets agreed, with encouragement from Congress, to allow an independent monitor to review their programming for violence. While the monitoring project is underway, the debate continues over whether Congress should regulate violence on television.

I believe that if the Federal Government plans to become involved in this issue—which may be appropriate—the Federal Government must first lead by example.

That's why I have asked the three agencies, or federally related companies, that spend the most money per year on TV advertising, to join me in developing a uniform policy regarding advertising on violent television programming.

The three groups are the Department of Defense, which spent \$37.3 million last year on television advertising, the U.S. Postal Service, which spent \$22.9 million on television advertising last year, and Amtrak, which spent \$8.1 million.

I was glad to learn that the Department of Defense, the Postal Service, and Amtrak all have existing policies in place to monitor their advertising. Our goal in asking these three entities to sign this pledge is to reaffirm their commitment by agreeing on a uniform policy defines violence and establishes a common goal for spending their advertising dollars.

We define violence as "an act perpetrated on another person or persons with the specific intent to cause physical harm, injury and/or death."

And we consider programs violent if they contain violence which is inappropriate or unnecessary to the story.

Generally, our definition excludes documentary programs, including news and sporting programs.

This is not censorship. This is a voluntary agreement among Federal, or federally related entities to act in the best interest of Americans.

In voluntarily signing this pledge, the Department of Defense, the Postal Service, and Amtrak are sending an important message—that various elements of the Federal Government can work effectively together in the best interests of Americans. And they are saying we can accomplish worthwhile goals—such as limiting violence on television—without new legislation and regulations.

Our next goal is to encourage other agencies, and private companies to follow this example, and to take responsibility for the placement of their television advertisements.

Four reputable groups with an interest in the TV violence issue support our initiative. They are: Americans for Responsible TV; the National Coalition on TV Violence; the National Edu-

cation Association; and the National PTA.

Finally, Mr. President, I would like to thank the representatives from the Department of Defense, the Postal Service, and Amtrak for attending this morning's announcement. Their cooperation and leadership in this initiative testifies to their concern about violence on television.●

TRIBUTE TO KELLER GEORGE

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Keller George, who was recently elected president of the United South and Eastern Tribes.

Mr. George, a resident of Oneida, NY, is a member of the Onieda Indian Nation, a nation whose triumphant history includes playing an integral part in the victory of the colonists during the American Revolutionary War. Onieda Indians brought food to the American Army during the harsh winter at Valley Forge, and fought by their side at the Battle of Oriskany. The epic battle that took place at Oriskany represented a partnership between native Americans, Europeans, and Americans for freedom and self-determination. The battle was the bloodiest in the revolution.

Mr. George has quite an impressive and extensive résumé in serving both the United States of America and the Onieda Indian Nation. For over 20 years he was a member of the U.S. Air Force. Mr. George has been a businessman, managing the Onieda Nation's first smokeshop. He currently holds the position of special assistant to Onieda Nation representative Ray Halbritter. But that only scratches the surface of Mr. George's substantial role as a leader in the Onieda Nation. He is also first representative for the Onieda Nation's sovereign housing authority, first representative and treasurer for the Onieda Indian Nation Gaming Commission, a member of the Onieda Nation's men's council, a member of the board of directors for the National Indian Gaming Association, and vice president of the northeastern area of the National Congress of American Indians.

Now Mr. George has risen to the position of president of the United South and Eastern Tribes. The United South and Eastern Tribes is composed of 21 tribes whose purpose is to provide leadership for its member tribes and to advance the causes of all native Indians. Mr. President, all Americans can relate to these causes. They include providing educational opportunity and promoting understanding among the general public of the achievements of their member tribes. I can think of no other person who is more qualified and more deserving of such a position as Keller George.

I congratulate him on this tremendous achievement, and wish him the best of luck in his new position.●

PUBLIC BROADCASTING
CLARIFICATION

• Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I wish to correct an error in my statement from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 24, 1995. In a discussion of the financial potential of public broadcasting, my statement as published stated that, according to the viewer magazine of WETA Washington, this public television station's viewers have an average household net worth of \$627,000 plus an average investment portfolio of \$249,000. My statement should have been recorded as saying WETA's contributors, not its viewers, have that financial status.●

MORNING BUSINESS

SENATE RESOLUTION 78—RECOGNIZING HALEYVILLE, AL, THE BIRTHPLACE OF "911"

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, since communication is crucial to acting in any emergency, the familiar 911 emergency telephone system has been recognized throughout the country as a key factor in fire, police, medical, and rescue personnel being able to respond quickly. Often, there are only a few precious minutes separating life and death. In many cases, quick action means life.

Back on February 16, 1968, a historic first test call of the 911 system was made to a red telephone located at the Haleyville, AL, police dispatch office, a call that marked the beginning of a service that has helped save lives and protect property for 27 years. The call was answered by Congressman TOM BEVILL. The town's 911 system has been in continuous service ever since, longer than anywhere else in the Nation.

Haleyville's telephone switching wiring, which required little modification in order to accommodate 911, was the main reason it worked here first. Haleyville is located in Winston County, in the northwest corner of Alabama.

Alabamians are justifiably proud of the contribution they have made to public safety, and the resolution I introduced commends Haleyville for its unique place in the history of the 911 service that we often take for granted today.

I thank my colleagues for their support of this resolution.

THE U.N. CONVENTION ON THE
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, this afternoon, in New York, Ambassador Madeleine Albright will sign the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child. This marks a small, but long overdue step toward improving the lot of the world's children. I urge the President to take a much larger, and equally overdue step, and submit the convention at once to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification.

I have stood on the Senate floor many times over the past 6 years to discuss the importance of this convention and to urge its ratification. There are many arguments in favor of the convention, but they all boil down to one basic point—children in less-fortunate circumstances deserve the same rights and protections we demand for our own kids.

In addition, whether we ratify it or not, the convention is a reminder that we ourselves have much to do to make sure that every American child enjoys the full benefits of the principles enshrined in this convention. It is a standing reproach to our own unsuccessful efforts to end the tragedy of infant mortality, the terror of child abuse, the scourge of drugs, and the wasted potential of school dropouts.

The U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes, as does U.S. law, that children need special protections. It states that every child has the right to a name and nationality, stresses the importance of child survival measures, pledges the signatories to work to abolish traditional practices harmful to children's health, recognizes the importance of education, and prohibits sexual exploitation.

Opponents of the convention argue that it would insert government into the parent-child relationship. They assert that it would take children away from parents. This simply is not true. The convention is explicit on the primacy of the parents in the life of the child. For example, article 5 states:

States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents . . . to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

But, as a practical document, the convention also recognizes that there will be times when the parents are unable to fulfill their responsibilities. In these cases, the convention requires the State to step in, in accordance with the best interests of the child. This is already the practice in the United States. But, for the first time, the convention lays down commonsense guidelines to make sure that, in those extraordinary cases in which the State must intervene, its actions are in fact in the best interests of the child.

So far, 176 nations have ratified the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child. The list of countries that have not is a rogue's gallery of international pariahs such as Libya and Iraq. It is an embarrassment to the United States to be on this list.

But ratification is more than a matter of appearances. The lives of children are at stake. Until we ratify this convention, we will be unable to exert the leadership necessary to make a difference in the lives of the world's children. President Clinton has done the right thing by instructing Ambassador Albright to sign the convention. He should now submit it to the Senate, and we should ratify it without delay.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE?
THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES!

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I doubt that there have been many, if any, candidates for the Senate who have not pledged to do something about the enormous Federal debt run up by the Congress during the past half-century or more. But Congress, both House and Senate, have never up to now even toned down the deficit spending that sent the Federal debt into the stratosphere and beyond.

We must pray that this year will be different, that Federal spending will at long last be reduced drastically. Indeed, if we care about America's future, there must be some changes.

You see, Mr. President, as of the close of business Wednesday, February 15, the Federal debt stood (down to the penny) at exactly \$4,828,675,772,079.58. This means that on a per capita basis, every man, woman and child in America owes \$18,329.74 as his or her share of the Federal debt.

Compare this, Mr. President, to the total debt about two years ago (January 5, 1993) when the debt stood at exactly \$4,167,872,986,583.67—or averaged out, \$15,986.56 for every American. During the past 2 years (that is, during the 103d Congress) the Federal debt increased over \$6 billion.

This illustrates, Mr. President, the point that so many politicians talk a good game (at home) about bringing the Federal debt under control, but vote in support of bloated spending bills when they get back to Washington. If the Republicans do not do a better job of getting a handle on this enormous debt, their constituents are not likely to overlook it 2 years hence.

WILLIAM F. LACKMAN, JR. (1929–1995)

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to pay respect to the memory of William F. Lackman, Jr., a resident of Middleburg, VA, who died last week at the age of 65. Mr. Lackman was a distinguished public servant to whom the Nation owes its most profound respect and gratitude.

Bill Lackman served his country for more than 40 years—first as an Army officer and then as a distinguished civilian member of the Defense Intelligence community. Graduating from West Point in 1951, Mr. Lackman served in the Army for 22 years, retiring in 1973 with the rank of colonel. He was a battle-hardened officer who led soldiers in combat during two different wars, Korea and Vietnam. Among a number of other prominent decorations, he won the Silver Star and twice earned the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

Of profound significance is the fact that he was twice felled by battlefield wounds, meriting two awards of the Purple Heart. Nevertheless, he continued his military service because he was dedicated to the ideals embodied in the