

trade areas as it receives further consideration.●

HOW COLORBLIND ADOPTIONS CHANGED AND ENRICHED OUR LIVES

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, for several years I had an outstanding staff member, Pamela J. Huey, who, unfortunately for me, moved to Minneapolis with her husband and family.

She was not only a superb staff person but she is a genuine humanitarian.

She and her husband have adopted two African-American children. I have seen Benjamin develop into a fine young man and their new child, Anthony, I am sure will do the same.

She has written for the Minneapolis Star Tribune an article titled, "Color-blind Adoptions Changed and Enriched Our Lives."

I ask that her article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Minneapolis Star Tribune, Jan. 29, 1995]

COLORBLIND ADOPTIONS CHANGED AND ENRICHED OUR LIVES (By Pamela Huey)

The national debate on welfare reform, teenage pregnancy and orphanages demands another look at transracial adoption as one positive alternative for children who need stable, loving homes.

While some within the African-American community and other minorities continue to oppose the adoption of children of color by Caucasian parents, I would argue that such adoptions are not only successful but desirable, producing benefits for parents, children and society as a whole.

Five years ago, childless and wanting to start a family, my husband and I approached an agency in Washington, D.C., specializing in foreign adoptions. But the paperwork, red tape, cost and prospect of spending an undetermined amount of time in another country were daunting.

We learned our agency did receive "domestic" placements but these children were nearly always black or biracial. We wondered why, if there were babies in our own country in need of loving, nurturing homes, would anyone travel halfway around the world for a baby? Skin color seemed the only answer. We told the agency that the race of the child did not matter—a baby was a baby—and within seven months we were parents of a beautiful black 17-day-old boy. This Christmas, we became parents of Anthony, a 6-week-old African-American baby, also born in Washington, D.C.

Adopting Benjamin and Anthony has changed and enriched our lives in profound ways that we did not anticipate.

When we moved to the Twin Cities in 1992, we chose an integrated neighborhood in south Minneapolis.

The church we chose, Park Avenue United Methodist, has a spiritual mission to increase understanding between the races and to bring people together as one to worship God.

Benjamin attends Seed Academy, a private school with an Afrocentric curriculum.

We've attended classes for multicultural families. We've participated in the YMCA's "home team" program for multicultural families. The Twin Cities area seems to have no end of opportunities for us.

But most importantly, we have a perspective on race relations and racial prejudice

that we otherwise would never have had. The love of parent for child has no equal, and loving Benjamin and Anthony was given us a window on a world previously closed to us. Now, as parents, we hurt for the young black males who are considered threats just because of their race.

Interracial adoption breaks down barriers and increases understanding in new ways that filter through the extended family. Grandparents, aunts, uncles, brothers, sisters and cousins, even neighbors and family friends, also are exposed to this new understanding and a family love that crosses racial lines.

We hope growing up in our racially blended family will give Benjamin and Anthony skills for living in both white and black worlds and that their worlds will be more human and loving, rather than divided along racial lines.

Harvard Law Prof. Elizabeth Bartholet wrote in the May 1991 issue of the University of Pennsylvania Law Review that "transracial adoptees appear more positive than blacks raised inracially about relationships with whites, more comfortable in those relationships and more interested in a racially integrated lifestyle."

American University Prof. Rita Simon, who has done exhaustive studies on the long-term effects of these adoptions, has written that transracial adoptees perceive "their world as essentially pluralistic and multicolored."

We hope we are not being naive. We know Benjamin and Anthony will face racism and hatred in future years, and we are trying to prepare them for that.

As we prepared for our second adoption, I asked Benjamin what kind of sister or brother he would like. His first response was "black." But then he thought for a moment and responded, "Any color would be OK."

Pamela Huey is a journalist who lives in Minneapolis.●

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask that the rules of procedure and jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be printed in the RECORD.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

(Adopted in executive session, January 11, 1995)

RULE 1.—REGULAR MEETING DATE FOR COMMITTEE

The regular meeting day for the Committee to transact its business shall be the last Tuesday in each month that the Senate is in Session; except that if the Committee has met at any time during the month prior to the last Tuesday of the month, the regular meeting of the Committee may be canceled at the discretion of the Chairman.

RULE 2.—COMMITTEE

(a) *Investigations.*—No investigation shall be initiated by the Committee unless the Senate, or the full Committee, or the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member have specifically authorized such investigation.

(b) *Hearings.*—No hearing of the Committee shall be scheduled outside the District of Columbia except by agreement between the Chairman of the Committee and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or by a majority vote of the Committee.

(c) *Confidential testimony.*—No confidential testimony taken or confidential material presented at an executive session of the Committee or any report of the proceedings

of such executive session shall be made public either in whole or in part by way of summary, unless specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Committee and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or by a majority vote of the Committee.

(d) *Interrogation of witnesses.*—Committee interrogation of a witness shall be conducted only by members of the Committee or such professional staff as is authorized by the Chairman or the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

(e) *Prior notice of markup sessions.*—No session of the Committee or a Subcommittee for marking up any measure shall be held unless (1) each member of the Committee or the Subcommittee, as the case may be, has been notified in writing of the date, time, and place of such session and has been furnished a copy of the measure to be considered at least 3 business days prior to the commencement of such session, or (2) the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee determines that exigent circumstances exist requiring that the session be held sooner.

(f) *Prior notice of first degree amendments.*—It shall not be in order for the Committee or a Subcommittee to consider any amendment in the first degree proposed to any measure under consideration by the Committee or Subcommittee unless (1) fifty written copies of such amendment have been delivered to the office of the Committee at least 2 business days prior to the meeting, or (2) with respect to multiple first degree amendments, each of which would strike a single section of the measure under consideration, fifty copies of a single written notice listing such specific sections have been delivered to the Committee at least 2 business days prior to the meeting. An amendment to strike a section of the measure under consideration by the Committee or Subcommittee shall not be amendable in the second degree by the Senator offering the amendment to strike. This subsection may be waived by a majority of the members of the Committee or Subcommittee voting, or by agreement of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member. This subsection shall apply only when at least 3 business days written notice of a session to markup a measure is required to be given under subsection (e) of this rule.

(g) *Cordon rule.*—Whenever a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part thereof shall be before the Committee or Subcommittee, from initial consideration in hearings through final consideration, the Clerk shall place before each member of the Committee or Subcommittee a print of the statute or the part or section thereof to be amended or repealed showing by stricken-through type, the part or parts to be omitted, and in italics, the matter proposed to be added. In addition, whenever a member of the Committee or Subcommittee offers an amendment to a bill or joint resolution under consideration, those amendments shall be presented to the Committee or Subcommittee in a like form, showing by typographical devices the effect of the proposed amendment on existing law. The requirements of this subsection may be waived when, in the opinion of the Committee or Subcommittee Chairman, it is necessary to expedite the business of the Committee or Subcommittee.

RULE 3.—SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) *Authorization for.*—A Subcommittee of the Committee may be authorized only by the action of a majority of the Committee.

(b) *Membership.*—No member may be a member of more than three Subcommittees and no member may chair more than one Subcommittee. No member will receive assignment to a second Subcommittee until, in

order of seniority, all members of the Committee have chosen assignments to one Subcommittee, and no member shall receive assignment to a third Subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members have chosen assignments to two Subcommittees.

(c) *Investigations.*—No investigation shall be initiated by a Subcommittee unless the Senate or the full Committee has specifically authorized such investigation.

(d) *Hearings.*—No hearing of a Subcommittee shall be scheduled outside the District of Columbia without prior consultation with the Chairman and then only by agreement between the Chairman of the Subcommittee and the Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee or by a majority vote of the Subcommittee.

(e) *Confidential testimony.*—No confidential testimony taken or confidential material presented at an executive session of the Subcommittee or any report of the proceedings of such executive session shall be made public, either in whole or in part or by way of summary, unless specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Subcommittee and the Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee, or by a majority vote of the Subcommittee.

(f) *Interrogation of witnesses.*—Subcommittee interrogation of a witness shall be conducted only by members of the Subcommittee or such professional staff as is authorized by the Chairman or the Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee.

(g) *Special meetings.*—If at least three members of a Subcommittee desire that a special meeting of the Subcommittee be called by the Chairman of the Subcommittee, those members may file in the offices of the Committee their written request to the Chairman of the Subcommittee for that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Chairman of the Subcommittee of the filing of the request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman of the Subcommittee does not call the requested special meeting, to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the Subcommittee may file in the offices of the Committee their written notice that a special meeting of the Subcommittee will be held, specifying the date and hour of that special meeting. The Subcommittee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify all members of the Subcommittee that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour. If the Chairman of the Subcommittee is not present at any regular or special meeting of the Subcommittee, the Ranking Member of the majority party on the Subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(h) *Voting.*—No measure or matter shall be recommended from a Subcommittee to the Committee unless a majority of the Subcommittee are actually present. The vote of the Subcommittee to recommend a measure or matter to the Committee shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Subcommittee voting. On Subcommittee matters other than a vote to recommend a measure or matter to the Committee no record vote shall be taken unless a majority of the Subcommittee is actually present. Any absent member of a Subcommittee may affirmatively request that his or her vote to recommend a measure or matter to the Committee or his vote on any such other matters on which a record vote is taken, be cast by proxy. The proxy shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently clear to identify the subject matter and to inform the Subcommittee as to how the member wishes his

or her vote to be recorded thereon. By written notice to the Chairman of the Subcommittee any time before the record vote on the measure or matter concerned is taken, the member may withdraw a proxy previously given. All proxies shall be kept in the files of the Committee.

RULE 4.—WITNESSES

(a) *Filing of statements.*—Any witness appearing before the Committee or Subcommittee (including any witness representing a Government agency) must file with the Committee or Subcommittee (24 hours preceding his or her appearance) 120 copies of his statement to the Committee or Subcommittee, and the statement must include a brief summary of the testimony. In the event that the witness fails to file a written statement and brief summary in accordance with this rule, the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee has the discretion to deny the witness the privilege of testifying before the Committee or Subcommittee until the witness has properly complied with the rule.

(b) *Length of statements.*—Written statements properly filed with the Committee or Subcommittee may be as lengthy as the witness desires and may contain such documents or other addenda as the witness feels is necessary to present properly his or her views to the Committee or Subcommittee. The brief summary included in the statement must be no more than 3 pages long. It shall be left to the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee as to what portion of the documents presented to the Committee or Subcommittee shall be published in the printed transcript of the hearings.

(c) *Ten-minute duration.*—Oral statements of witnesses shall be based upon their filed statements but shall be limited to 10 minutes duration. This period may be limited or extended at the discretion of the Chairman presiding at the hearings.

(d) *Subpoena of witnesses.*—Witnesses may be subpoenaed by the Chairman of the Committee or a Subcommittee with the agreement of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or Subcommittee or by a majority vote of the Committee or Subcommittee.

(e) *Counsel permitted.*—Any witness subpoenaed by the Committee or Subcommittee to a public or executive hearing may be accompanied by counsel of his or her own choosing who shall be permitted, while the witness is testifying, to advise him or her of his or her legal rights.

(f) *Expenses of witnesses.*—No witness shall be reimbursed for his or her appearance at a public or executive hearing before the Committee or Subcommittee unless such reimbursement is agreed to by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

(g) *Limits of questions.*—Questioning of a witness by members shall be limited to 5 minutes duration when 5 or more members are present and 10 minutes duration when less than 5 members are present, except that if a member is unable to finish his or her questioning in this period, he or she may be permitted further questions of the witness after all members have been given an opportunity to question the witness.

Additional opportunity to question a witness shall be limited to a duration of 5 minutes until all members have been given the opportunity of questioning the witness for a second time. This 5-minute period per member will be continued until all members have exhausted their questions of the witness.

RULE 5.—VOTING

(a) *Vote to report a measure or matter.*—No measure or matter shall be reported from the

Committee unless a majority of the Committee is actually present. The vote of the Committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Committee who are present.

Any absent member may affirmatively request that his or her vote to report a matter be cast by proxy. The proxy shall be sufficiently clear to identify the subject matter, and to inform the Committee as to how the member wishes his vote to be recorded thereon. By written notice to the Chairman any time before the record vote on the measure or matter concerned is taken, any member may withdraw a proxy previously given. All proxies shall be kept in the files of the Committee, along with the record of the rollcall vote of the members present and voting, as an official record of the vote on the measure or matter.

(b) *Vote on matters other than to report a measure or matter.*—On Committee matters other than a vote to report a measure or matter, no record vote shall be taken unless a majority of the Committee are actually present. On any such other matter, a member of the Committee may request that his or her vote may be cast by proxy. The proxy shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently clear to identify the subject matter, and to inform the Committee as to how the member wishes his or her vote to be recorded thereon. By written notice to the Chairman any time before the vote on such other matter is taken, the member may withdraw a proxy previously given. All proxies relating to such other matters shall be kept in the files of the Committee.

RULE 6.—QUORUM

No executive session of the Committee or a Subcommittee shall be called to order unless a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee, as the case may be, are actually present. Unless the Committee otherwise provides or is required by the Rules of the Senate, one member shall constitute a quorum for the receipt of evidence, the swearing in of witnesses, and the taking of testimony.

RULE 7.—STAFF PRESENT ON DAIS

Only members and the Clerk of the Committee shall be permitted on the dais during public or executive hearings, except that a member may have one staff person accompany him or her during such public or executive hearing on the dais. If a member desires a second staff person to accompany him or her on the dais he or she must make a request to the Chairman for that purpose.

RULE 8.—COINAGE LEGISLATION

At least 40 Senators must cosponsor any gold medal or commemorative coin bill or resolution before consideration by the Committee.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

RULE XXV, STANDING COMMITTEES

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, and shall continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise on matters within their respective jurisdictions:

* * * * *

(d)(1) Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Banks, banking, and financial institutions.
2. Control of prices of commodities, rents, and services.
3. Deposit insurance.

4. Economic stabilization and defense production.
5. Export and foreign trade promotion.
6. Export controls.
7. Federal monetary policy, including Federal Reserve System.
8. Financial aid to commerce and industry.
9. Issuance and redemption of notes.
10. Money and credit, including currency and coinage.
11. Nursing home construction.
12. Public and private housing (including veterans' housing).
13. Renegotiation of Government contracts.
14. Urban development and urban mass transit.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to international economic policy as it affects United States monetary affairs, credit, and financial institutions; economic growth, urban affairs, and credit, and report thereon from time to time.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURES FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES

Procedures formally adopted by the U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, February 4, 1981, establish a uniform questionnaire for all Presidential nominees whose confirmation hearings come before this Committee.

In addition, the procedures establish that:

(1) A confirmation hearing shall normally be held at least 5 days after receipt of the completed questionnaire by the Committee unless waived by a majority vote of the Committee.

(2) The Committee shall vote on the confirmation not less than 24 hours after the Committee has received transcripts of the hearing unless waived by unanimous consent.

(3) All nominees routinely shall testify under oath at their confirmation hearings.

This questionnaire shall be made a part of the public record except for financial information, which shall be kept confidential.

Nominees are requested to answer all questions, and to add additional pages where necessary.●

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to add my voice to those who have already spoken in recognition of February as Black History Month. Since 1926 this nation has designated February as the month in which we honor the achievements and contributions of African-Americans to our history, our culture, and our future. One could also say that February is the month in which we honor our Nation's unsung heroes—from the African-American soldiers who have often received no acknowledgment for fighting in the American Revolution to the African-American poets and authors often excluded from literary anthologies. The history of African-Americans is the history of what this country has come to mean to so many people around the world. It is the history of possibilities, of dreams, and of the equality of all human beings. It is the story of insurmountable odds overcome and of challenges yet to be faced.

Mr. President, my own State of Maryland has been blessed to be the birthplace and home of countless out-

standing African-Americans. Maryland was a bedrock of the Underground Railroad which helped many African-Americans find their way out of slavery to freedom. In fact, Harriet Tubman, the African-American woman credited with leading more than 300 men, women, and children to freedom on the Underground Railroad was a Marylander. The history of Maryland is replete with the contributions of African-Americans, many of which have gone undocumented and unrecognized. Black History Month affords us an opportunity to honor our heroes both past and present, and to remind ourselves of the many national heroes whose faces do not adorn currency or postage stamps and whose stories are not told in history books or encyclopedias.

During this month of celebration, one of the three great African-Americans receiving special honor across the Nation is Frederick Douglass, a man whose life symbolized heroism. Born on Maryland's Eastern Shore in 1818, Frederick Douglass escaped slavery to become one of the leading abolitionists of his time. For Frederick Douglass it was not enough that he won his own freedom; he spent his life fighting for the freedom and advancement of millions of other people. His life, like the lives of many of the other men and women honored during Black History Month, was a life of triumph against overwhelming odds. One only has to visit the birthplace of Frederick Douglass and take a moment to imagine it without the nearby highway, automobiles, and convenience stores in order to have an inkling of the challenges which faced a slave seeking freedom. Not only was there the challenge of escaping an isolated plantation and the constant fear of recapture and torture, but also the challenge to self-educate, find work, and build a new life away from all that was familiar.

The history of African-Americans, however, does not begin or end with slavery and the Civil War. Long after the end of slavery, African-Americans continued to fight for freedom and all of its rights. It is a struggle which has inspired people around the world to fight for their freedom. Mr. President, I utter the name of Frederick Douglass not only to honor the man who was known as Frederick Douglass and who achieved so very much with his life, but for all nameless thousands who like Frederick Douglass achieved so much from so little—people who gave their lives so that their children and grandchildren might have better lives, people who have helped to define the real possibilities of freedom and equality in this Nation.

Mr. President, as we near the end of this month, I hope that each of us will take a moment to remember the lessons of Black History Month and to carry them with us throughout the year as a reminder of all that is truly possible. Two hundred years ago, how many Americans would have imagined a Thurgood Marshall or an Alice Walk-

er? Black History Month is a time to celebrate—to celebrate all of the great achievements of African-Americans, to celebrate how far this country has come, and to remind us of how much further we have to go.●

U.S. POLICY VIS-A-VIS SERBIA

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I would like to express my strong disapproval at the latest developments in the administration's approach to Bosnia. The national press reported last week the administration's decision to concur with a Contact Group proposal to offer Serbia a complete lifting of U.N. sanctions if it would recognize the independence of Croatia and Bosnia and cut off arms to rebel Serbian armies in both countries.

This might have been a reasonable proposal if, as the New York Times put it, "Serbia's President, Slobodan Milosevic, had a record of honoring his commitments, or if the five-power group had a record of insisting on compliance with its deals. Neither is true."

This latest step in United States compliance with the Contact Group's policy of appeasement followed the decision just 1 month ago to extend for another 100 days a partial easing of U.N. sanctions on Serbia with the understanding that it would deny assistance to rebel Serbs in both Croatia and Bosnia. During the previous 100-day, sanctions-easing period last fall, SAM 6 missiles mysteriously appeared at Serbian positions in Bosnia and regular soldiers of the Serbian army participated in the Serb attack on Bihac. But since there was no proof of Serbian complicity, the sanctions easing was extended.

Two weeks ago, U.N. monitors were temporarily barred from a Serbian airfield during a time when U.N. troops in northern Bosnia observed helicopters travel from Serbia to Bosnian Serb positions in Bosnia. Once again, Serbia created a fact—continued assistance to the Bosnian Serbs—for which there was no documentary proof.

Now it appears from press reports that Milosevic has rejected this latest Contact Group offer, just as the Serbs have refused earlier offers—in which the United States has concurred—to effectively legitimize Serbian gains from aggression in exchange for promises to cease fighting.

But even if Milosevic were to agree, there is no reason to believe that he would honor a new pledge to cease supporting Serbian aggression in Bosnia now any more than he has any previous similar promise. And even if Milosevic were to accept the Contact Group offer, this would not necessarily persuade the Croatian or Bosnian Serbs to accept the peace plans. Both are well supplied at the moment. They need only wait for a few months until Milosevic finds a way to renew his support, as he has always done.

The Contact Group's offer to Milosevic was objectionable from the