

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

outset because it was immoral. It was an expression of weakness and indecision on the part of five of the strongest and most principled nations on Earth. It remains wrong on the grounds of realism and practicality, not just because Milosevic rejected it, but because it would not work even if he changed his mind.

The further we go down the path of appeasement in the Balkans, the more obvious it becomes that not only does this policy offer no hope of resolving the Bosnian tragedy, it demeans the role of the United States in the world. I am more convinced than ever that we must abandon the policy of weakness and appeasement and return to the lift-and-strike policy President Clinton brought into the Oval Office in 1993.●

#### TURKEY'S CONFIDENT LEADER

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, recently, Lally Weymouth had an op-ed piece in the Washington Post about Turkey's remarkable Prime Minister.

It's a great tribute to her.

The political storms are not easy to weather in Turkey, but one of the things that our friends in Turkey must understand is that an improved relationship with the United States, and much of Western Europe, is in the interest of all of us, but it is not likely to happen until Turkey faces up to the Cyprus question and the Armenia question.

I recognize that is easy for a politician of the United States to say, and not easy for a political leader in Turkey to say because of the decades of emotion on these issues.

But if the people in the Middle East can get together, even though it is not all smooth, and if the people in Northern Ireland can get together, then it seems to me, the Turks, the Greeks, and the Armenians ought to be able to work out a better relationship than the one they now have, and that is in the interest of all parties.

I ask that the Lally Weymouth column be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 28, 1994]

#### TURKEY'S CONFIDENT LEADER

(By Lally Weymouth)

In a country where a radical Islamist party is growing in strength, and increasingly women are seen on the streets of major cities wearing the chador, the prime minister is a decidedly modern woman who has surprised the experts with her staying power. From the day 48-year-old Tansu Ciller came to power little over a year ago, analysts have been predicting the fall of her coalition. So far, however, she has managed to prove them wrong.

It remains true, however, that virtually every move Ciller makes is controversial. Some Turks criticize her as a disorganized novice; she's an academic-turned-prime minister. Others say she has failed to deal with Turkey's economic crisis; inflation this year is running at 116 percent, and the growth rate is negative.

Yet the prime minister appears cool and unflappable as she steps out of a helicopter in Istanbul and enters her palace to talk about Turkey's problems.

For one thing, Turdey's relationship with Washington has deteriorated in the post-cold war era. Meanwhile, Ciller has many soldiers deployed fighting terrorists in the southeast of Turkey. On the domestic front, she's engaged in an effort to reschedule a by-election for some national assembly seats, a vote originally scheduled for early December. Experts have been predicting that Ciller's party wouldn't fare well in these elections, since the majority of seats at stake are located in southeast Turkey, where the fundamentalist "Welfare Party" is strong.

Ciller, however, says confidently, "We are the majority party in the parliament \* \* \* and I think we'll increase that majority. We're going to do much better than ANAP [the other right-of-center party.] I'm secular and democratic and progressive and this is what people want."

The central threat to Ciller's party and to all mainstream Turkish parties is the radical Islamist "Welfare Party." The prime minister nevertheless plays down the fundamentalist threat, claiming that the fundamentalists have only 15 or 16 percent of the vote. Indeed, she argues that their core vote is even smaller than that; she believes that Welfare attracts a considerable number of protest voters who are reacting to Turkey's economic problems.

Shouldn't her party (the True Path) merge with the other right-of-center party (the Motherland Party)—to offer voters a united front against the fundamentalists? Ciller, who has acquired a populist touch, strikes out at the Motherland Party, calling it elitist, "the product of the military coup. They had contacts [only] with the upper class," says Ciller, claiming that her True Path Party "represents the peasants and small businessmen, the artisans and free trades—the private sector." In the next elections, she predicts, Turkish voters will opt for one party, and "very likely it's going to be me and my party they will choose."

As Ciller sees it, she's faced with two major problems: an economic crisis and a terror threat. In the economic realm, she's trying to privatize the state sector: "I'm for a free market economy \* \* \* but we've had problems in the economy because the government sector was so big. The government is in finance, in banking, in manufacture—everywhere."

As for terrorism, when Ciller became prime minister, the Syrian-sponsored PKK terrorists controlled large areas of southeast Turkey. Although she and other Turkish officials have not noticed any dropoff in Syrian support for the terror group, Ciller says she has used her army to regain control over much of the southeast. The prime minister says confidently that factories and schools are open again after having been closed for six years. "Life is going back to normal \* \* \* and I did it in one year," she said. "We still have problems, but it's a big step in the right direction."

Her government has been criticized for the harsh methods used by the army in fighting the PKK, but Ciller claims she had no choice: "The fight was not against people living in the southeast [but] against the PKK who were killing the Kurdish and Turkish people without discrimination."

Turning to foreign affairs, Ciller notes that Turkey was a faithful U.S. ally during the Cold War, and cooperated with the United States and its allies in prosecuting the gulf war, shutting down an oil pipeline from Iraq that had produced large revenues for Turkey, thus causing economic hardship.

Recently, when Saddam marched toward Kuwait, Ciller said she told President Clinton that "we back the U.S. 100 percent and that I would provide any help the president would ask."

Yet she hesitates when it comes to the question of renewing "Operation Provide Comfort"—the program started by the United States and the international community to aid the Kurds in northern Iraq. "My people have hesitations about Provide Comfort because they feel it might help separate northern Iraq from the rest of the country," she said. "We feel the territorial integrity of Iraq should be maintained."

Ciller has endeavored to warn Washington about Russia's aggressive posture. "We know what is going on there \* \* \* and we cannot close our eyes to the fact \* \* \* that there are forces within Russia who want to go back to the old empire, to the old ways \* \* \*. Aggression should be stopped—be it in Bosnia, in Azerbaijan or Kuwait."

Tansu Ciller is looking to the future. She plans to guide Turkey into the Customs Union of the European Union. Then, she wants Turkey to play some role in the Middle East peace process. Moreover, she wants to aid the Turkic Republics of the former Soviet Union emerge into independence.

But, says the prime minister, "we need help." She does; she also deserves it.●

#### RULES OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

● Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, paragraph 2 of Senate rule XXVI requires that not later than March 1 of the first year of each Congress, the rules of each committee be published in the RECORD.

In compliance with this provision, I ask that the rules of the Select Committee on Intelligence be printed in the RECORD.

The rules follow:

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE—RULES OF PROCEDURE

##### RULE 1. CONVENING OF MEETINGS

1.1. The regular meeting day of the Select Committee on Intelligence for the transaction of Committee business shall be every other Wednesday of each month, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman.

1.2. The Chairman shall have authority, upon proper notice, to call such additional meetings of the Committee as he may deem necessary and may delegate such authority to any other member of the Committee.

1.3. A special meeting of the Committee may be called at any time upon the written request of five or more members of the Committee filed with the Clerk of the Committee.

1.4. In the case of any meeting of the Committee, other than a regularly scheduled meeting, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify every member of the Committee of the time and place of the meeting and shall give reasonable notice which, except in extraordinary circumstances, shall be at least 24 hours in advance of any meeting held in Washington, D.C. and at least 48 hours in the case of any meeting held outside Washington, D.C.

1.5. If five members of the Committee have made a request in writing to the Chairman to call a meeting of the Committee, and the Chairman fails to call such a meeting within seven calendar days thereafter, including the day on which the written notice is submitted, these members may call a meeting by filing a written notice with the Clerk of the committee who shall promptly notify each member of the Committee in writing of the date and time of the meeting.