

sponsored by the Korean Institute for International Economic Policy to be held in Korea from November 12 to 20, 1994.

The committee determined that no Federal statute or Senate rule would prohibit participation by Mr. Ghazal in this program.●

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMANU-EL CONGREGATION

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to extend my congratulations to the Emanu-El Congregation on their 150th anniversary.

The Emanu-El Congregation stands as a beacon and an example for the entire community. The congregation has grown and it's ever-expanding members contribute brilliantly to the many important aspects of American life and culture. Additionally, its unselfish contributions also help to increase the quality of life for not only the residents of their neighborhood, but for all New Yorkers as well.

In these trying times, both at home and abroad, it is vital that the congregation work to strengthen and bring together the entire community. The vitality and activism of the congregation is essential and invaluable, especially in these periods of increased anti-Semitism and other hatred, as well as the continued dangers for the State of Israel.

I wish the Emanu-El Congregation happiness and continued success in all their future endeavors. I hope their celebration is a special one that will be treasured for years to come.●

PEACE POEMS BY HARTFORD FOURTH-GRADERS

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, violent crime is taking a terrible toll on our entire society, but nowhere are its effects more pronounced or more tragic than on our youngest citizens. An American child dies from gunshot wounds every 2 hours. Homicide is now the third leading cause of death for children between ages 5 and 14.

Although the violence has also swept through rural and suburban areas, it has been especially pronounced in our cities. Hartford, the capital city of my State, has seen a terrible loss of life in recent years, much of it involving young people. But many of Hartford's children are saying, "Enough."

One such group of children, Mrs. Kulesa's fourth-grade class at the M.D. Fox School in Hartford, recently wrote to me with copies of their "Peace Poems." These poems are cries from the heart by a group of children who want nothing more than to grow up without violence and without fear.

These children's words are more eloquent than mine could ever be, so I want to allow them to speak for themselves. Therefore, I ask that their poems be printed in the RECORD.

The poems follow:

PEACE

(By Ashley Serrano)

It will make things right,
and end all evils
of the bitter night.

PEACE

(By Joshua Joseph)

Peace is not bad.
When it is missing, it is sad.
To make it grow,
seeds of kind acts we sow.

PEACE

(By Wanda Vega)

Peace is so good,
Having it we should.
It avoids fighting,
and back biting.

PEACE

(By Jason Vazquez)

When we are all together as one,
good will and peace will be done.
We will take turns,
so that everyone learns.

PEACE

(By Alexis Soto)

Peace is to share.
It's not to be unfair.
When wars do start,
we shall break apart.

PEACE

(By Miezan Edoukoun)

When you show peace,
it will be shown to you.
When I am peaceful to my niece,
I'm obeying the golden rule.

PEACE

(By Carlos Ferrer)

Peace does not mugging.
It's like getting good hugging.
When peace is around,
It's a super town.
A peaceful heart is a big size.
It's had only by the very wise.

PEACE

(By Elesabeth Robles and Carlos Figueroa)

From East to West
Of peace we do tell.
It's the very best.
It rules swell.

PEACE

(By Elias Morales)

It means not to be cruel.
It's neat, because it makes us follow the rule.
Peace makes us cool,
when it reigns in our school.

LOVE

(by George Lanzo)

Love is like a blue star in the sky.
Love feels like flying through air.
Love sounds like a rap song
It is like smelling delicious perfume.
Love tastes like brownies.

PEACE

(by Wilburt Jarrett)

Peace is like the color of red.
It feels like a feather on your head.
It smells like roses in vases.
It sounds like people talking in races.
Peace tastes like buttercup candy.
Always keep supplies of understanding handy.

PEACE

(by Michael Robinson)

How can I be useful to you?
Do you know what you can do?
You must stop killing,
And do only good things too.

PEACE

(by Tomarra Weaver)

Peace means a nice life.
It is for every man and wife.
It is beautiful and so are you.
It makes us all beautiful and true.

PEACE

(by Mariah Fisher)

I love peace today.
From town hall to a neighborhood pool
you can have peace in every way,
if helpfulness is your tool.

PEACE

(by Edward Cruz)

Roses are red, violets are blue,
peace is great, so don't be a fool.
To your own self be true.
Keep peace in your school

PEACE

(by Jermaine Cruz)

May we have a better day;
let us have peace everywhere.
We do pray
for peace here and there.

PEACE

(by Joanna Genao)

Peace is not a beast.
It should be high on a pole,
so it can be seen in the East.
For it's message to be told.

PEACE

(by George Lanzo)

Living peacefully is fun.
Then came the drugs that are now done.
Then came my mother to take me to have fun.

But now I can't go, cause I have to run.

PEACE

(by Mrs. Kulesa)

Peace is not unkind or haughty
It's attitude is best
to give life great zest
To be fair
It will always dare.
It is ready to help people everywhere
Until man learns how to really share.
It is delicate and free
It's a treat for all eternity

DEDICATION

To Mr. DeJesus who always give us love
We wish blessings from above.
To Mrs. Lazarus who gives us appreciative cheer
May abundant good fortune be near.
To Dr. Hines who leads in work and play
We wish the best forever and a day.
Gratitude to them is without measure
They wish education to be our treasure.
Their influence on us does show
As day by day we grow.
Whatever the future may be,
We wish them tranquility.

GRANDMOTHER LINDEN

(by Mrs. Kulesa)

Grandma Linden to us is so dear
Whenever we need help she is near.
Encouraging us to stay on task
She does whatever we ask.
She is generous and kind.,
Often our true loving words are hard to find.
She shows us what's right
Helping us not to fight.
She shares with us wisdom of her years
As her warm words melt away our fears
With a hug and love so true
Grandma we embrace you.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the

Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through February 24, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the concurrent resolution on the budget (H. Con. Res. 218), show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$2.3 billion in budget authority and \$0.4 billion in outlays. Current level is \$0.8 billion over the revenue floor in 1995 and below by \$8.2 billion over the 5 years 1995–99. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$238.7 billion, \$2.3 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1995 of \$241.0 billion.

Since my last report, dated February 13, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, February 27, 1995.

Hon. PETE DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1995 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1995 budget and is current through February 24, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1995 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 218). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, and meets the requirements of Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the 1986 First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.

Since my last report, dated February 13, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE FISCAL YEAR 1995 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 24, 1995

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under resolution
On-budget:			
Budget authority	\$1,238.7	\$1,236.5	–2.3
Outlays	1,217.6	1,217.2	–0.4
Revenues:			
1995	977.7	978.5	0.8
1996–1999 ³	5,415.2	5,407.0	–8.2
Maximum deficit amount	241.0	238.7	–2.3
Debt subject to limit	4,965.1	4,747.3	–217.8
Off-budget:			
Social Security outlays:			
1995	287.6	287.5	–0.1
1996–1999	1,562.6	1,562.6	*0.
Social Security revenues:			
1995	360.5	360.3	–0.2
1996–1999	1,998.4	1,998.2	–0.2

¹ Reflects revised allocation under section 9(g) of H. Con. Res. 64 for the deficit—Neutral reserve fund.

² Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

³ Includes effects, beginning in fiscal year 1996, of the International Anti-trust Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103–438).

* Less than \$50 million.

Note.—Detail may not add due to rounding.

THE ON—BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 24, 1995

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions			
Revenues			\$978,466
Permanents and other spending legislation	\$750,307	\$706,236	
Appropriation legislation	738,096	757,783	
Offsetting receipts	(250,027)	(250,027)	
Total previously enacted	1,238,376	1,213,992	978,466
Entitlements and mandatories			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	(1,887)	3,189	
Total current level ¹	1,236,489	1,217,181	978,466
Total budget resolution	1,238,744	1,217,605	977,700
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution	2,255	424	
Over budget resolution			766

¹ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$1,394 million in budget authority and \$6,466 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$877 million in budget authority and \$935 million in outlays for emergencies that would be available only upon an official budget request from the President designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

* Less than \$500 thousand.

Note.—Numbers in parentheses are negative. Detail may not add due to rounding.

ILLINOIS' WOMEN IN CONGRESS, 1920–90

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, in 1992, Illinoisians made history by electing the first African-American woman to the U.S. Senate, our distinguished colleague, Senator CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN.

For that landmark election and for other reasons, Illinois can take pride in the women our State has sent to Congress in this century. Philip A. Grant, Jr., a professor of history at Pace University in New York City, recently documented this record in a paper he presented at the Illinois History Symposium in Springfield, IL. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

CONGRESSWOMEN FROM ILLINOIS, 1920–1990

(By Philip A. Grant, Jr.)

The purpose of this paper will be to review the careers of the various women elected to Congress from the State of Illinois between 1920 and 1990. During this eventful period of seven decades, a total of nine women won congressional seats in Illinois.

Two of the nine Illinois congresswomen were members of prominent political families. These two ladies, Winnifred Mason Huck of Chicago and Edna O. Simpson of Carrollton, were Republicans whose tenures on Capitol Hill were rather brief.

Huck decided to run for the position of Congressman-at-Large shortly after the death of her father, William E. Mason, on June 16, 1921. Mason, subsequent to having been a member of both Houses of the Illinois

Legislature, had served fourteen years in Congress. On November 8, 1992 Huck was elected to complete the unexpired portion of her father's term in the House. Although she enjoyed the distinction of becoming Illinois' first woman to enter Congress, Huck's actual experience was limited to the fifteen weeks between November 20, 1922 and March 3, 1923.

Simpson was the wife of Representative Sid Simpson, who spent eight terms in the House and was a former Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. A solid favorite to win a ninth term, Simpson suddenly died on October 26, 1958. At the urging of Republican leaders in Illinois' Twentieth Congressional District, Mrs. Simpson agreed to be the party's candidate in the 1958 general election. On election day she handily defeated her Democratic opponent, carrying twelve of the district's fourteen counties. Although she represented a heavily Republican constituency, Mrs. Simpson opted to retire in 1960.

Two other ladies from Illinois who were elected to Congress were Ruth Hanna McCormick and Emily Taft Douglas of Chicago. McCormick, a Republican, was both the daughter and the wife of former Congressmen, while Douglas, a Democrat, was married to a future member of the United States Senate.

McCormick's father was Marcus A. Hanna, who had served both as a United States Senator from Ohio and Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Her husband, Medill McCormick, had been a member of both the House and Senate. After four years as Republican National Committeewoman from Illinois, McCormick in 1928 was elected Congresswoman-at-Large. Closely identified with the policies of President Herbert Hoover, McCormick in 1930 was defeated in her quest for a seat in the United States Senate.

Douglas was the wife of Paul H. Douglas, who served in the United States Senate from 1949 to 1967. On November 7, 1944 Douglas became the first Democratic woman to be elected to Congress from Illinois. Douglas in 1944 defeated the incumbent Republican Congressman-at-Large, Stephen A. Day, a staunch isolationist. Assigned to the prestigious Committee on Foreign Affairs, Douglas worked for passage of the United Nations Participation Bill, the British Loan Bill, and the measures authorizing American involvement in UNESCO and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. In November 1946 Douglas lost her bid for re-election to Republican William G. Stratton, who later would twice be elected Governor of Illinois.

Three Illinois ladies who each served several consecutive terms in the House were Republicans Jessie Sumner of Milford, Marguerite Stitt Church of Evanston, and Charlotte T. Reid of Aurora. Sumner, Church, and Reid compiled unblemished records of political success in their respective congressional campaigns.

Sumner was elected to the first of four terms in Congress in November 1938. Sumner's district consisted of six downstate counties extending vertically in close proximity to the Indiana state line. As a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, Sumner vigorously opposed the domestic policies of Democratic Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. Moreover, Sumner was one of the most outspoken isolationists on Capitol Hill, opposing such key measures as the 1939 repeal of the arms embargo, the Lend-Lease Bill, the Fulbright Resolution, and the International Monetary Fund (Bretton Woods) Bill.

Church was the widow of Ralph E. Church, who was in the midst of his seventh term in the House at the time of his death on March 21, 1950. Mrs. Church was elected to Congress