

EC-639. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of D.C. Act 11-28 enacted by the Council on February 7, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-640. A communication from the Executive Director of the National Capital Planning Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Inspector General; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-641. A communication from the President of Inter-American Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Inspector General for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-642. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fiscal year 1993 required under the Indian Civil Service Retirement Act 1993; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-643. A communication from the Director, Office of Financial Management, General Accounting Office, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1994 annual report of the Comptrollers General Retirement System; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. D'AMATO (for himself and Mr. PRESSLER):

S. 578. A bill to limit assistance for Turkey under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act until that country complies with certain human rights standards; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BREAUX (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 579. A bill to amend the JOBS program in title IV of the Social Security Act to provide for a job placement voucher program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. ROBB, Mr. HELMS, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. THOMAS):

S.J. Res. 29. A joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to North-South dialogue on the Korean Peninsula and the United States-North Korea Agreed Framework; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. SIMPSON):

S.J. Res. 30. A joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Homer Alfred Neal as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. D'AMATO (for himself and Mr. PRESSLER):

S. 578. A bill to limit assistance for Turkey under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act until that country complies with certain human rights standards; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

TURKISH HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLIANCE ACT

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation which

will help restore credibility to our foreign assistance program by ensuring that one of the largest recipients of United States aid, the Republic of Turkey, adheres to internationally accepted standards for human rights and humanitarian practices.

The time has come, after years of fruitless quiet diplomacy, for the Congress to take the lead in addressing a broad range of issues dealing with Turkey, including its worsening human rights record, its continued blockade of humanitarian supplies to Armenia, its refusal to work toward a lasting and equitable settlement in Cyprus, its denial of basic rights to its Kurdish minority, and its continued persecution of Christian communities in Turkey. The hundreds of millions of dollars that the United States sends to Turkey each year provides us with the necessary leverage to bring about positive change in each of these five areas.

In each of these areas, Turkey has consistently violated international treaties and agreements to which it is a signatory. Among these are the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the European Convention on Human Rights.

The Congress, in the fiscal year 1995 foreign aid bill, withheld 10 percent of the principal amount of direct loans for Turkey based on its human rights record and the situation in Cyprus. The Turkish Government has spoken clearly on this issue—they will reject any United States aid tied to its human rights record. While the de-linking of United States assistance and human rights may be in the interests of the Turkish Government, it is surely not in the interest of the United States or the international community. It is clear, given the Turkish Government's response, that we must move beyond symbolism and fundamentally reassess our relationship with Turkey.

On the question of human rights, we need only to look at the State Department's recently released 1995 country reports on human rights, to see that years and even decades of behind the scenes efforts by the State Department have not produced any improvement in the human rights situation in Turkey. This report concludes, in fact, that "the human rights situation in Turkey worsened significantly in 1994."

Mr. President, the full spectrum of human rights monitoring organizations have condemned Turkey for its systematic and widespread abuse of human rights, including the use of torture. Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the U.N. Committee Against Torture, the European Parliament, the International Human Rights Law Group, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, Physicians Without Frontiers, Freedom House, the humanitarian law project, the Turkish Human Rights Association, and other organizations have documented the deterio-

rating human rights situation in Turkey.

My legislation would link the level of United States assistance to Turkey's willingness to allow free and unfettered monitoring of the human rights environment within its territory by domestic and international human rights monitoring organizations. Among the groups which have been denied full access in the past are the Turkish Human Rights Association, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch.

I would like to address Kurdish rights, or lack thereof. Nowhere is the case for cutting aid to Turkey more compelling than on the question of the Kurds. To this day, Turkey continues to deny the very existence of its 15 million Kurdish citizens. The Turkish military has systematically emptied over 2,000 Kurdish villages and uprooted over a million Kurdish citizens from their homes. The Turkish Government's systematic and deliberate eradication of the Kurdish identity within its borders is, in many ways, a high-technology version of the massacres and deportations of the Armenian genocide earlier this century.

If Turkey is to continue benefiting from the generosity of the American taxpayer, it must take demonstrable steps toward the full recognition of the civil, cultural, and human rights of its Kurdish civilians and demonstrate that it will resolve the Kurdish question peacefully.

Important too is the question of Cyprus which remains unresolved more than 20 years after Turkey's illegal 1974 invasion of the island nation. Despite countless U.N. resolutions and international agreements, Turkey continues its illegal military occupation and has obstructed efforts toward a peaceful settlement. The division of the island and the massive uprooting of Greek Cypriots caused by the 1974 invasion remain a constant reminder of the failure of the international community to enforce a lasting and equitable resolution to the conflict.

The Turkish Government must take demonstrable steps toward the total withdrawal of its military forces from Cyprus. In addition, Turkey must demonstrate its support for a settlement recognizing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus with a constitutional democracy based on majority rule, the rule of law and the protection of minority rights.

Mr. President, I must state that the failure of quiet diplomacy on the part of the State Department is nowhere more apparent than in its failure to lift the Turkish blockade of humanitarian aid to Armenia. In violation of international law and in defiance of the United Nations, Turkey continues to blockade its border with Armenia. For close to 2 years, the Turkish Government has refused to allow desperately needed United States and other international assistance reach the people of

Armenia. Unable to cross Turkish territory or transit its airspace, relief supplies have been re-rerouted through Georgia, where due to widespread instability, large portions of the aid has been either lost or stolen.

The United States simply can not tolerate the obstruction of its humanitarian relief efforts by another recipient of its foreign aid. Until the blockade is lifted, the provisions in this bill cutting the level of United States assistance to Turkey would be in force.

The Turkish Government continues to place prohibitive restrictions on the Christian communities within Turkey. Among the communities which have suffered from official persecution are the Armenians, Greeks, Syrian Orthodox, and the Assyrians. The religious leaderships of these communities, in particular, have been subject to official restrictions which significantly limit their ability to serve their people. In addition, the Turkish Government has failed to adequately protect them from acts of violence and vandalism.

The United States must ensure that Turkey lifts any official restrictions on Christian churches and schools and offers sufficient protection against acts of violence and harassment against the clergy and vandalism against church and school property.

The Turkish Government must understand that the United States will not continue to subsidize its illegal and irresponsible conduct. By withholding \$500,000 a day in our assistance until they have taken steps toward resolving each of the five issues I have just addressed, we will send the Turkish leadership a clear signal that our foreign assistance programs will not extend aid to those nations which regularly violate human rights and international law.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill and an article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objections, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 578

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Turkish Human Rights Compliance Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Department of State, in its 1995 report entitled "Country Reports on Human Rights", documented a systematic and widespread pattern of human rights abuses by the Government of Turkey. According to the portion of the report relating to Turkey, "the human rights situation in Turkey worsened significantly in 1994".

(2) Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the United Nations Committee Against Torture, the European Parliament, the International Human Rights Law Group, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, Physicians Without Frontiers, Freedom House, the Humanitarian Law Project, the Turkish Human Rights Associations, and other human rights monitoring organizations have documented extensive and con-

tinuing human rights abuses by the Government of Turkey, including the widespread use of torture.

(3) The actions of the Government of Turkey are in violation of several international human rights agreements to which Turkey is a party, including the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the European Convention on Human Rights.

(4) The Government of Turkey continues to deny the existence of its 15,000,000 Kurdish citizens and has used military force to deny them an identity, destroying more than 2,000 Kurdish villages and uprooting more than 2,000,000 Kurds.

(5) Turkey continues its illegal military occupation of Cyprus and has obstructed efforts to reach a just and lasting resolution to the division of Cyprus and the massive uprooting of Greek Cypriots caused by the 1974 invasion by Turkey of Cyprus.

(6) The Government of Turkey continues to blockade Armenia, obstructing the delivery of American and international humanitarian relief supplies.

(7) Turkey continues to place prohibitive restrictions on the religious leadership of Christian communities within Turkey and has failed to protect these communities adequately from acts of violence and vandalism.

(8) The Congress, in the fiscal year 1995 budget for foreign assistance, withheld 10 percent of the principal amount of direct loans to Turkey because of that country's human rights record and the situation in Cyprus. The Government of Turkey has stated that it would reject any United States assistance tied to its human rights record, which, according to independent human rights monitoring organizations, has continued to deteriorate.

SEC. 3. RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE FOR TURKEY.

(a) RESTRICTIONS.—Of the funds made available for fiscal year 1996 for assistance for Turkey under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, the President shall withhold, first from grant assistance, if any, and then from loan assistance, \$500,000 for each day that Turkey does not meet the conditions of section 4.

(b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of subsection (a) if the President determines that it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so.

SEC. 4. CONDITIONS.

The conditions of this section are met when the President certifies to Congress that the Government of Turkey—

(1) allows free and unfettered monitoring of the human rights situation within its territory by domestic and international human rights monitoring organizations, including but not limited to, the Turkish Human Rights Association, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch;

(2) recognizes the civil, cultural, and human rights of its Kurdish citizens, ceases its military operations against Kurdish civilians, and takes demonstrable steps toward a peaceful resolution of the Kurdish issue;

(3) takes demonstrable steps toward the total withdrawal of its military forces from Cyprus and demonstrates its support for a settlement recognizing the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Cyprus, with a constitutional democracy based on majority rule, the rule of law, and the protection of minority rights;

(4) completely removes its blockade of United States and international assistance to Armenia; and

(5) removes official restrictions on Christian churches and schools and offers sufficient protection against acts of violence and

harassment directed at members of the clergy, and offers sufficient protection against acts of vandalism directed at church and school property.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 6, 1995]

RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TURKEY SAID TO RISE

(By John Darnton)

ANKARA, TURKEY.—To the concern of Western allies and international human rights organizations, reports of rights violations in Turkey have increased markedly in recent months, along with attempts by the Government to crush the Kurdish separatist insurrection in the southeast.

The number of people who have been disappearing while in the custody of the police and security forces, the reports of torture, killings by unknown assailants that appear to be political and arrests and convictions of writers, intellectuals and politicians under a law against separatist propaganda are all on the rise, Turkish human rights groups say.

"The main reason is the war in the southeast," said Yavuz Onen, a 56-year-old architect who is president of the Human Rights Foundation, a Turkish group that was set up in 1989 to aid victims and document abuses.

"The state uses the argument that they are in a struggle with terrorists and that they are defending the indivisibility of the territory," he said. "Of course the state can defend its borders. But most of the violations are against civilians."

"Torture is now widespread and systematic, not only for political crime but for common crime as well."

Prime Minister Tansu Ciller, in an interview, denied that there had been widespread violations.

Allegations of torture are not new in Turkey. The foundation cited the cases of Yasar Kanbur, 35, an engineer, and Yusuf Yukdirim, 35, a health union worker. The two men said they had been picked up as leftist students after the military takeover of 1980 and were held nine and a half years in prison. During that time, they said, they were suspended by their chained arms, kept without food and sleep, beaten repeatedly and subjected to electric shock.

They scoffed at the idea that torture would ever be eliminated from Turkey. "Not by this regime," Mr. Kanbur said. "Torture is universal here."

The war against the Kurds, who constitute about one-fifth of Turkey's 60-million people, has been going on for a decade. The Kurds were originally concentrated in the southeast, but many are now scattered all over the country. The fighting has claimed an estimated 14,000 lives.

The Kurdish Workers' Party, or P.K.K. has used terrorism in its fight for an independent homeland. It does not shrink from killing teachers who instruct in Turkish and so-called "village guards," who defend hamlets of Government supporters, and their families. The party is believed to have killed over 200 civilians in 1993, and it took responsibility for at least 167 deaths in the first 10 months of 1994.

But attempts to eradicate the P.K.K., whose leader, Abdullah Ocalan, is based in Syria, have taken even more civilian lives. Western diplomats stationed here say security forces have been granted a free hand by the Mrs. Ciller's Government to deal with the insurrection.

The security forces have turned to brutal methods, especially in the 10 southeastern provinces that have been under a state of emergency since 1987 because of the insurrection. The emergency grants quasimartial law powers to a regional governor and suspends the few modest constitutional safeguards in

effect elsewhere. A suspect, for instance, can be held for 30 days without access to relatives or a lawyer.

Army and paramilitary groups sweep through whole areas of the southeast, destroying villages that they suspect of aiding the P.K.K. and burning many of them to the ground. The province of Tunceli has been a battleground this winter, where some 40,000 Turkish troops are pursuing guerrillas who may number up to 3,000, by estimates of Western diplomats.

More than 60 villages there have been wiped out. The estimates of the number of villages destroyed over the last decade vary among the human rights groups, but usually run between 1,500 and 2,500.

Reports by the United States Department, Amnesty International, the United Nations Committee Against torture and the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture have all condemned Turkey for human rights violations.

A report by Amnesty International, "A Policy of Denial," said at least 50 "disappearances" in custody were reported in the first 10 months of 1994, nearly double the number in 1993. It said the number of people shot down in the street by unknown assassins had soared from more than 20 in 1991 to 362 in 1992, more than 400 in 1993 and 380 for the first 10 months of 1994.

Visitors to the southeastern region say four or five people a day are now being killed on the streets. They include journalists investigating human rights violations and members of trade unions and political parties, including the People's Democracy Party, which has a largely Kurdish membership and is anathema to the Government.

Leaders of human rights organizations rebut the Government's argument that the Kurdish insurrection is in any way a valid reason for curtailing civil liberties. "The continuation of the armed struggle by someone else cannot be accepted as the reason for delaying democracy," said Husnu Ondul, secretary general of the Human Rights Association.

In 1991 and 1992, the number of what Amnesty calls "prisoners of conscience"—people jailed for expressing nonviolent beliefs—fell to close to zero. But that number has mounted again. Now 118 are in jail, according to the Human Rights Association, a grass-roots organization, with 2,139 convicted but appealing their sentences and 5,600 more awaiting trial.

In a four-month trial that ended in December, eight Kurdish members of Parliament were tried on capital charges of treason. They were stripped of their parliamentary immunity so charges could be filed, and their party was banned. While they were convicted, the charges were changed at the last minute to such things as assisting the P.K.K. and spreading separatist propaganda, and they got sentences ranging from 3 years and 6 months to 15 years.

"It wasn't a real trial," said Sirri Sakik, one of the two of the eight who is out pending appeal. He said that the prosecutor had built a case around various speeches he had made and that some of his relatives had been tortured to try to force them to give testimony against him. "In court they recanted, and now they are going on trial for murders they didn't commit," he said.

Seven journalists from a Kurdish pro-separatist newspaper, *Ozgur Ulke*, or *Free Land*, have been shot dead by unknown assailants. In December the newspaper's offices in Istanbul and Ankara were damaged by explosions. On Feb. 3 the paper was closed by order of the Istanbul State Security Court.

The human rights organizations are especially concerned that many human rights monitors themselves are now bearing the

brunt of prosecutions. "We used to have 14 bureaus and an additional seven representatives in the southeast and now none of them can function," said Akin Birdal, president of the Human Rights Association. "Some are in jail, and the others are on the run."

Maryam Elahi, an Amnesty official who went to Diyarbakir this week to attend a trial of four human rights workers, said the persecution of the rights workers "closes off the last avenue."

"It's a definite pattern" she said. "Before, the Government was instigating cases against people they thought were P.K.K. or at least political in some way. Now the human rights people themselves are getting it. Even health professionals who treat victims are disappearing."

Mrs. Ciller defended her Government's action and asserted in the interview that the P.K.K. itself destroyed the villages. "A lot of it is theater, in the sense that we have found—and I've seen official documentation—of the terrorists wearing the clothes of the soldiers, attacking the villages and burning them," she said.

"This is not to say that there has been nothing wrong on the side of this fight against terrorism," she added. "It's very hard sometimes to discriminate. There is a lot of bombing or fire coming out of the houses and villages and for the military approaching it's very hard to tell who the terrorist is and who the villager is."

By Mr. BREAUX (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 579. A bill to amend the JOBS program in title IV of the Social Security Act to provide for a job placement voucher program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

JOB PLACEMENT ACT

• Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, in the last several months, the debate over welfare reform has lost its focus. We should be talking about how to move recipients from dependence on public assistance into work in private sector jobs.

Instead, we are talking about a number of other issues—teenage pregnancy, drug and alcohol abuse, breakup of the family, whether to block grant welfare programs to the States, entitlement spending versus discretionary spending, and so on. These are all important issues, but they miss the mark. They are distractions from what should be the primary focus of the welfare reform debate—work and personal responsibility. Ultimately, Mr. President, the best social program we could ever come up with is a good job.

What the American people want is fundamental change in the welfare system. We won't get this fundamental change if Congress shucks accountability to the States.

Everyone certainly agrees that States should be given more flexibility to design their programs in a way that meets their unique economic and social circumstances. But the Federal Government must be accountable for making sure that the tax money we raise is well spent and produces the results the American people are demanding—that is, self-sufficiency through work.

While few people would argue that welfare reform should be about work, a vital piece of the puzzle has been miss-

ing from the beginning. That is, how do we actually move people from welfare into an appropriate job. Last year's proposal from the Clinton administration supplied an incentive for welfare recipients to work by placing a time limit on cash assistance, but it maintained and even expanded an ineffective education and training system that recipients have to pass through before they are sent to look for work. Past Republican proposals such as the one contained in the Contract With America also imposed a time limit and insisted on immediate work, but provided no mechanism for linking recipients with private jobs, implying that they would rely on a vast public jobs program. The latest Republican proposals completely evade this and many other questions by boxing up the problem and sending it back to the States.

The legislation that Senator BROWN and I are introducing today would provide a direct mechanism for moving individual welfare recipients into suitable jobs. Our proposal is to enable and encourage States to use vouchers for job placement services.

It would firmly commit the Federal Government to the principle that work experience is the best training for private employment. It would also transfer power from governments to individuals by putting control in the hands of individual welfare recipients in a competitive job placement market, while giving each State flexibility to tailor the new system to its particular economic and social circumstances.

Mr. President, vouchers take the welfare debate beyond the arguments that are being made over block grants. Instead of ending the Federal welfare bureaucracy, only to replace it with a State bureaucracy, vouchers would do away with bureaucracy and put the power to choose in the hands of individual welfare recipients.

Existing funds would be used to pay for the vouchers, and State and Federal Government costs might actually be reduced as bureaucratic solutions are replaced with private sector solutions.

States would develop a list of approved service providers—placement agencies, private employers, employment-based JOBS programs, and so forth—available to welfare recipients once they have applied for public assistance and started their job search. Recipients would use the lists to make their service choices. Instead of being assigned to a job by a caseworker, the recipients would consult with their caseworkers, review all the options that are available, and choose the program most suited to their needs.

Payment to public and private placement agencies, employers, and other approved employment programs would be based on performance only. Vouchers would be redeemed in full only after an organization had successfully placed the recipient in a full-time unsubsidized job for a set period of time.

Mr. President, this is not meant to be the whole solution to the welfare problem. But I am convinced that it is a necessary part of any realistic attempt to get welfare recipients into jobs in the private sector. I am also glad to be joined in offering this bill by my friend and colleague from Colorado, HANK BROWN. This is just about the only bipartisan welfare reform legislation that has been introduced in this Congress and I am proud to have Senator BROWN as a cosponsor.

I hope that more of our colleagues will join us in support of this legislation. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the bill appear in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 579

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Job Placement Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. JOB PLACEMENT VOUCHER PROGRAM.

(a) ADDITION OF PROGRAM.—Section 482 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 682) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(1)(A)(ii)—

(A) in subclause (III), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in subclause (IV), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subclause:

"(V) a job placement voucher program as described in subsection (h).";

(2) by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (i) and (j), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (g), the following subsection:

"(h) JOB PLACEMENT VOUCHER PROGRAM.—

(1) The State agency may establish and operate a job placement voucher program for individuals participating in the program under this part.

"(2) A State that elects to operate a job placement voucher program under this subsection—

"(i) shall establish eligibility requirements for participation in the job placement voucher program; and

"(ii) may establish other requirements for such voucher program as the State deems appropriate.

"(3) A job placement voucher program operated by a State under this subsection shall include the following requirements:

"(A) The State shall identify, maintain, and make available to an individual applying for or receiving assistance under part A a list of State-approved job placement organizations that offer services in the area where the individual resides and a description of the job placement and support services each such organization provides. Such organizations may be publicly or privately owned and operated.

"(B)(i) An individual determined to be eligible for assistance under part A shall, at the time the individual becomes eligible for such assistance—

"(I) receive the list and description described in subparagraph (A);

"(II) agree, in exchange for job placement and support services, to—

"(aa) execute, within a period of time permitted by the State, a contract with a State-approved job placement organization which provides that the organization shall attempt to find employment for the individual; and

"(bb) comply with the terms of the contract; and

"(III) receive a job placement voucher (in an amount to be determined by the State) for payment to a State-approved job placement organization.

"(ii) The State shall impose the sanctions provided for in section 402(a)(19)(G) on any individual who does not fulfill the terms of a contract executed with a State-approved job placement organization.

"(C) At the time an individual executes a contract with a State-approved job placement organization, the individual shall provide the organization with the job placement voucher that the individual received pursuant to subparagraph (B).

"(D)(i) A State-approved job placement organization may redeem for payment from the State not more than 25 percent of the value of a job placement voucher upon the initial receipt of the voucher for payment of costs incurred in finding and placing an individual in an employment position. The remaining value of such voucher shall not be redeemed for payment from the State until the State-approved job placement organization—

"(I) finds an employment position (as determined by the State) for the individual who provided the voucher; and

"(II) certifies to the State that the individual remains employed with the employer that the organization originally placed the individual with for the greater of—

"(aa) 6 continuous months; or

"(bb) a period determined by the State.

"(ii) A State may modify, on a case-by-case basis, the requirement of clause (i)(II) under such terms and conditions as the State deems appropriate.

"(E)(i) The State shall establish performance-based standards to evaluate the success of the State job placement voucher program operated under this subsection in achieving employment for individuals participating in such voucher program. Such standards shall take into account the economic conditions of the State in determining the rate of success.

"(ii) The State shall, not less than once a fiscal year, evaluate the job placement voucher program operated under this subsection in accordance with the performance-based standards established under clause (i).

"(iii) The State shall submit a report containing the results of an evaluation conducted under clause (ii) to the Secretary and a description of the performance-based standards used to conduct the evaluation in such form and under such conditions as the Secretary shall require. The Secretary shall review each report submitted under this clause and may require the State to revise the performance-based standards if the Secretary determines that the State is not achieving an adequate rate of success for such State."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 403(j)(1)(A) (42 U.S.C. 603(j)(1)(A)),

(A) in clause (ii)(II)—

(II) by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new clause:

"(iii) with respect to expenditures made for a job placement voucher program under section 482(h) in a fiscal year, the greater of—

"(I) 70 percent; or

"(II) the percentage paid to the State under clause (ii)(II) plus 10 percent."; and

(2) in section 431(a)(6) (42 U.S.C. 629(a)(6))—

(A) by striking "482(i)(5)" and inserting "482(j)(5)"; and

(B) by striking "482(i)(7)(A)" and inserting "482(j)(7)(A)".

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by section 2 shall be effective with respect to calendar quarters beginning with the second calendar quarter beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.●

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. SIMPSON):

S.J. Res. 30. A joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Homer Alfred Neal as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

REAPPOINTMENT OF DR. HOMER A. NEAL

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a joint resolution to reappoint Dr. Homer A. Neal to a second term as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution. I introduce this resolution on behalf of my distinguished colleagues, Senators COCHRAN and SIMPSON, with whom I have the privilege to serve on the Smithsonian's Board of Regents.

Dr. Neal is a scientist of great distinction. A former provost of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, he is now vice president for research and professor of physics at the University of Michigan, where he earned his Ph.D in 1966. An eminent physicist specializing in high-energy physics, particle detection, and digital electronics, Dr. Neal conducted pioneering experimental studies of spin effects in proton-proton collisions at high energy.

Dr. Neal is a leader in both the scientific and academic communities and has long demonstrated his commitment to improving American education in the fields of science, mathematics, and engineering. He is ideally suited to serve on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian, where he is currently a member of the Institution's executive committee and the National Council of the National Museum of Natural History.

The Smithsonian has greatly benefited from Dr. Neal's contributions as a member of the Board of Regents, and we eagerly look forward to his reappointment. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and ask unanimous consent that the full text of the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. RES. 30

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of Homer Alfred Neal of Michigan on December 6, 1995, is filled by the reappointment of the incumbent for a term of six years, effective December 7, 1995.●

• Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senators MOYNIHAN and SIMPSON in supporting the reappointment of Dr. Homer A. Neal as a Citizen Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Neal, a distinguished physicist, is vice president for research at the University of Michigan, having held previous positions at the University of New York at Stony Brook, and at Indiana University. He has been scientist-in-residence at the Neils Bohr Institute in Copenhagen and at the European Organization for Nuclear Research in Geneva.

He is a member of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory Advisory Board and the board of trustees of the Center for Strategic and International Studies. A fellow of the American Physical Society, he has been a trustee of the Argonne National Laboratory and a member of the National Science Board, the oversight body for the National Science Foundation. Senators MOYNIHAN, SIMPSON, and I are privileged to serve with Dr. Neal on the Smithsonian Board of Regents.

I urge Senators to support the resolution of reappointment for this outstanding American. •

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 141

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] was added as a cosponsor of S. 141, a bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 to provide new job opportunities, effect significant cost savings on Federal construction contracts, promote small business participation in Federal contracting, reduce unnecessary paperwork and reporting requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 241

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 241, a bill to increase the penalties for sexual exploitation of children, and for other purposes.

S. 258

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 258, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional safeguards to protect taxpayer rights.

S. 381

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] was added as a cosponsor of S. 381, a bill to strengthen international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, to develop a plan to support a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes.

S. 386

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 386, a bill to amend the

Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the tax-free treatment of education savings accounts established through certain State programs, and for other purposes.

S. 391

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 391, a bill to authorize and direct the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to undertake activities to halt and reverse the decline in forest health on Federal lands, and for other purposes.

S. 447

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 447, a bill to provide tax incentives to encourage production of oil and gas within the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 494

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 494, a bill to balance the Federal budget by fiscal year 2002 through the establishment of Federal spending limits.

S. 495

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 495, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to stabilize the student loan programs, improve congressional oversight, and for other purposes.

S. 525

At the request of Mr. BURNS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 525, a bill to ensure equity in, and increased recreation and maximum economic benefits from, the control of the water in the Missouri River system, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the name of the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 3, a concurrent resolution relative to Taiwan and the United Nations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 9

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 9, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding a private visit by President Li Teng-hui of the Republic of China on Taiwan to the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 79

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 79, a resolution designating March 25, 1995, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

LEGISLATIVE LINE-ITEM VETO ACT

DOLE (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 347

Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. COATS, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BOND, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELMS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. KYL, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MACK, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. WARNER) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 4) to grant the power to the President to reduce budget authority; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "The Separate Enrollment and Line Item Veto Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. STRUCTURE OF LEGISLATION.

(a) APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION.—

(1) The Committee on Appropriations of either the House or the Senate shall not report an appropriation measure that fails to contain such level of detail on the allocation of an item of appropriation proposed by that House as is set forth in the committee report accompanying such bill.

(2) If an appropriation measure is reported to the House or Senate that fails to contain the level of detail on the allocation of an item of appropriation as required in paragraph (1), it shall not be in order in that House to consider such measure. If a point of order under this paragraph is sustained, the measure shall be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations of that House.

(b) AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION.—

(1) A committee of either the House or the Senate shall not report an authorization measure that contains new direct spending or new targeted tax benefits unless such measure presents each new direct spending or new targeted tax benefit as a separate item and the accompanying committee report for that measure shall contain such level of detail as is necessary to clearly identify the allocation of new direct spending or new targeted tax benefits.

(2) If an authorization measure is reported to the House or Senate that fails to comply with paragraph (1), it shall not be in order in that House to consider such measure. If a point of order under this paragraph is sustained, the measure shall be recommitted to the committee of jurisdiction of that House.

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—

(1) A committee of conference to which is committed an appropriations measure shall not file a conference report in either House that fails to contain the level of detail on the allocation of an item of appropriation as is set forth in the statement of managers accompanying that report.