

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. FORD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

AMENDMENT NO. 4

(Purpose: To prohibit the personal use of accrued frequent flyer miles by Members and employees of the Congress)

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

I will not debate this amendment, but I am going to ask the clerk to read the entire amendment. I think it explains it totally.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD, proposes an amendment numbered 4.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC.—USE OF FREQUENT FLYER MILES.

(a) LIMITATION OF THE USE OF TRAVEL AWARDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or any rule, regulation, or other authority, any travel award that accrues by reason of official travel of a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate or House of Representatives shall be considered the property of the Government and may not be converted to personal use.

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) the term "travel award" means any frequent flyer, free, or discounted travel, or other travel benefit, whether awarded by coupon, membership, or otherwise; and

(2) the term "official travel" means travel engaged in the course of official business of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I thank the clerk.

Mr. President, the amendment I have sent to the desk relates to the use of frequent flier bonuses usually awarded by airlines. Both the Senate travel regulations and those applicable to executive branch travel require that any such benefits paid by an airline that are based on travel that was paid by taxpayer funds must be used for official purposes.

Senate travel regulations on this subject are as follows:

Discount coupons, frequent flyer mileage, or other evidence of reduced fares, obtained on official travel, shall be turned in to the office for which the travel was performed so that they may be utilized for future official travel. This regulation is predicated upon the general government policy that all promotional materials such as bonus flights, reduced-fare coupons, cash, merchandise, gifts, credits toward future free or reduced costs of services or goods, earned as a result of trips paid by appropriated funds are the property of the government and may not be retained by the traveler for personal use.

This amendment will require that all such benefits be used for official travel by the office that pays for the original travel. In this way, the Government rather than the individual traveler will receive the benefit.

The correctness of this policy is so obvious that I find it strange that an amendment, such as the one I now offer, should have to be considered. I can find no justification for a public official or elected Member of Congress to consider and use such a bonus for personal purposes. The value of any such bonus awarded to a traveler is included in the price of the ticket. Since the taxpayers have paid for that benefit when the travel is charged to the Government, it is only right that the taxpayer receive such a benefit.

Mr. DOLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I have indicated there will be no more votes this evening. This will be the pending amendment. We will be back on the bill at 9:30 tomorrow morning, and we will be on it throughout the day tomorrow and Monday, unless we can reach some agreement. I would be prepared to entertain an agreement that would let us proceed with the amendments and postpone votes until Tuesday a.m. and then move to the unfunded mandates legislation at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday. So we will be working on it. If we cannot reach an agreement, we will just finish this bill and proceed as we can on unfunded mandates.

Mr. GLENN. There will be votes tomorrow?

Mr. DOLE. There will be votes tomorrow, yes.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum is noted.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for not more than 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE DECISION TO ABOLISH CAUCUSES

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, the decision by the House Republican Conference to abolish legislative service organizations brings to an end the proud and productive history of the

Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus.

With regret that the caucus will not be able to play a role at this critical time of debate over the role of U.S. foreign policy in the post-cold-war world, the caucus will cost its doors in 1995. We are pursuing the possibility of establishing a new private entity to perform certain caucus roles, but at this time we plan to transfer caucus papers to the Legislative Archives Center of the National Archives. We also plan to transfer any unobligated caucus funds to the Treasury.

For 30 years this bipartisan caucus—formerly named Members of Congress for Peace through Law—has played a constructive role on issues of war and peace in our time: in the 1960's it opposed the war in Vietnam; in the 1970's and 1980's it championed efforts for nuclear arms control; in the 1980's it built a powerful congressional coalition seeking negotiated solutions to the wars in El Salvador and Nicaragua; and in the 1990's it sought to focus on the post-cold war problems of weapons proliferation and the need for a strengthened United Nations. Throughout, it has also worked to promote human rights and improve the economic situation of peoples in the developing world.

Its record in providing legislative services is also a proud one: during the 103d Congress alone, the caucus issued 150 legislative alerts and reports, over 30 special issue reports and fact sheets, and 3 in-depth comprehensive policy reports. It also hosted 10 meetings for Members or staff with outside experts. Claims by LSO opponents that LSO's are simply special interest groups with little legislative function are, certainly in this case, patently untrue.

Finally, throughout its history, the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus has upheld the strictest standards of financial accountability and has fully complied with LSO regulations and reporting.

On behalf of the 125 caucus members, I express our hope that in some way, even without a support staff to coordinate our efforts, will be able to continue the distinguished tradition of acting in a bipartisan and bicameral manner to pursue the goal of a more peaceful world.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my name be added as a cosponsor of the Congressional Accountability Act. I have cosponsored this legislation during the past several years because of my strong belief that what is fair is fair and what is right is right—whether it is in the halls of Congress or the factories, shops and offices throughout America.

Traditionally, Congress has exempted itself from fair labor practices, occupational safety and health, age discrimination and many other laws with which

the private sector as well as other branches of government must comply. This legislation will require Congress to comply with those laws.

I am glad to see us take up this legislation and act swiftly on it. It is long overdue. The U.S. Senate should practice what we preach. We should go by the same rules we establish for everyone else.

The critical need for this legislation was made clear to me over the last few years by the appalling stories I heard from employees of one of the instrumentalities of the Congress, the Architect of the Capitol. The Architect oversees more than 2,000 employees in the skilled trades as well as occupations such as restaurant worker, janitor, and laundry worker.

Historically, there was no oversight, no fair and independent appeals mechanism, and no clear written management procedures governing the working conditions for these employees. And what happened? A plantation mentality emerged, in which employees were discriminated against, harassed, and denied opportunities for promotion and advancement. When these employees wanted to complain, they felt they had nowhere to go—so they came to me.

I was proud to take up their cause and proud that last year, the Congress enacted the Architect of the Capitol Human Resources Act, finally providing clear guidelines for modern management practices. I am proud to have been among the first Members of Congress to win real congressional reform with the passage of this legislation.

Now it is time to apply similar fair and modern management practices to the rest of the congressional workforce: the House and Senate Sergeants at Arms, the Capitol Police, and our own staffs in Senators' and Representatives' offices and on the committees. That's why I'm happy to lend my name to this needed legislation.

I thank my colleagues and I yield the floor.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, before contemplating today's bad news about the Federal debt, let us have a little pop quiz: How many million dollars would you say are in a trillion dollars? And when you arrive at an answer, remember that Congress has run up a debt exceeding \$4½ trillion dollars.

To be exact, as of the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, January 4, the Federal debt, down to the penny, at \$4,801,793,426,032.89. This means that every man, woman and child in America owes \$18,227.69 computed on a per capita basis.

Mr. President, to answer the pop quiz question—how many million in a trillion?—there are a million million in a trillion, for which you can thank the U.S. Congress for the present Federal debt of \$4½ trillion.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE JOE TALLAKSON

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I want to take a few moments to express my sincere sympathy to the family and friends of Joe Tallakson. "Joe T" as he was known to many, passed away on December 22, 1994 after a short but intense bout with cancer.

Joe devoted his life to working for Indian tribes, first on the Quinault Indian Reservation in Washington and later here in Washington, DC. His talents were many. He earned great respect as a careful strategist who knew how to get results. He took the visions and goals of the tribal leaders for whom he worked and excelled at transforming them into real and tangible outcomes. He made a major contribution to the development of the policies of self-determination and self-governance, in addition to the thousands of specific issues he handled for Indian tribes.

Joe's last and perhaps greatest professional contribution to the development of Indian policy came with the enactment of Public Law 103-413, which permanently authorized the self-governance project in the Department of the Interior.

Joe will be sorely missed by all of us who work in the field of Indian Affairs. His integrity, skill, and commitment were uncommon. I am proud to have known him. I join with his friends and family in saying that we will miss him and his contributions to our work and our lives very much in the coming months and years.

TRIBUTE TO SHIRLEY ANN FELIX

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, it is very hard to lose an old friend. For me and my family and for many of us in the Senate, Shirley Felix was a friend. For years, whenever we were in the Senators dining room, we stopped to talk to her. Her death, on December 13, was a tremendous loss, not just to her family but also to those who served with her in the offices of the Architect of the Capitol and those of us on whose behalf she worked diligently and tirelessly for many years.

Shirley was born on November 8, 1933, in Arlington, VA, the daughter of Dr. Rebecca Plumer and the Elder Irving L. Plummer, Sr. She attended public schools in Washington and completed her education in New York City where she met and married James Felix, Jr. They later moved to Washington, and became the parents of six fine sons.

Shirley started working for the Architect of the Capitol in 1967. Her culinary and management skills led to her promotion to the position of banquet manager for the U.S. Senate. It was a position she filled competently, professionally and with extraordinary cheerfulness.

Shirley had a good memory and a warm heart. In the big, faceless institution that the Congress has become, with staff changing daily, Shirley re-

membered who you were, not just Senators but staff as well. She remembered your children's names, and always asked about them. She knew what you liked, and literally worked overtime to see that you got it. And she worked with a genuine smile on her face, for the pleasure of doing a job well, and knowing that her efforts were appreciated.

Shirley was a perfectionist. She took great pride in her work, and it showed. When she prepared a lunch or dinner, it not only tasted great, it looked beautiful. She handled crises like a diplomat, never upset about changes in the guest list or the menu. Nothing was ever too much trouble, nothing ever took too much time. Even as her health failed, her spirit never faltered. To the end, she was a loving, giving person who went out of her way to make others feel good. Everybody who was on the receiving end of one of her smiles will miss her.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills and joint resolutions were read the second time by unanimous consent and placed on the calendar:

S. 23. A bill to protect the First Amendment rights of employees of the Federal Government.

S. 24. A bill to make it a violation of a right secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States to perform an abortion with knowledge that such abortion is being performed solely because of the gender of the fetus, and for other purposes.

S. 25. A bill to stop the waste of taxpayer funds on activities by Government agencies to encourage its employees or officials to accept homosexuality as a legitimate or normal life-style.

S. 26. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make preferential treatment an unlawful employment practice, and for other purposes.

S. 27. A bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to any State or local educational agency that denies or prevents participation in constitutionally-protected prayer in schools.

S. 28. A bill to protect the lives of unborn human beings, and for other purposes.

S. 29. A bill to amend title X of the Public Health Service Act to permit family planning projects to offer adoption services, and for other purposes.