

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.

S. 71. A bill regarding the Senate Gift Rule.

S. 144. A bill to amend section 526 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize awards of attorney's fees.

S.J. Res. 7. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to clarify the intent of the Constitution to neither prohibit nor require public school prayer.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills and joint resolutions were read the first time on January 4, 1995:

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.

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S.J. Res. 7. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to clarify the intent of the Constitution to neither prohibit nor require public school prayer.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time on January 5, 1995:

S. 169. A bill to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations; and for other purposes; read the first time.

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. MCCAIN:

S. 150. A bill to authorize an entrance fee surcharge at the Grand Canyon National Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BUMPERS (for himself, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 151. A bill to reduce Federal spending by restructuring the Air Force's F-22 program to achieve initial operating capability in 2010 and a total inventory of no more than 42 aircraft in 2015; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BUMPERS (for himself, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SIMON, Mr. PRYOR, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 152. A bill to reduce Federal spending and rapidly enhance strategic airlift by terminating the C-17 aircraft program after fiscal year 1996 and by providing for a program to meet the remaining strategic airlift requirements of the Department of Defense with nondevelopmental aircraft; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BUMPERS (for himself, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 153. A bill to reduce Federal spending and enhance military satellite communications by reducing funds for the MILSTAR II satellite program and accelerating plans for deployment of the Advanced EHF Satellite/MILSTAR III; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BUMPERS (for himself, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 154. A bill to prohibit the expenditure of appropriated funds on the Advanced Neutron Source; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BUMPERS (for himself, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 155. A bill to reduce Federal spending by prohibiting the backfit of Trident I ballistic missile submarines to carry D-5 Trident II submarine-launched ballistic missile; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BUMPERS (for himself, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 156. A bill to reduce Federal spending by limiting the amount of appropriations which may be available to the intelligence community for fiscal year 1996; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BUMPERS (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 157. A bill to reduce Federal spending by prohibiting the expenditure of appropriated funds on the United States International Space Station Program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. JOHNSTON:

S. 158. A bill to provide for the energy security of the Nation through encouraging the production of domestic oil and gas resources in deep water on the Outer Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BREAUX:

S. 159. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for contributions to individual investment accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SHELBY (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, and Mr. HEFLIN):

S. 160. A bill to impose a moratorium on immigration by aliens other than refugees, certain priority and skilled workers, and immediate relatives of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 161. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the rate of estate tax imposed on family-owned business interests; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. BRADLEY):

S. 162. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 and the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 to improve natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline safety, in response to the natural gas pipeline accident in Edison, New Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

S. 163. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require that the allocations of budget authority and budget outlays made by the Committee on Appropriations of each House be agreed to by joint resolution and to permit amendments that reduce appropriations to also reduce the relevant allocation and the discretionary spending limits; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, with instructions that if one Committee reports, the other Committee has thirty days to report or be discharged.

By Mr. BRADLEY (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. EXON):

S. 164. A bill to require States to consider adopting mandatory, comprehensive, State-wide one-call notification systems to protect natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines and all other underground facilities from being damaged by excavations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. MACK, and Mr. COVERDELL):

S. 165. A bill to require a 60-vote supermajority in the Senate to pass any bill increasing taxes; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, that if one Committee reports, the other Committee has 30 days to report or be discharged.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. DOLE):

S. 166. A bill to transfer a parcel of land to the Taos Pueblo Indians of New Mexico; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. JOHNSTON:

S. 167. A bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 168. A bill to ensure individual and family security through health insurance coverage for all Americans; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. KEMPTHORNE):

S. 169. A bill to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal