

TITLE —DEFICIT REDUCTION

DOWNWARD ADJUSTMENTS IN DISCRETIONARY
SPENDING LIMITS

SEC. 01. Upon the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall make downward adjustments in the discretionary spending limits (new budget authority and outlays) specified in section 601(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998 by the aggregate amount of estimated reductions in new budget authority and outlays for discretionary programs resulting from the provisions this Act (other than emergency appropriations) for such fiscal year, as calculated by the Director.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF SAVINGS TO OFFSET
DEFICIT INCREASES RESULTING FROM DIRECT
SPENDING OR RECEIPTS LEGISLATION

SEC. 02. Reductions in outlays, and reductions in the discretionary spending limits specified in section 601(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, resulting from the enactment of this Act shall not be taken into account for purposes of section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MCCAIN AMENDMENT NO. 424

Mr. MCCAIN proposed an amendment to amendment No. 420 proposed by Mr. HATFIELD to the bill H.R. 1158, supra; as follows:

On page 4, line 20, strike "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$14,178,000".

On page 5, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

BUILDING AND FACILITIES
(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 103-330 and other Acts, \$2,994,000 are rescinded.

On page 19, line 12, strike "\$11,350,000" and insert "\$8,250,000".

On page 19, strike lines 20 through 23.

PRESSLER (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 425

Mr. PRESSLER (for himself, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. SIMPSON) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 420 proposed by Mr. HATFIELD, to the bill H.R. 1158, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. . RENEWAL OF PERMITS FOR GRAZING ON
NATIONAL FOREST LANDS.

Notwithstanding any other law, at the request of an applicant for renewal of a permit that expires on or after the date of enactment of this Act for grazing on land located in a unit of the National Forest System, the Secretary of Agriculture shall reinstate, if necessary, and extend the term of the permit until the date on which the Secretary of Agriculture completes action on the application, including action required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO
MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, March 29, 1995, in executive session, to consider certain pending military nominations.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 29, 1995, for purposes of conducting a full committee business meeting which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this meeting is to consider pending calendar business.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be permitted to meet Wednesday, March 29, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on welfare reform.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 29, 1995, at 10:30 a.m. to hold a hearing on consideration of ratification of the START II Treaty.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 29, 1995, at 2 p.m. to hold a hearing on market reform in New Zealand.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Wednesday, March 29, 1995, beginning at 10:30 a.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building on S. 325, a bill to make certain technical corrections in laws relative to native Americans, and for other purposes; S. 441, a bill to reauthorize Public Law 101-630, the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act; S. 349, a bill to reauthorize appropriations for the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Housing Program; S. 510, a bill to extend the reauthorization for certain programs under the Native American Programs Act of 1974, and for other purposes; and to approve the Committee's Budget Views and Estimates.

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for an executive session, during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 29, 1995 at 9:30 a.m.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 29, 1995 at 2 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIRLAND FORCES

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Airland Forces of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, March 29, 1995, in open session, to receive testimony on tactical aviation issues in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 1996 and the future years defense program.

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

SUBCOMMITTEES ON HOUSING OPPORTUNITY AND
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HUD OVER-
SIGHT AND STRUCTURE

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittees on Housing Opportunity and Community Development and HUD Oversight and Structure, of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 29, 1995, to conduct a hearing on HUD reorganization.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SUPERFUND, WASTE CONTROL
AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Superfund, Waste Control, and Risk Assessment be granted permission to meet Wednesday, March 29, at 9 a.m. to conduct an oversight hearing on the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA].

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

DR. JOHN BRADEMAS ON THE FUTURE
OF THE NEW YORK STATE
ECONOMY

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, during the past year, NYNEX, a major telecommunications company headquartered in New York State, has sponsored a series of "Agenda For Growth" conferences on the future of the economy of the State.

Keynoting the last of this series was Dr. John Brademas, president emeritus of New York University, who before joining the university in 1981, served for 22 years in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Cosponsors with NYNEX of the February 15, 1995, meeting were the Business Council of New York State, Inc.,

and the New York City Partnership/New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc.

I believe many of my colleagues in both Houses of Congress will find Dr. Brademas' analysis of interest, and I ask that the text of his remarks be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

AGENDA FOR GROWTH: NYNEX CONFERENCE
ON THE FUTURE OF THE NEW YORK STATE
ECONOMY

I am honored to have been asked to open this conference on "The Future of the New York Economy," and I congratulate Dick Jalkut, President and Group Executive of NYNEX Telecommunications, on the contribution the "Agenda for Growth" series represents to understanding important issues facing our city and region.

At the outset, let me note that I have served on the Board of Directors of NYNEX since 1991 and have greatly enjoyed the opportunity to work with Dick and the other outstanding leaders of NYNEX.

Today, I'll speak to you from the perspective of someone who served twenty-two years as a Member of Congress, from Indiana; for eleven years, as President of the nation's largest private university, New York University; and as a former chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Among other current responsibilities, I'm serving as chairman, by appointment of President Clinton, of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities and also chair the National Endowment for Democracy.

So from this general background, I want to join you in considering prospects for the future of New York City and the surrounding area and ways of strengthening our economy in the years ahead.

As we all know, the economic recovery of the metropolitan region has lagged that of the entire nation. We know, too, that recent changes in political leadership at the city, state, and national levels have added a new dimension of uncertainty to the economic outlook for New York.

How, in this context, do we nurture the unique strengths of the metropolitan region and nourish its preeminent role in the international marketplace?

How, as it were, do we develop an agenda for prosperity?

To respond to these questions, we must first understand the dynamic that drives the New York economy and then consider the challenges that require our efforts. The participants in this conference will offer many insights. Let me offer some initial observations.

Point number one. New York's economic future lies in fundamental changes in the international economy. Technological advances propelling us into the 21st century are redefining the competitive landscape of the entire world. National borders and political ideologies no longer determine patterns of global trade and the movement of capital. We have entered an era characterized by a combination of intense competition and interdependence.

Two of President Clinton's actions this month dramatically underscore what Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin has described as the "interconnectedness" of the world economy: the Mexican rescue package and sanctions on China.

This changing structure of the international economy profoundly affects the life of major cities like New York. Why? The dispersal of economic activity around the globe has created a corresponding need for organizational coordination in a few key sites. So cities are increasingly taking on a strategic

role as highly concentrated command centers for operations that are worldwide. Not surprisingly, cities have concomitantly become critical locations for finance and specialized services.

All these functions have influenced immeasurably both international economic activity and urban development. One result is the emergence of "the global city," with New York a primary example. The scope and character of the New York area economy are more and more defined by its role in the world marketplace.

Beyond understanding New York's place on the international stage, we must appreciate a second fundamental factor. The principal reason for the strength of the New York region in the world economy is that it is the center for the creation and sophisticated application of intellectual capital.

For during the past century, the New York economy has evolved from one dependent on manufacturing to one based on a concentration of Fortune 500 headquarters, corporate R&D facilities, advanced business services in finance, law, advertising and management and the world's leading cultural institutions and media firms.

Indispensable to all these activities is what I'm calling "intellectual capital"—the individuals and industries that develop new products and services, apply technology in innovative ways, generate new marketing concepts and techniques, design new fashions, create new forms of music and art and produce the information and entertainment that are distributed across the nation and the world.

Indeed, as several recent news accounts have noted, the richness of its intellectual capital sector makes New York an incubator for a host of new multimedia start-ups which thrive on the vibrance of the arts—painters, musicians, writers, filmmakers—and provides innovative content for communications, advertising and publishing conglomerates headquartered in the region—Time Warner, Sony, Hearst, Viacom, Bertelsman, ABC, CBS and NBC. As the New York area also offers comprehensive venture capital and financial services, the remaining resources essential to creative development are right here.

And New York's intellectual capital sector is more and more the primary pulse of the region's strength. The performance of individual facets of the sector may fluctuate over time but taken as a whole, the intellectual capital sector will be the lead generator of income and employment for the future of this region. We must, therefore, nurture this unique resource so that the New York metropolitan area can respond to change with state-of-the-art capabilities. We cannot afford to cede fields of specialization over time to our national and international rival cities.

As we meet today in a hotel close to Times Square, I observe that tourism—New York style—also depends on intellectual capital. Business travelers come to New York in search of the ideas and specializes information most easily obtained through face-to-face contact. Other visitors come for the city's cultural life, its restaurants and retail stores.

Walk just a few blocks from here and you can see how New York City blends culture, entertainment and tourism in new and creative ways. Leading entertainment companies, like Disney, Viacom and Virgin Records, are revitalizing historic theaters on 42nd Street. This development has been made possible, in part, through the impressive work of the Times Square Business Improvement District which has made the entire theater district attractive to visitors from around the world.

As a former university president, I cannot fail to add that New York City's intellectual capital is in large measure the product of the presence of a rich mixture of colleges, universities and research institutes. More than 100 institutions of higher education are located here, situated in all parts of the city. Unlike so many cities where one or two colleges and universities dominate, New York is home to nearly every type of educational institution: theological seminaries, two- and four-year colleges and health care centers and research universities of international distinction.

Indeed, what helps make New York so special is that the students who attend college and professional schools in New York City often settle here and replenish our intellectual capital. Our colleges and universities are magnets that draw people to New York who then launch their careers here, providing a new stream of talent for both the private and non-profit sectors.

I must make another point. The intellectual capital sector encompasses not only the world's largest corporations and financial institutions but also the small companies and manufacturing firms that pioneer customized products and services. Recent studies have underscored the importance of nimble, skilled small businesses as a significant part of the job creation process in the New York area.

How then can we strengthen our base for the years ahead, to assure that we retain both our role as a global city and our investment in intellectual capital?

Here are a few suggestions.

First, we must recognize that we're fashioning an agenda for growth at a time of major political change, and as you and I know, decisions at every level of government have an impact on the economy.

New leadership in both the United States Senate and House of Representatives, a substantial number of members wholly new to the legislative process, shifting committee jurisdictions and, above all, a President and Congress sharply divided by party mean a set of forces that may take Federal policy in directions that depart radically from the past. Similarly, this year, we have had a change of party in the Governor's office in New York State, and last year, in the Mayor's office in City Hall.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that reductions in Federal grants to New York State in the Republican "Contract With America" would total \$26.4 billion a year. Such cuts would affect every aspect of life in the city, from transportation to education, and particularly health care, which accounts for over 12% of employment and wages in the metropolitan region.

From Albany, Governor Pataki wants to reduce state aid to the city by \$158 million for the City University of New York, \$128 million for the MTA and nearly \$2 billion from Medicaid and welfare.

From City Hall, Mayor Giuliani announced yesterday \$600 million in cuts in city agencies.

Clearly a concern that underlies all discussion of spending cuts—Federal, state or local—is the impact on the poor in the city. Although the widening gap between rich and poor in New York City is not the subject of this conference, I believe that effectively addressing this complex issue is essential to the long-term social stability and economic health of our city and region.

A second item on our agenda for growth: We must not only sustain but substantially improve the infrastructure that supports New York's economy and its reservoir of intellectual capital. By infrastructure, I mean

the capacity to move goods, people and information.

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, under the sagacious leadership of Stanley Brezenoff, undertook major improvements in the region's airports. We must continue these efforts while dramatically enhancing ground access to our airports. Indeed the regional public authorities should start planning the transportation systems necessary for the next century. While making better use of the existing transportation infrastructure, we must also link inner-city residents to jobs in outlying areas and find ways of connecting suburban communities directly to downtown Manhattan.

The other element of infrastructure indispensable to intellectual capital is telecommunications. Put simply, the metropolitan area can function as a global city only with a telecommunications capability second to none. For there is a synergistic relationship between unending demands for ever more sophisticated services and the push for breakthrough technology and systems to meet those demands.

Driven by data and communication requirements for managing international operations from corporate headquarters and conducting complex financial transactions around the world, New York has emerged as the central nervous system for the global network of the most advanced information technology anywhere.

New York City resembles a giant switchboard: Electronic messages are constantly flowing in, through and out of the city's office towers and stock exchanges. Modern telecommunications systems have enhanced the city's capacity to put information to work, converting ideas and data into new products and services that are distributed electronically around the world.

Indeed, New York is the leading source of content for books, magazines, newspapers, radio, television and eventually for the Internet. Within just one mile of this motel are the headquarters of the nation's largest television and radio networks, leading publishing companies and major sources of cable television programs.

As the global market for information and entertainment expands, New York's communications industry will become even more important. Only last week, MTV, a division of Viacom, headquartered just four blocks from here, announced the launch of a music television channel in South Africa, the first American broadcaster to establish a network in South Africa since the new, post-apartheid government opened the state-controlled airwaves to private enterprise.

New York is—literally—spanning the world!

Let me turn from physical infrastructure to the foundation of New York's intellectual capital sector—people. New York City has a larger number and wider diversity of brilliant, talented, motivated men and women than any other urban area in the world. It is this intellectual firepower that in large part makes New York New York and is so attractive to international business.

Two forces are critical to invigorating the environment necessary for constant renewal of our creativity and expertise: education and the arts. Let me elaborate.

The employment requirements of the New York metropolitan region are increasingly characterized by the sophisticated, cosmopolitan nature of the intellectual capital sector.

I have earlier spoken of the crucial role our post-secondary educational institutions play in luring people here for their studies and careers. Yet no challenge is greater for New York City than to reaffirm the priority of good elementary and secondary schools.

The public school system is nevertheless being asked to do much more with substantially less. As Robert Berne, Dean of NYU's Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, has warned, the proposed freeze in state aid to New York City schools represents a substantial cut in funding because our school population is increasing by approximately 20,000 students every year. And Mayor Giuliani's announcement yesterday that the deepest reductions in his budget will fall on the City's public schools only intensifies the problem.

Without a strong school system, we will not be able to produce a skilled workforce, one able to compete in today's job market. As entry-level jobs demand higher technical skills, we must design our high school programs to meet the requirements for employment in the 21st century.

In addition to education, other components crucial to the creative milieu that defines New York are arts and other cultural institutions. The arts are a \$9 billion industry in this region, an essential asset to tourism which in turns generates \$20 billion of regional economic activity. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, for example, is the city's single largest tourist attraction, with 4.6 million visitors annually, nearly one million of whom are from outside the country.

As a recent report, *The Arts As An Industry*, issued by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, stated:

"The arts and the people who create, present, and market them are a critical competitive advantage that New York and its suburbs have over our national and international competitors for survival in the next century . . . But . . . the most important role the arts play in the life of the region is not related to its economy but to its very sense of itself."

I speak to this matter with particular interest as Chairman of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, and I express serious concern about the uncertain future of Federal support for the arts, the humanities and museums. Proposed budget cuts would have a deeply damaging impact nationwide, for the arts, humanities and museums are vital to the economy of every state and every local community. Non-profit arts institutions alone generate \$36 billion in economic activity annually. They support 1.3 million jobs and generate \$3.4 billion in Federal tax revenues. Investment in the arts and the humanities is good business.

Support for the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities is so small—only \$.64 per person a year for each Endowment—yet it is indispensable seed money. Every Federal dollar leverages an average of \$11 more from private, state and local sources, and without Federal support, there is no serious prospect that private funds will fill the resulting gap or that state and local governments will be able to do so.

And what would be the impact of threatened cuts on New York City where culture is an integral part of our tourist industry?

Now in defining the context for "an agenda of growth" for the New York Area, I have made two assertions:

(1) New York's future is linked to the international economy; and

(2) Our unique source of strength is intellectual capital.

I must add a third factor: (3) We must more aggressively encourage communication and cooperation between and among the business sector; our educational institutions, especially higher education; and government at every level.

The prevailing political winds can set a new course for the relationship between government and business. The profit-making sector and our colleges and universities can find new ways of working with one another.

Indeed, it is awareness of the importance of such cross-cutting relationships that caused the Carnegie Corporation of New York to make a grant to New York University to organize this year a series of three colloquia on science, technology and government. Scientists and engineers, business executives and government leaders will join scholars from New York University, other area universities and the New York Academy of Sciences to take part in sessions on three major topics—biotechnology, telecommunications and science and environmental journalism. Experts from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut as well as city, state and Federal officials will discuss the implications for the tri-state economy of advances in science and technology and of decisions by public policy-makers.

Let me conclude this analysis by suggesting some questions for this distinguished panel to consider. It is, in my view, imperative that the business community, along with civic and community groups, be involved in shaping the agenda for the economic growth of the city. In doing so, there will be difficult choices among competing priorities. Let me illustrate.

First, sustaining the infrastructure of the New York City region will require large-scale public investments. Which ones? Here's an example: Should we renovate Yankee Stadium, improve access to the airports or expand the Jacob Javits Convention Center?

A still broader question here: How to link our economic development strategy for job creation to our investments in infrastructure?

Second, we must support the institutions that nourish our base of intellectual capital. How?

To meet the demands of a changing economy, we must modernize our public schools. What is the role of the business sector here? Of our colleges and universities?

Again, can our institutions of higher education forge connections with business and industry to the advantage of both? Can, for example, the city's medical schools collaborate more closely with the region's pharmaceutical firms to build a stronger biotech industry?

I have spoken of the arts, one of New York's greatest assets. How can we assure financial support, both public and private, of our cultural institutions in ways that reflect their importance to our economic future?

What initiatives, public and private, are necessary to attract and retain artists, writers and the entrepreneurs of New York's emerging multimedia industry?

Third, can we explore opportunities for more public-private partnerships? Their success in renewing Union Square, Bryant Park and downtown Brooklyn demonstrates that the quality of life in New York can be enhanced if business and government work together.

How can we stimulate jobs and economic development in low income communities and invent more effective approaches to the delivery of public services?

We all know that privatization is now in fashion but we must ask exactly what government functions should be privatized and the effect of privatization on the delivery of services.

We know, too, that government tax, spending and regulatory policies will continue to influence the agenda for the economic growth of New York. The entire range of issues that affect the economy—and society generally—is, of course, in a democracy, the stuff of politics.

Now I have not today attempted to be exhaustive in my comments, but instructive. I

would, however, insist that in a modern, complex society like ours, there are roles for both private and public sectors. And if I have said anything useful, it is to stimulate more communication and cooperation between the two.

The rapidity of scientific and technological change imposes new burdens on leaders of business to remain competitive and on government policy-makers to serve the public interest.

For all these reasons, I applaud NYNEX for bringing together these distinguished leaders from various fields to discuss the future of our region.

I conclude with the words of that great conservative, Edmund Burke:

"The public interest requires doing today those things that men [today, he would add, "and women"!] of intelligence and goodwill would wish, five or ten years hence, had been done." •

A MUSLIM VOICE AGAINST TERRORISM

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, recently, in Tikkun, a journal that comments on political and religious affairs from the Jewish perspective, I saw a comment under the title "A Muslim Voice Against Terrorism" by Iman Plemon T. El-Amin. He is an assistant to Iman Warith Deen Mohammed, and the journal comments: "While Louis Farrakhan tends to be portrayed in the media as the dominant voice of Islam in the United States, Warith Deen Mohammed represents a significantly large following. This statement about Islam should be read by all those who claim that they never hear Islamic leaders speaking out against Hamas violence." There is a tendency, in the United States, and particularly in our media, to identify the word Moslem with the word radical or fundamentalist, so you constantly read about Moslem radicals or Moslem fundamentalists; and there is not an awareness that most Moslems practice their religion in a responsible way, just as most Christians and Jews and people of other beliefs do.

The United States is becoming more and more a pluralistic society with people of many religious beliefs contributing to enriching our society. Among those whose numbers have grown significantly in the last decade are Moslems and Buddhists.

The statement by Iman Plemon T. El-Amin is a good antidote for those who see Moslem voice only in forms of extremism.

I ask that the statement be printed in the RECORD.

The statement follows:

[From Tikkun, Vol. 10, No. 2]

A MUSLIM VOICE AGAINST TERRORISM
(By Plemon T. El-Amin)

Muslim voices against terrorism have not been silent, but it is the trend, perhaps even the policy of major media, to downplay the voice of reason, the voice of faith, and the voice of principle, in favor of the shouts of the extreme, the wails of the grief-stricken, and the threats of the treacherous. The voices of peace, justice, mercy, and tolerance are not difficult to find among Muslims and Islamic media, who consistently denounce acts of terrorism and reject them as illegitimate and unacceptable Islamic strategies or methods.

Imam W. Deen Mohammed, internationally and nationally recognized leader of the larg-

est identifiable Muslim-American community, explained recently that: "Islam insists that the best human behavior be demonstrated even when engaging an enemy in war. Our Prophet Muhammed (prayers and peace be on him) ordered that civilians not be made the victims of war. He (the Prophet) cautioned the Muslims to take care not to attack those who were not bearing arms against them. Islam and the Prophet's life require of us that we uphold justice and be a peace-seeking people."

Muslims are guided and obligated by the Qur'an, which reveals to us that we must not wage war for self-interest, material gain, or mere retaliation. Muslims are to fight or wage war only when someone hinders them from the worship and work of God. And when we fight, we must reject barbaric methods of warfare and doing any harm to women, children, the elderly, the sick or wounded, and even to animals or vegetation.

Muslims are commanded by God to do justice to all, irrespective of whether they are friend or enemy, under all circumstances. God says in the Qur'an, "O you who believe! Stand out firmly for justice even as against yourselves or your parents or your kin, and whether it be (against) rich or poor." (4:135) "O you who believe! Stand out firmly for God as witnesses to fair-dealing, and let not the hatred of others to you make you swerve to wrong and depart from justice. Be just, that is next to piety. And be regardful of God, for God is well-acquainted with all that you do." (5:9)

The definition of jihad is not Holy War, nor can it be used to justify terrorism. Imam W. Deen Mohammed has stated that "Jihad means struggle in everything that God has established for Muslims to do. The emphasis on jihad in the Qur'an and in the life of Prophet Muhammed was not for the purpose of conquering lands or overthrowing nations, it was for the purpose of liberating the higher instincts, the higher aspirations in man."

Cowardly acts of terrorism upon innocent men, women, and children is not a doorway to Heaven, but a gateway to Hell. Blind aggression and retaliation are sins, and as Muslims we reject these practices by our selves, our kin, our foes, the rich, or the poor. Past and recent acts of terrorism that victimize innocent human beings, such as the World Trade Center bombing, the mosque assault by Baruch Goldstein, and the recent suicide bombing in Tel Aviv are deplored by our community and must be condemned by all God-conscious and civilized communities, both Muslim and others. We must all stand up for peace and toleration. Among both the Palestinians and the Israelis are those guilty and responsible for the many women and children left maimed and dead. Each side has produced both perpetrators of violence and victims of injustice.

In Islam, one injustice, or even many, does not justify another. Man's law and rule has failed both peoples. It is time to embrace the law and rule of God, especially since both people identify themselves as people who hold the rule of God above the law of man.

The voice of the Muslim is not mute. Our voice is that of the Qur'an, and the life of the Prophet Muhammed. Both ring with clarity that peace is to be loved and sought, and terrorism is to be hated and rejected. •

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1995

Mr. PRESSLER. I ask unanimous consent when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 9:20 a.m. on Thursday,

March 30, 1995; that following the prayer the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then proceed to a period of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10:15 a.m., with Members recognized to speak for up to 5 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Mr. COVERDELL, 10 minutes; Mr. CAMPBELL, 10 minutes; Mr. THOMAS, 5 minutes; Mr. COHEN, 10 minutes; Mr. KERREY, 15 minutes.

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. PRESSLER. I ask unanimous consent that following the confirmation of Mr. Glickman and resuming legislative session, the Senate then resume consideration of H.R. 1158, and the democratic leader be recognized to offer an amendment.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. PRESSLER. Under a previous order, at 10:15 a.m. the Senate will resume executive session for 10 minutes of debate on the nomination of Daniel Glickman to be Secretary of Agriculture. Therefore, a rollcall vote will occur on the confirmation of Mr. Glickman at 10:25 a.m.

For the information of all Senators, a vote will occur at 10:15 a.m. on the nomination of Mr. Glickman, and the Senate will then resume the supplemental disaster assistance bill. Therefore, votes can be expected to occur throughout Thursday's session of the Senate. The Senate will also be asked to remain in session into the evening on Thursday in order to complete action on the appropriations bill.

RECESS UNTIL 9:20 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:06 p.m., recessed until Thursday, March 30, 1995, at 9:20 p.m..

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Secretary of the Senate after the recess of the Senate on March 28, 1995, under authority of the order of the Senate of January 4, 1995:

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

JOHN M. DEUTCH, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE, VICE R. JAMES WOOLSEY, RESIGNED.