

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the bill be deemed read a third time and passed, as amended; the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the bill appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

So the bill (H.R. 1240), as amended, was deemed read the third time and passed.

#### COMMENDING THE HUSKIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 107, a resolution commending the University of Connecticut women's basketball team for capping a perfect season by winning the 1995 NCAA women's basketball championship, submitted earlier today by Senators DODD and LIBBERMAN; that the resolution and preamble be agreed to; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements appear in the RECORD as if read.

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

So the resolution (S. Res. 107) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

Whereas the UConn women's team won the school's first-ever national basketball championship by defeating the University of Tennessee by the score of 70-64;

Whereas the UConn Huskies became only the second women's basketball team in NCAA history to finish the season undefeated, and the first basketball team of any kind in NCAA history to finish 35-0;

Whereas UConn Head Coach Geno Auriemma was the recipient of the Naismith National Coach of the Year Award, as well as the Associated Press Coach of the Year and the United States Basketball Writers Association Coach of the Year awards;

Whereas UConn forward and co-captain Rebecca Lobo was the consensus choice of those same organizations as the National Player of the Year, and was named the Most Outstanding Player of the NCAA Women's Final Four;

Whereas Rebecca Lobo was also named the GTE Women's Basketball National Academic All-American of the Year for her outstanding achievement in the classroom;

Whereas the UConn Women Huskies enthralled the entire state of Connecticut, providing it with one of its finest moments;

Whereas the UConn Women Huskies elevated the sport of women's basketball to new heights, and inspired a generation of young girls in Connecticut to aspire toward their own "hoop dreams"; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate commends the Huskies of the University of Connecticut for capping a perfect season by winning the 1995 NCAA Women's Basketball Championship.

#### NATIONAL ATOMIC VETERANS DAY

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed

to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 108, a resolution submitted by Senator WELLSTONE and others earlier today designating July 16, 1995 as "National Atomic Veterans Day"; that the resolution and preamble be agreed to; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements on this measure appear in the RECORD at the appropriate place.

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

So the resolution (S. Res. 108) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

Whereas July 16, 1995, is the 50th anniversary of the first detonation of an atomic bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico;

Whereas the members of the Armed Forces who have been exposed to ionizing radiation as a result of the detonation of a nuclear weapon or device are considered to be America's "atomic veterans";

Whereas atomic veterans are in many ways one of the most neglected groups of United States veterans;

Whereas atomic veterans served their country patriotically and proudly, believing fully that the United States Government would protect them from any serious hazards to their health;

Whereas atomic veterans were not told of the hazards they faced from exposure to ionizing radiation, often were provided with little protection from such exposure even when deployed at or near ground zero immediately after test detonations of nuclear weapons, on occasion were not provided film badges to measure their exposure to radiation during such detonations, and were provided with no follow-up medical care or other monitoring to determine the health consequences of such exposure;

Whereas for 40 years after World War II Federal law contained no provisions specifically providing veterans compensation or health care for atomic veterans for service-connected radiogenic diseases; and

Whereas many of the 250,000 members of the Armed Forces who participated in post-World War II atmospheric nuclear testing were forbidden from publicly revealing such participation for reasons of national security and received no recognition for their important contributions to the United States and the Armed Forces: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That—

(1) July 16, 1995, is designated as "National Atomic Veterans Day"; and

(2) the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the departments and agencies of the Federal Government, State and local governments, and the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I was pleased to submit today, along with my colleagues, Senators SIMON, JEFFORDS, DASCHLE, PRYOR, ROCKEFELLER, AKAKA, REID, and LEAHY, a Senate resolution to designate July 16, 1995, the 50th anniversary of the first detonation of an atomic bomb at Alamogordo, NM, as "National Atomic Veterans Day."

Atomic veterans, members of the armed forces who were exposed to ionizing radiation as a result of the detonation of a nuclear weapon or device, for 50 years have been one of the most neglected groups of veterans. While

they served their country patriotically, unquestioningly, and proudly, they were not informed of the dangers they faced from exposure to ionizing radiation, often were provided with little or no protection from such exposure, and for many years were provided with no follow-up medical monitoring or care to determine the health effects of their exposure. In fact, for 40 years after World War II, there were no provisions in Federal law specifically providing veterans compensation or health care for atomic veterans for service-connected radiogenic diseases.

Many atomic veterans who participated in atmospheric nuclear testing were forbidden from publicly revealing their participation for reasons of national security. Despite their valuable contributions to the United States and the Armed Forces, they have not received the recognition that is due them.

The National Association of Atomic Veterans, AMVETS, and the Vietnam Veterans of America have expressed their strong and unequivocal support for this resolution.

I urge my colleagues to show their support by cosponsoring National Atomic Veterans Day.

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following nominations on the Executive Calendar, en bloc: Calendar Nos. 49, 51, 63, 67 through 100, 102, 103, and 104.

I further ask unanimous consent that the Governmental Affairs Committee be discharged from further consideration of the nomination of Jacquelyn L. Williams-Bridgers to be Inspector General, Department of State; that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; further, that the nominations be confirmed, en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, en bloc; that any statements relating to the nominations appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD; and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

So the nominations were considered and confirmed, en bloc, as follows:

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Robert Pitofsky, of Maryland, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for the term of seven years from September 26, 1994.

#### CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Thomas Hill Moore, of Florida, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Products Safety Commission for the remainder of the term expiring October 26, 1996.

#### NAVY

The following named officer for appointment to the grade of Admiral while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, United States Code, Sections 601 and 5035:

## VICE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

*To be admiral*

Vice Adm. Joseph W. Prueher, 000-00-0000, United States Navy

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Wilma A. Lewis, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, Department of the Interior.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

Yerker Andersson, of Maryland, to be a Member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 1996.

John A. Gannon, of Ohio, to be a Member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 1995. (Reappointment)

Audrey L. McCrimon, of Illinois, to be a Member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 1997.

Lillian Rangel Pollo, of Florida, to be a Member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 1996.

Debra Robinson, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 1997.

Rae E. Unzicker, of North Dakota, to be a Member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 1997.

Ela Yazzie-King, of Arizona, to be a Member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 1996.

## NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Robert G. Breunig, of Arizona, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1998. (Reappointment)

Kinshasha Holman Conwill, of New York, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1997.

Charles Hummel, of Delaware, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1999.

Ayşe Manyas Kenmore, of Florida, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for the remainder of the term expiring December 6, 1995.

Nancy Marsiglia, of Louisiana, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1998.

Arthur Rosenblatt, of New York, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1997.

Ruth Y. Tamura, of Hawaii, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1996.

Townsend Wolfe, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1995.

Phillip Frost, of Florida, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1996.

John L. Bryant, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1997.

## HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

E. Gordon Gee, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation for a term expiring December 10, 1999.

Joseph E. Stevens, Jr., of Missouri, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation for a term expiring December 10, 1997.

Steven L. Zinter, of South Dakota, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation for a term expiring December 10, 1997.

## BARRY GOLDWATER SCHOLARSHIP &amp; EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Peggy Goldwater-Clay, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the

Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring June 5, 2000.

Lieutenant General William W. Quinn, United States Army, Retired, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring October 13, 1999. (Reappointment)

Lynda Hare Scribante, of Nebraska, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring October 13, 1999.

Niranjan Shamalbhay Shah, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring August 11, 1998.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Sanford D. Greenberg, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2000.

Eve L. Menger, of New York, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2000.

Claudia Mitchell-Kernan, of California, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2000.

Diana S. Natalicio, of Texas, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2000, vice Charles L. Hosler, Jr., term expired.

Robert M. Solow, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2000.

Warren M. Washington, of Colorado, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2000.

John A. White, Jr., of Georgia, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2000.

## NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Kenneth Byron Hipp, of Hawaii, to be a Member of the National Mediation Board for a term expiring July 1, 1997.

## RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Jerome F. Kever, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Railroad Retirement Board for a term expiring August 28, 1998. (Reappointment)

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LITERACY

Marcene S. Mattleman, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the National Institute for Literacy Advisory Board for the remainder of the term expiring October 12, 1995.

## NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Joan Challinor, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for a term expiring July 19, 1999.

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Shirley Ann Jackson, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for a term of five years expiring June 30, 1999.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Jacquelyn L. Williams-Bridgers, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, Department of State.

## NOMINATION OF MR. ROBERT PITOFSKY

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is considering the nomination of Mr. Robert Pitofsky to serve on the Federal Trade Commission [FTC]. The President has indicated his intention to name Mr. Pitofsky as Chairman of the FTC, if he is confirmed.

Having previously served as a Commissioner and staff member, Mr. Pitofsky certainly understands the FTC's goals and duties. The Commission's two primary functions are first, to protect consumers from unfair and deceptive practices, and second, to ensure the operation of an efficient and competitive market-place. The Commission administers a number of Federal statutes, including the Federal Trade Commission Act—which provides the Commission its consumer protection authority—and the Sherman, Clayton, and Robinson-Patman anti-trust statutes, as well as the Fair Credit Reporting, Fair Debt Collection Practices, and Truth in Lending Acts. A few of the specific duties include safeguarding the public from false advertisement of goods and services, telemarketing fraud, unfair pricing of products, unfair mergers and acquisitions, illegal boycotts, and other unfair methods of competition.

As we enter the 21st century, and a new era of global trade, the FTC undoubtedly will continue to face many challenges in fulfilling its responsibilities. Mr. Pitofsky will, if confirmed, chair the Commission at a time when Federal agencies are facing the possibility of severe budget reductions.

Mr. Pitofsky is aware of the tremendous challenges confronting the FTC. He is committed to the principles and goals of the Commission, and is prepared to take on the responsibilities of the FTC Chairman. I urge my colleagues to approve his nomination.

## NOMINATION OF DR. JACKSON

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise to express my unequivocal support for Dr. Shirley Jackson's nomination to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Dr. Jackson is a fellow New Jerseyan, and has spent most of her career teaching and working in our State. But that's only one of the many qualifications that make her so ideal for this position.

Dr. Jackson has devoted her life to the study of science. Over the course of her career, she has gained world-wide renown and she has also broken many societal barriers.

Dr. Jackson was the first African-American woman to receive a PhD from MIT.

She has accumulated more than two decades of research and management experience in high energy physics, nuclear physics and condensed matter physics. She has been a professor and a consultant. And she has also found time for public service, serving for 10 years as founding member of the New Jersey Commission on Science and Technology.

Dr. Jackson is currently a consultant to AT&T Bell Laboratories on Semiconductor Theory, vice chair of Governor Whitman's Economic Master Plan Commission and a member of the

Executive Committee of the M.I.T. Board of Trustees.

And despite her heavy responsibilities, Dr. Jackson puts aside time to help recruit more women and more African-Americans to the sciences.

Dr. Jackson has always blended her advanced scientific research with an eye toward practicality. She has researched subjects as esoteric as the electronic and optical properties of strained layer semiconductor superlattices. But she has also worked toward basic goals that you and I can understand—like economic development in the State of New Jersey.

I understand that President Clinton has said he would like Dr. Jackson to head the NRC after her confirmation and I enthusiastically support that decision.

I am confident that her scientific and management backgrounds have been ideal preparation for that leadership position.

Mr. President, I believe that Dr. Jackson's background has made her a unique, unparalleled nominee for this position. I urge my colleagues to vote for in support of this excellent nomination, and I yield the floor.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO REPORT

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the committees have between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Tuesday, April 18, to file legislative or executive reported items.

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

#### EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCIS-SIONS ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on H.R. 889 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 889) making emergency supplemental appropriations and rescissions to preserve and enhance the military readiness of the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by a majority of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of April 6, 1995.)

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I want to strongly urge the Senate to adopt today the conference report on H.R. 889, the emergency Defense supplemental appropriations bill.

On Wednesday, the conferees completed work on this bill, which will ensure that the readiness, quality of life and pay for our Armed Forces will not be impacted by the costs of overseas peacekeeping and humanitarian missions.

As chairman of the Defense Subcommittee, there is no question in my mind that we must act on this bill prior to the recess.

In summary, this bill provides \$3.04 billion in new funding for the Department of Defense, and \$28.3 million for the Coast Guard, to pay for these contingency operations, and other emergency requirements.

For DOD, in addition to the contingency operations amounts, \$258 million is included to meet the increases in overseas personnel costs due to the decline in value of the dollar.

These amounts go directly to the men and women, and their families, stationed overseas, to defray the increased expenses they face because of this devaluation.

All new Defense spending in the bill is offset by rescission to DOD, defense related and foreign aid appropriations.

From available DOD funds, \$2.26 billion is rescinded. Also, \$200 million from function 050 nuclear facility funds, \$100 million from military construction funds, and \$120 million from foreign aid appropriations.

The conferees worked to ensure that no significant military program was damaged by these cuts. Most reductions come from savings in programs underway, or from reduced efforts in lower priority programs.

Some of these funds will need to be replaced in 1996, but will not reduce military readiness or capability this year.

The amount rescinded from DOD represents an increase of \$300 million over the levels adopted by the Senate.

These reductions were necessary to ensure that these new appropriations did not increase the deficit, thus hampering our ability to provide needed funds for 1996.

All the military services have identified the severe cuts in training and readiness that will result if this bill is not enacted early this month.

Navy fleet steaming days will be reduced. Flight training will be reduced. Ships will not undergo needed overhauls at shipyards, resulting in substantial layoffs.

Air Force flight training will be slashed by 25 percent. Aircraft will be parked on the ramp, because they will not receive necessary depot maintenance.

In short, we face a return to the hollow force that many of us remember from the 1970's. We cannot permit this.

In the 1970's, that hollow force was the result of the Congress not appropriating the funds needed for military readiness. This crisis is the result of the President diverting the funds provided by Congress for the military.

Let me make clear, the 1995 Defense appropriations bill provided the funds

needed to maintain military readiness and training for 1995.

During the last quarter of 1994, and the first quarter of 1995, the President used these funds to undertake the overseas missions in Kuwait, Korea, Bosnia, Iraq, Somalia, Cuba, and Haiti.

In no case did the President come to the Congress, to seek approval, and funding, for these missions.

The result was a \$2.5 billion diversion of readiness and personnel appropriations.

I want the Senate to know that the appropriations committees of the House and Senate were unanimous in their commitment that this circumstance should not happen again.

Included in the statement of the managers on the conference report is an explicit statement of our objections to the course followed by the administration. This bipartisan, bicameral statement reflects our views. I ask unanimous consent that this statement be inserted in the RECORD.

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

#### CONTINGENCY AND NONTRADITIONAL MISSIONS

The conferees express their deep concern over the process by which U.S. military forces are being deployed on major, large scale contingency operations. The conferees note that the Administration neither sought nor received advance approval of or funding for military operations from the Congress in support of peacekeeping and humanitarian missions. The missions involving Somalia, Rwanda, Haiti, and refugee relief in the Caribbean all mark significant departures from previous emergency deployments of American forces dealing with valid threats to the national security. The conferees strongly believe that military deployments in support of peacekeeping or humanitarian objectives both merit and require advance approval by the Congress.

This issue is of special concern to the conferees because of the effect these operations have had on the defense budgeting and planning process. There is no question but that the recent spate of "contingency" deployments, none of which was approved in advance by Congress nor budgeted for, have wreaked havoc upon the ability of the Department of Defense to maintain military readiness. These operations have led to substantial and repeated diversions of funds intended for training, equipment and property maintenance. From the Secretary of Defense to commanders in the field, there is universal acknowledgment that this practice has led to degradations in readiness.

A related issue involves the rapid increase in Defense Department participation in activities which under both law and tradition are the responsibility of other Federal departments. The principal example of this trend is the use of DoD funds, personnel, and facilities to deal with the issue of Cuban and Haitian refugees. The cost of these operations has been almost entirely borne by the Department of Defense, even though other Federal entities have long had primary responsibility for dealing with refugee and immigration issues and have, in the past, reimbursed the Department of Defense for such support in accordance with the Economy Act. At present, DoD is being forced to bear \$1 million per day in costs for these operations, out of funds intended to be used for