

to repay outstanding bonds that were issued specifically for the construction of solid waste management facilities to which the political subdivision's waste is to be delivered.

"(5) the authority under this subsection shall be exercised in accordance with Section 401z(b)(4)".

AMENDMENT NO. 753

On page 65, line 10, strike "or (d)" and insert "(d), or (e)".

On page 65, line 3, strike "or (d)" and insert "(d), or (e)".

SPECTER (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 754

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, and Mr. BROWN) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 534, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) There has been enormous public concern, worry and fear in the U.S. over international terrorism for many years;

(2) There has been enormous public concern, worry and fear in the U.S. over the threat of domestic terrorism after the bombing of the New York World Trade Center on February 26, 1993;

(3) There is even more public concern, worry and fear since the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995;

(4) Public concern, worry and fear has been aggravated by the fact that it appears that the terrorist bombing at the Federal building in Oklahoma City was perpetrated by Americans;

(5) The United States Senate should take all action within its power to understand and respond in all possible ways to threats of domestic as well as international terrorism;

(6) Serious questions of public concern have been raised about the actions of federal law enforcement officials including agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms relating to the arrest of Mr. Randy Weaver and others in Ruby Ridge, Idaho, in August, 1992 and Mr. David Koresh and others associated with the Branch Davidian sect in Waco, Texas, between February 28, 1993, and April 19, 1993;

(7) Inquiries by the Executive Branch have left serious unanswered questions on these incidents;

(8) The United States Senate has not conducted any hearings on these incidents;

(9) There is public concern about allowing federal agencies to investigate allegations of impropriety within their own ranks without congressional oversight to assure accountability at the highest levels of government;

(10) Notwithstanding an official censure of FBI Agent Larry Potts on January 6, 1994, relating to his participation in the Idaho incident, the Attorney General of the United States on May 2, 1995, appointed Agent Potts to be Deputy Director of the FBI;

(11) It is universally acknowledged that there can be no possible justification for the Oklahoma City bombing regardless of what happened at Ruby Ridge, Idaho, or Waco, Texas;

(12) Ranking federal officials have supported hearings by the U.S. Senate to dispel public rumors that the Oklahoma City bombing was planned and carried out by federal law enforcement officials;

(13) It has been represented, or at least widely rumored, that the motivation for the

Oklahoma City bombing may have been related to the Waco incident, the dates falling exactly two years apart; and

(14) A U.S. Senate hearing, or at least setting the date for such a hearing, on Waco and Ruby Ridge would help to restore public confidence that there will be full disclosure of what happened, appropriate congressional oversight and accountability at the highest levels of the federal government.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that hearings should be held before the Senate Judiciary Committee on countering domestic terrorism in all possible ways with a hearing on or before June 30, 1995, on actions taken by federal law enforcement agencies in Ruby Ridge, Idaho, and Waco, Texas.

HATCH AMENDMENT NO. 755

Mr. HATCH proposed an amendment to amendment No. 754 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill S. 534, supra; as follows:

Strike all after the first word and insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) The American public is entitled to a full, comprehensive, and open hearing on the circumstances surrounding the efforts of federal law enforcement officers, including agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, to investigate and effectuate (or seek to effectuate) the arrest of Mr. David Koresh and others associated with the Branch Davidian sect in Waco, Texas;

(2) The American public is entitled to a full, comprehensive, and open hearing on the circumstances surrounding the efforts of federal law enforcement officers, including agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Marshals Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, to investigate, and effectuate (or seek to effectuate) the arrest of Mr. Randy Weaver and others associated with Mr. Weaver, in Ruby Ridge, Idaho;

(3) The Senate has not yet conducted comprehensive hearings on either of these incidents;

(4) The public interest requires full disclosure of these incidents through hearings to promote public confidence in government; and

(5) The public's confidence in government would be further promoted if the timing of the hearings takes into consideration the need for such hearings to be conducted in an atmosphere of reflection and calm deliberation.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that hearings should be held in the near future, before the Senate Judiciary Committee, at a time and under such circumstances as determined by the Chairman, regarding the actions taken by federal law enforcement agencies and their representatives in the aforementioned Ruby Ridge and Waco incidents.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. GORTON. 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, May 10, 1995, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing

which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to consider the nomination of James J. Hoecker to be a member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. GORTON. 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, May 10, 1995, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's notice of proposed rulemaking and supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking, "Promoting Wholesale Competition Through Open-Access Non-discriminatory Transmission Services by Public Utilities" (Docket No. RM95-8-000), and "Recovery Stranded Costs by Public Utilities and Transmitting Utilities" (Docket No. RM94-7-001).

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet Wednesday, May 10, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on the World Trade Organization Dispute Settlement Review Commission Act and on the nomination of Jeffrey Lang to be Deputy U.S. Trade Representative.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 10, 1995, at 10 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 10, 1995, at 2:30 p.m., to hold a hearing on "The Role of the Military in Combating Terrorism."

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 10, 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. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Airland Forces of the

Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 3 p.m., on Wednesday, May 10, 1995, in open and closed session, to receive testimony on tactical intelligence and related activities in the Army and Air Force in review of S. 727, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, and the future years defense program.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Immigration Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 10, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., to hold a hearing on "Verification of Applicant Identity for Purposes of Employment and Public Assistance."

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

AN ETHICAL DILEMMA

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, there is a lot of emotion and not much rationality to the question of whether we use fetal tissue to assist people who have problems, particularly with Parkinson's disease.

It is interesting that in the U.S. Senate, many of those who support the use of fetal tissue comprise those who are totally opposed to abortions.

I believe their stand makes sense, much more sense than those who emotionally oppose use of fetal tissue.

If for a reason of taste, or culture, or religion, people are opposed to any transplant, I understand it.

When I die, if my eyes or any part of me can be used to be of assistance to someone else, I want that done.

I would think most people who have had an abortion would want the same.

The requirements are very strict. You cannot make any money on it. You cannot designate to whom the tissue would go. You cannot even know to whom it is going.

Joan Beck has written a column in the Chicago Tribune that outlines the situation clearly, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, April 30, 1995]

AN ETHICAL DILEMMA—IN DEFENSE OF FETAL TISSUE TRANSPLANTS TO TREAT NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS

(By Joan Beck)

He was 59 years old and he had had Parkinson's disease for eight years. His body was becoming increasingly rigid and immobile. He had trouble moving and talking clearly. He had tremors he couldn't stop and he had to give up his job.

The medication that had helped early in the onset of the illness could no longer give him much relief, despite increasing doses. As the disease inexorably progressed, he decided to try a new, experimental treatment, despite the intense political and medical controversy that has marked its development.

Surgeons inserted several grafts of fetal tissue into one side of his brain. A month later, they repeated the procedure on the other side. The transplants came from seven donors, aborted babies from 6½ to 9 weeks old.

Within a few weeks after the surgery, the man's condition improved markedly, according to a report in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine. He could once again handle daily activities, even take part in an active exercise program. He needed less medication, but now it was much more effective.

A year and a half after the first transplant, the patient had surgery on his ankle to repair damage from a fracture years earlier. As he was recovering from the operation, he suffered a massive pulmonary embolism and died.

Studying his brain after death, doctors found conclusive evidence that the transplants had worked as hoped. The fetal neurons had survived, grown and were functioning, replacing the patient's damaged brain cells, just as the improvement in his symptoms had indicated.

An estimated 200 transplants of fetal tissue into human brains have been done over the past several years. Some have been performed in other countries, some under scientifically questionable circumstances. Results have been uneven and often discouraging.

The case reported this week is important because it is the first to prove that fetal tissue transplants can survive and function and that they can be linked to a patient's improvement.

The long-range implications are medical, political and ethical. The success story offers eventual hope for hundreds of thousands of patients, not only with Parkinson's disease but also with Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's disease and other disorders caused by brain cell impairment and destruction for which no good treatment or cure is now available.

Much research is still necessary, however. More data are needed about optimal size of the grafts, whether the tissue can be frozen in advance, which patients are likely to benefit, how long improvement will last, whether the underlying disease will eventually destroy the new brain cells.

Fetal tissue is considered necessary for transplants because it can survive and grow where grafts of more mature cells do not. It can take on new biological functions, unlike other cells. And the recipient's body is not so likely to reject it.

But the research has been slowed in the past for political and ethical reasons.

The problem is that such transplants almost always must come from abortions—and that has raised fierce and intractable opposition from pro-life forces. They see the possibility that women will deliberately get pregnant and have an abortion to provide a graft for a loved one—or even worse, sell the tissue on some sort of medical black market.

Even with tight controls, abortion opponents argue, using tissue from aborted fetuses will make it easier for women to decide to have an abortion because they can rationalize that some desperately ill person could benefit and that might ease any guilt feelings they may have.

Should fetal transplants eventually prove to be of great medical benefit and become widely used, it will be even harder to rally the nation to oppose abortion—the source of such grafts—pro-life leaders fear.

In response to anti-abortion fervor, the Reagan administration prohibited the use of federal funds for research using fetal tissue for humans, a major setback because most research grants are based on federal ap-

proval. Some experiments did continue, however, using private money, and in other countries.

Under mounting pressure from Congress, President Bush attempted a compromise. He authorized a grant of more than \$2 million to study whether fetal tissue obtained as a result of miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies—not deliberate abortions—could be used for transplants.

The answer turned out to be no. Out of 1,500 such fetuses tested, all but seven were unsuitable because of chromosome errors (a major cause of miscarriage) or problems with bacteria and virus contamination.

In 1993, President Clinton finally lifted the ban on federal funding for fetal tissue research. The use of such transplants is carefully governed by state and federal laws and government and medical guidelines similar to those that cover other transplants, including the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act which has been adopted in all states.

The stark facts remain. Abortion is legal in the United States. About 1.5 million abortions occur every year. Aborted tissue is now discarded, even though it holds the potential for successfully treating several terrible, intractable diseases.

Abortion is a tragedy, as is death from gunshot wounds and traffic accidents. But the success of fetal tissue grafts isn't going to encourage abortion any more than organ transplants increase car crashes and murders.

Research is under way to find other means to treat neurological disorders, some of it building on findings from fetal tissue studies. But until these experiments are successful, surely it is more ethical and merciful to try to use fetal tissue than simply destroy it. •

TRIBUTE TO THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY SCOUTS

• Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the Green Mountain Boy Scouts and congratulate the Boy Scouts of America on their 85th anniversary. It seems fitting, indeed, that the Green Mountain Boy Scouts of America will hold its statewide camporee on the historic Rutland fairgrounds. While 10,000 Vermont scouts and 4,000 adult volunteer leaders will be marking the 85th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America in June, the Rutland Fairgrounds prepares to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Vermont State Fair.

To these fairgrounds in 1861 came 1,000 young men to form the First Vermont Regiment of infantry, the initial unit sent from Vermont to fight in the Civil War. It is my understanding that the first night in camp, a chill wind came down off Pico and Killington flattening many of their tents. It was a strong omen, for hard times were ahead for the Vermonters who went off to fight in that war. Before it was over, nearly 35,000 young men from Vermont would serve, and more than 5,000 would give their lives.

Those lads, every one of them volunteers, established a model of service from which Vermont did not falter during four bloody years. It is a model that we still find personified by the young people, and their leaders, who fill the ranks of scouting in Vermont.