

to provide for them the wherewithal to continue their support for the terrorists in Hamas.

In Jordan and Egypt we see different kinds of governments. They, along with the Israelis and the leaders of the PLO, Mr. Arafat and others, have struggled to build a peace in a region of the world that has seldom seen peace. We should also remember and applaud their efforts: The courage of King Hussein, the leadership and the courage of President Mubarak and his predecessor, Anwar Sadat.

In Israel, the Israelis have lost so much in their leadership, in their citizenry, in the wars and terrorism. Their courage in continuing in this peace process is truly remarkable. But the question has to be asked, the Saudis and Kuwaitis are regulars in this capital asking for assistance and protection, but what have they done to assist the peace process? What have the Saudis and Kuwaitis done to try to stop Hamas and its violence on innocent civilians?

These governments, these feudalistic governments, cannot buy their security by financing the fundamentalists who will attack women and children with bombs in schools and marketplaces and bus stops. The governments of the Western World, France, England, Germany, and Japan, they cannot hold their head high in the international community while they continue to do business with Iran, the country that is singly most responsible for the terrorism in the Middle East.

Syria wants to be included in the family of nations. It needs to end its support for Hamas, and the operation of Hamas within its borders. We as Americans are happy to lead. We are happy to take on more than our share of responsibility. But again, I cannot emphasize enough, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are there today solely because of American courage, solely because of American action, and solely because of American guarantees for their freedom.

The Saudis and the Kuwaitis do nothing to stop the financing of this terrorist organization. Their governments need to respond with actions that show they can be trusted as friends and allies, not just as those who need our assistance. France, England, Germany, and Japan want to be leaders of the world. They want to be the kind of partners that America looks for in running this world, in leading the world toward a better place for all the people of the world. They continue to provide the financial support for Iran that enables Iran to support and subsidize terrorism globally.

We in America must demand from these countries some action. We must demand more than just rhetoric and rhetorical responses to this kind of savagery. The Government of Saudi Arabia and the Government of Kuwait owe the Americans a response. They owe the world a response, the world that turned to their rescue to end the terrorism of Hamas in the Middle East.

France, England, Germany, and Japan are wealthy enough nations that they could join with us in isolating the Government of Iran until they are ready to act like a civilized and responsible nation. Nations do not kill children. Nations do not finance an organization that places bombs in civilian areas. We need to lead and we need these countries to join us. I will await their responses.

RUBY RIDGE: JUSTICE UNSERVED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Idaho [Mrs. CHENOWETH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, the issue of values seems to be paramount in everybody's mind, values with regard to those held dear by our country, by individuals, and by families. But values really come from where we place the value on human life and how we appropriate the protection of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness from government. Today those values seem to be misappropriated, so I am going to speak to you today, Mr. Speaker, with regard to an incident that occurred in my district, and the serving up by the Government of an award for that incident.

Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to publicly address a growing concern that I am hearing more and more of from my constituents, and from people all around the country—the continuing misappropriation of values by our Federal Government. I am not talking necessarily about the values, as typically described by the media, but the most basic value of how we as a government regard the individual's ability to safely live his life in an atmosphere of freedom and liberty, with mutual respect as each individual peaceably pursues happiness.

My most recent concern arises out of what appears to another poor decision made by a Federal law enforcement agency in the wake of what has come to be known the tragedy at Ruby Ridge, ID. I am talking about the recent issuing of the highest awards of valor to Federal marshals involved in a shootout on August 21, 1992 that ended up with the deaths of 14-year-old Sammy Weaver, and deputy marshal Bill Degan.

Mr. Speaker, I find it incomprehensible that after years of investigations by both Congress and the Justice Department about significant questions regarding the conduct of Federal agents involved in the Ruby Ridge disaster, the U.S. Marshals Service has chosen instead to hand out awards rather than sort out their mistakes and punish wrongdoing to ensure that such deadly mishaps don't happen again.

Mr. Speaker, I attended much of the hearing in the Senate Subcommittee on Terrorism, Technology, and Government Information that was chaired by Senator SPECTER. I listened very attentively to the testimony of Randy Wea-

ver, and the U.S. marshals on their take of the events leading up to that fateful day of August 21, 1992. The committee listened to Randy's description of how agents from the U.S. Federal Marshals Service for a 16-month period executed an extensive surveillance of his home that included hundreds of hours of filming the everyday proceedings of his family with satellite powered cameras, setting up command centers in the homes of neighbors, and sending many undercover agents posing as supporters to the Weaver home.

In addition, the U.S. Marshal's Service initiated military reconnaissance like missions to determine what would be the best way to invade the Weaver home. U.S. marshals on one of these missions excited the family dog by throwing rocks at it.

The committee listened to Randy's agonizing unscripted depiction of how he made the most regrettable decision of his life when he sent his 14-year-old son Sammy down the road with a rifle to see what the dog was barking at—and how those agents shot a young boy's dog at his feet, and how a Federal marshal, dressed in a terrifying paramilitary uniform, jumped out of the bushes and yelled "Halt"—and how these events led to a gun battle that ended with the tragic death of Federal Marshal Degan, and of the young boy Sammy—shot in the arm and in the back—as he ran frantically up the road yelling "I'm coming home Dad!" Randy and his wife Vicki, no longer caring if they were fired at, went down the hill to retrieve the small body of their son.

While a Justice Department investigation did find evidence that U.S. marshal Larry Cooper fired the shot that killed 14-year-old Sammy Weaver, the report failed to determine who actually fired the first shot. Kevin Harris, a friend of the Weavers, who was involved in the gunfight, testified before the committee that U.S. marshal Arthur Roderick fired the first shot, which killed Weaver's dog. The marshals claimed that Harris fired the first shot, which mortally wounded U.S. deputy marshal Bill Degan.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate committee determined in their report that Harris' testimony was more plausible because Dean had fired seven rounds before he died. For the marshals' testimony to be true, Degan would have had to fire all seven shots after he was mortally wounded. The Senate committee also found it hard to understand why, if Kevin Harris had actually fired the first shot, the other marshals had not shot him dead in his tracks for killing Degan.

Mr. Speaker, what was even more disconcerting was hearing U.S. marshals Roderick and Cooper propose during the Senate hearing that Randy Weaver was responsible for shooting his own son. This suggestion contradicts all of the facts and evidence which point to Cooper as being the only one who could have shot Sammy. Even the Government's position during

the July 1993 trial was that Cooper had shot Sammy Weaver. The committee has actually retained several experts to study the matter further.

Mr. Speaker, at the same time there is an ongoing investigation into their sworn testimonies regarding their role at Ruby Ridge, Roderick and Cooper were among the five marshals honored last week.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, several places in the Justice Department report deal with the possibility of a Government cover-up. After the gunfight, the surviving marshals were taken away to recuperate. The authors of the report stated that:

We question the wisdom of keeping the marshals together for several hours while awaiting interviews with the FBI. Isolating them in that manner created the appearance and generated allegations that they were fabricating stories and colluding to cover-up the true circumstances of the shootings.

Those are the Justice Department's words, not mine.

But the Marshals Service does not appear concerned with answering the Justice Department's concerns or learning from this tragedy. Marshals Service Director Eduardo Gonzalez said when asked why the service waited so long after the siege to announce the awards that he "didn't think it was appropriate" to hold such a ceremony while the Senate was holding formal hearings into the incident. This tells me that the director blatantly overlooked the fact the Senate, like the Justice Department, found fault with the actions of at least two of the marshals he honored.

The bottom line is, Randy Weaver faced his accusers, stood trial, and answered for the only crime he was convicted of: failure to appear in court. While the Justice Department and Congress determined through extensive investigations that all the agencies involved were guilty of some level of wrong-doing at Ruby Ridge, precious little has been done to ensure such massive errors in judgment do not occur again.

Mr. Speaker, how our Government has acted with regard to the tragedy at Ruby Ridge, and in other similar instances has had, and will continually have significant ramifications on how our people view our Government, and how Federal law enforcement will respond to the constitutional rights of citizens in the future.

Mr. Speaker, the issue of how our Government is mistreating its citizens while ignoring the effects of its own unjust actions is very much on the minds of millions of Americans. They are asking how can it be possible that people such as John Poszgai, a Hungarian freedom fighter who escaped with his life and settled in Pennsylvania, can end up being sentenced to serve 6 years in a Federal penitentiary because his cleaning up of an old dump was considered a crime because it filled in a wetland. They are wondering just where our Government is placing its values when it gives the highest commendation possible to an individual for shooting a child in the back as he is running to the comforting arms of his father.

CUTS IN EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

woman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, we talk much about education, but we do not do very much. Consider these facts. In 1949, for every \$10 the Federal Government spent, \$1 was spent for education. For every \$10 in 1949 that we spent for education, \$1 was spent for education. Now, today, for every \$10 that the Federal Government spends, a little more than 1 dime—from 1949, from \$1 we have moved to 1 dime—is spent for education.

Where are our priorities in education? In 1949 America led the world in educational achievement. Today America trails nations like Europe and Asia. We are behind those nations now, perhaps because we failed to heed the words of T.S. Eliot then. Eliot said in 1935, "Time present and time past are both perhaps present in time future, and time future is contained in time past." Let me repeat those profound words of Eliot's. "Time present and time past are both perhaps present in time future, and time future is contained in time past."

What did Eliot mean by that statement? Let us examine the statement in the context of education. It is inconsistent to talk about building the future while tearing down the present. Yet, Members in this House seem ready to abandon education by making the largest cut in American history, cuts amounting to one-third of education spending, cuts that are three times as much as other cuts in their discretionary budget, cuts with overall funding for the Department of Education likely to be reduced by 25 percent.

In essence, for time present, in this blind march, blind march to a balanced budget, we want us to ignore time past. But they are ignoring, as Eliot points out, both times, present time and past, and also they are ignoring our future. More importantly, they are ignoring Eliot's conclusion that time future is certainly contained in time past.

If we truly want to preserve the future, we must, first, not forget the past; and second, take care of the present. That is what Eliot meant. But we forget the past when we disregard how much of our budget we spent to make us a world power in education: 10 percent in 1949, and now only 1.4 percent today. And we do not take care in the present when we are preparing to further slice education so deeply. We will also interfere with the future of this Nation's prosperity.

Instead of cutting the education budget with regard to the impact of those cuts, I would urge my colleagues to go out from the comfort of these halls and visit American schools. Go see how those schools are. Many of them are in disrepair. I have students visiting me who have just left out of the gallery who are in private schools, and many of them have found that our public schools do not give them the opportunity. We are not investing in our education. Visit any of those schools in

your district and see if you do not see a need that we are failing to assist our communities in meeting.

What will be the impact of these massive education cuts on the future of education for our young people? More importantly, what will be the future of this country if we continue to not invest in education? What will these working families do if their children are not educated?

We say we believe in families, yet we do not give them the very tools they need. How will these students learn when even more teachers are terminated under the pressures of these severe cuts? Already schools are receiving pink slips because they do not know what their budgets will be. How can they plan under the circumstances of this continued resolution?

We talk about restoring family values. We talk about helping young people. Yet, our actions are inconsistent with what our words are. Recent national polls show that Americans overwhelmingly support education and believe it should be the top priority of this country.

The American people agree with Eliot. Instead of a big tax cut for the wealthy, we should put more money in education for our children and for this Nation's prosperity. We must heed the words of Eliot, as true today as they were in 1935, and understand that the present and past shape the future. There can be no bright future without a brilliant past and a clear present.

Mr. Speaker, we must stop these education cuts and make sure that we secure America's future and our children's prosperity.

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INTRODUCTION OF BILLS IMPLEMENTING IMPARTIALITY IN REVIEW OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST JUDGES AND REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES IN CAPITAL CASES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BRYANT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to explain two bills I introduced today and ask my colleagues for their support of this legislation.

Both bills relate to judicial procedure and are intended to help restore the public's confidence in that branch of our Federal Government. Today, when citizens distrust their government to the degree that we are seeing, it is imperative that we take reasonable steps to promote public confidence in our form of Government that is set forth in the Constitution.

We must always remember that we do not legislate in a vacuum. The laws we pass have consequences. Our Government processes have consequences.