

the Russell Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing focusing on S. 917 and S. 942—White House Conference on Small Business: Paperwork Reduction and Regulatory Reform Recommendations.

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

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 28, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. to hold an open hearing on intelligence matters.

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

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 28 at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing to discuss mental illness and the elderly.

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

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM, TECHNOLOGY AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Technology and Government Information of the Committee on the Judiciary, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 28, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., in the Senate Dirksen Building room 106 to hold a hearing on legislation to combat economic espionage.

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

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON YOUTH VIOLENCE

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Youth Violence of the Committee on the Judiciary, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 28, 1996, at 10 a.m., in the Senate Dirksen Building room 226 to hold a hearing on "the changing nature of youth violence."

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

### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### NATIONAL AUTISM AWARENESS MONTH

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I have long been active in issues of importance for individuals suffering from a mental illness or disability. Through my efforts in this area, I have become familiar with the vast spectrum of these disorders, and I have found that we as a society have much to learn about both the causes and cures for these illnesses. Knowledge of the medical conditions underpinning these disorders has only recently begun to make progress by leaps and bounds, and I fear that public awareness and knowl-

edge has not grown in step. Because society is still unfamiliar with these advances, an aura of fear and suspicion persists with regard to any one of the illnesses or disorders which afflict so many Americans. It is because of this widespread lack of knowledge and understanding that I rise today in recognition of the Autism Society of America's designation of January as "National Autism Awareness Month."

Autism is a neurological disorder that interrupts the brain's ability to process and understand information. Nearly 400,000 Americans suffer from this disorder, making it more prevalent than Down's syndrome or muscular dystrophy.

Autism is a complex, spectrum disorder that manifests itself in many ways. Symptoms and characteristics present themselves in a variety of combinations, and no two children or adults are affected in the same way.

Autism is not curable, but it is treatable. Many types of treatments have proven effective in combating this disorder, and improvements are being discovered every day.

A generation ago, nearly 90 percent of those suffering from autism were placed in an institution. Today, group homes, assisted living arrangements, and home care are much more common. Thanks to the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, many children with autism receive appropriate education and go on to become contributing members of the work force.

In April 1995, in response to direction from Congress, the National Institutes of Health [NIH] held a State-of-the-Sciences Conference on Autism. Conference participants included scientists, clinicians, and parents. The conference highlighted how far we have come in diagnosing and treating autism, but also illuminated how far we have yet to go. National Autism Awareness Month is designed to bring attention to these issues, and seeks to further the Nation's understanding of this complicated and debilitating disorder. I fully support the Autism Society of America's designation of January as National Autism Awareness Month, I share their goal of teaching America more about this disorder, and I welcome my colleagues' support as well. •

#### AID'S INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, about a month ago when we passed the last continuing resolution, I spoke about the damage a provision included in the CR by the House of Representatives would cause to our international family planning programs. Senator HATFIELD, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, also spoke at that time. We both expressed real concerns about what the House had done, and the effect it would have on the lives of millions of couples around the world especially women.

We also pointed out that the House had essentially handed us a fait accompli, since it recessed immediately thereafter and our only alternative to passing what they sent us in the form they sent it was to close down the Federal Government again. We passed the CR under protest, and I have been very encouraged by the strong stand the chairman of the Appropriations Committee has taken on this issue. He has always been a strong opponent of abortion, but he has also supported family planning and has made the point as eloquently as anyone that the way to reduce the number of abortions is to give couples the means to avoid unwanted pregnancies.

I am not going to repeat all that I said back then. Suffice it to say that as a result of the House action, millions of couples will be denied family planning services, including contraceptives, who want them, need them, and have no other access to them. It does not take a genius to realize that the result will be many more unwanted pregnancies, and many more abortions. In the countries where these family planning programs are carried out, abortion is often unsafe and the incidence of maternal death is alarmingly high.

I cannot believe that was the intent of the authors of the House provision, but how they could have failed to anticipate that result is beyond me. I can only conclude that they do not want the U.S. Government to provide assistance to couples who want to limit their number of children, even though these people want the assistance and many of them live in countries where millions of people go hungry each day.

A February 16, 1996, article in the Baltimore Sun made this same point. Not only does it discuss the steps AID Administrator Atwood has taken to improve efficiency at his agency, it notes that Congress rewarded him by cutting several hundreds of millions of dollars in AID's budget, cuts that I opposed. It cites the example of AID's family planning program, and points out that what the House has done will not only hurt mothers and infants, it will increase the very redtape Congress has been urging AID to cut.

As the article indicates, once again ideology won out over common sense. That seems to be a recurring theme around here.

Mr. President, I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Baltimore Sun, Feb. 16, 1996]

AID LEARNS THAT GOOD DEEDS DO NOT GO UNPUNISHED  
(By Sara Engram)

When the Clinton Administration preached "reinvention" of government the State Department's Agency for International Development (AID) heeded the call.

Along with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, AID became one of two federal "reinvention laboratories" where all the talk about more efficient more effective and less costly management turned into reality.

AID has shed some 70 senior level positions, each paying about \$100,000 a year. It

has slimmed total staffing levels by 16 percent—from 10,800 people to 9,050. It has cut regulations by 55 percent, cut the time it takes to award competitive contracts from a year to 150 days, cut project-design time by 75 percent and overhauled its program operations, procurement, accounting and budget procedures.

#### VIRTUE IS ITS OWN REWARD

And what thanks does it get for doing more with less?

A whopping budget cut, along with potentially devastating restrictions on some programs.

The saga of the 1996 AID budget is one of the grimmer tales of the budget stand-off. The agency never expected an easy ride, given the Republican-controlled Congress' zeal for slashing the budget and the difficulty of defending aid to other countries when we have plenty of poor, homeless and hungry people right here at home.

But the fact is that foreign aid is crucial to advancing U.S. interests around the globe and to making the world a safer place. From nurturing economic activity that raises living standards and slows the rate of illegal immigration, to helping emerging democracies set up a system of law, to providing medical care and family-planning assistance to countries with burgeoning birth rates and high rates of infant and maternal mortality—the agency's programs plant seeds that, eventually, can help forestall political unrest or hostilities that spill over into wider wars.

#### TINY SHARE

Foreign aid is a tiny share of the budget—less than 3 percent (1.2%), and AID gets only a sixth of that. But a recent poll showed an alarming number of Americans assumed that the government spent more on foreign aid than on Medicare.

Under the compromise finally reached by the Congress and the White House, the agency's budget will be cut 11 percent. Since some aid programs, such as assistance to Egypt and Israel, must hold relatively steady, other programs took an especially hard hit.

None, however, got the shabby treatment reserved for family planning assistance. Those programs, a favorite target of a small House group of zealous opponents of abortion and family-planning, were cut 35 percent, a loss of more than \$200 million from 1995 funding levels. Even worse, these opponents succeeded in requiring that no funds for 1996 be spent before July 1—and then that the allocation be dribbled out in 15 monthly increments, most of which would come, absurdly, after the end of the year for which the money is appropriated.

Since the budget impasse had blocked expenditures after October 1, that requirement creates a nine-month gap—an ironic length—in U.S. aid for family-planning services for some of the poorest families in the world. Clearly, the restrictions are aimed at interrupting these programs, many of which are administered by private, non-profit organizations in countries receiving the aid.

#### DEFEAT FOR FAMILIES

The victory for ideology is a clear defeat for tens of thousands of families who, as a consequence, will experience higher rates of unplanned pregnancies and more deaths among mothers and infants. Pregnancy is a high-risk undertaking in countries where nutrition is poor and health care is inaccessible or primitive.

It's also a defeat for efficient government—and an illustration of how Congress can talk one game and play another. Despite its calls for effective government, Congress can't resist an ideological power play. What

else explains a requirement that must have been dreamed up in red-tape heaven?

Instead of one, clean transaction, we'll now have 15 checks and 15 contracts for a program that is underfunded to begin with. Reinventing government? The bureaucrats are hearing the message. It's the ideologues who, it seems, couldn't care less. •

#### SECRETARY PERRY'S WEHRKUNDE ADDRESS

• Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, earlier this month, I again had the honor of leading the U.S. delegation to the annual Wehrkunde conference on security policy in Munich. This conference serves as a valuable opportunity for policymakers, security analysts, and defense industry leaders from both sides of the Atlantic to exchange views on pressing European security issues and to build the relationships that are the sinews of an alliance.

This year's conference was notable both because it was held as NATO forces were breaking new ground with the IFOR mission in Bosnia and for the participation of senior officials from Central Europe and Russia, including the Russian Deputy Defense Minister, which provided for productive, if sometimes heated, dialog on NATO enlargement.

The conference thus offered an appropriate setting for a speech by Secretary of Defense Perry in which he outlined a vision for the future of the Atlantic alliance and its relationship with Russia, based on the accomplishments of the past and the current cooperation in Bosnia. Secretary Perry is to be commended for laying out a thoughtful and challenging agenda for addressing the issues currently facing the Alliance. I also want to commend him for not only weaving the words of T.S. Eliot into his remarks, but for ferreting out the little known fact that Eliot was on the stage half a century ago when George Marshall gave the speech that became the Marshall plan.

Mr. President, I think all Senators would benefit from reading Secretary Perry's Wehrkunde address and ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The address follows:

REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WILLIAM J. PERRY

Behind my desk at the Pentagon hangs a portrait of the great statesman, George C. Marshall. Marshall, who was the third Secretary of Defense in the United States, is a role model of mine. He had a great vision for Europe—a Europe which from the Atlantic to the Urals was united in peace, freedom and democracy; and a strong trans-Atlantic partnership sustained by bipartisan political support in the United States.

Marshall not only had this vision, he also had a plan to make this vision a reality in post-war Europe. And in a famous speech at Harvard University in 1947, he outlined what came to be called the Marshall Plan.

A little known fact is that joining Marshall on the dais that day was the famous poet, T.S. Eliot, who 10 years earlier had written:

Footfalls echo in the memory  
Down the passage we did not take  
Towards the door we never opened.

These words by T.S. Eliot foreshadowed the fate of Marshall's plan in Eastern and Central Europe. Because on that day, 50 years ago, as the footfalls of World War II still echoed across a shattered continent, the Marshall Plan offered Europe a new passage toward reconstruction and renewal. Half of Europe took this passage, and opened the door to prosperity and freedom. Half of Europe was denied this passage when Joseph Stalin slammed the door on Marshall's offer. And for 50 years, the footfalls of what might have been echoed in our memories.

Today, as the Cold War becomes an echo in our memory, we have a second chance to make Marshall's vision a reality: To go down the passage we did not take 50 years ago, towards the door we never opened. Behind that door lies George Marshall's Europe. To open this door, we do not need a second Marshall Plan, but we do need to draw on Marshall's vision.

Marshall recognized that peace, democracy and prosperity were ultimately inseparable. And Marshall understood that if you identify what people desire most, and provide them with a path to reach it, then they will do the hard work necessary to achieve their goals.

In the late 1940s what Western European countries desired most was to rebuild their societies and economies. And the Marshall Plan provided a path for achieving this goal. By taking this passage, the nations of Western Europe built an economic powerhouse. And along the way, they built strong democracies and a strong security institution called NATO.

Today, countries in the other half of Europe are struggling to rebuild their societies and economies, and the one thing they all desire is greater security. NATO's challenge is to provide these Europeans a path for achieving their security goal. And along the way, we want them very much to develop strong democracies and strong economies.

This other half of Europe includes the nations of Central and Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States. It includes Russia. And it includes the nations of the former Yugoslavia. Today, NATO is reaching out to all three areas and providing a path to Marshall's Europe.

The primary path NATO has provided is the Partnership for Peace. Just as the Marshall Plan worked because it was rooted firmly in the self-interest of both the United States and Europe, so too does the Partnership for Peace work because it is rooted firmly in the self-interest of both NATO and the Partner nations.

PFP is bringing the newly free nations of Europe and the former Soviet Union into the security architecture of Europe as a whole. Our nations are working and training together in military joint exercises. But make no mistake, the Partnership for Peace is more than just joint exercises. Just as the Marshall Plan had an impact well beyond the economies of Western Europe, PFP is echoing beyond the security realm in Central and Eastern Europe, and into the political and economic realms as well.

Just as the Marshall Plan used economic revival as the catalyst for political stabilization—and ultimately the development of the modern Europe—the PFP uses security cooperation as a catalyst for political and economic reform.

PFP members are working to uphold democracy, tolerate diversity, respect the rights of minorities and respect freedom of expression. They are working to build market economies. They are working hard to develop democratic control of their military forces, to be good neighbors and respect the sovereign rights outside their borders. And they are working hard to make their military forces compatible with NATO.