

scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to review S. 305, a bill to establish the Shenandoah Valley National Battlefields and Commission in the Commonwealth of Virginia; H.R. 1091, a bill to improve the National Park System in the Commonwealth of Virginia; S. 1225, a bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct an inventory of historic sites, buildings, and artifacts in the Champlain Valley and the upper Hudson River Valley; S. 1226, a bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a study of battlefields of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, to establish an American Battlefield Protection Program; and S.J. Res. 42, a joint resolution designating the Civil War Center at Louisiana State University as the U.S. Civil War Center, making the center the flagship institution for planning the sesquicentennial commemoration of the Civil War.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Readiness of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 2:30 p.m. on Thursday, March 21, 1996, in open session, to receive testimony on the readiness of the Guard and Reserve to support the national military strategy.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CORPORATE SUBSIDY REVIEW, REFORM AND TERMINATION COMMISSION

• Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, last year, I introduced bipartisan legislation to establish a Corporate Subsidy Review, Reform, and Termination Commission.

The proposed eight-member panel, styled after the military base closing commission would review Federal programs as well as provisions of the U.S. Tax Code to identify those that unduly subsidize specific profit-making companies, select industries, or segments of an industry in a manner that is unfair or anticompetitive and has no compelling public benefit. The Commission would recommend to Congress specific reforms and or termination of such subsidies, and Congress would consider the package under limited procedures spelled out in the legislation.

The establishment of such a Commission, though an inferior alternative to Congress taking action directly, has become necessary because Congress does not appear willing or able to eliminate or significantly reform corporate subsidies.

In these times of budget austerity, we are asking millions of Americans—from families who receive food stamps to our men and women in uniform—to sacrifice in order to stop the Nation's

fiscal bleeding. As a matter of simple fairness, we have a moral obligation to ensure that corporate interests share the burden.

The Cato and Progressive Policy Institutes, have identified 125 Federal programs that subsidize industry to the tune of \$85 billion every year, and PPI found an additional \$30 billion in tax loopholes to powerful industries.

Mr. President, I want to make clear, I am sure there are a number of programs which could be classified as a corporate subsidy which may serve a public interest. And, every Senator in this Chamber, including this Senator, have supported at one time or another a variety of these programs.

So, no one is pure or innocent on the question of corporate subsidies. But, blame is not the issue, that's only an oft-used diversion. The issue is what is required of us today to reduce the debt that grown larger every day, eating up a greater percentage of the budget in debt service and submerging the prospects of our children as they are required to spend an evergrowing portion of their life to pay our bills.

Under such circumstances, we are compelled to take a harder, more judicious, look at corporate subsidies and eliminate those that are not justified and do not have a compelling public interest.

As the Public Policy Institute observed,

The President and Congress can break the current impasse and substantially reduce both spending and projected deficits * * * if they are willing to eliminate or reform scores of special spending programs and tax provisions narrowly targeted to subsidize influential industries.

Let me conclude, Mr. President, by acknowledging that I do not really like the idea of commissions. In some instances reasonable and well-intentioned people may disagree on what is pork as opposed to a necessary and vital program. But in many instances we know what can and should be eliminated. The reality, however, is that Members will simply not gore their own ox, unless others are forced to do the same. As with military base closures—the mentality is—we either all go together or we do not go at all. Perhaps that is the only fair way to do it.

An independent corporate pork commission with privileged and expedited procedures to ensure congressional action would help us even better define what is an unnecessary and unwarranted corporate subsidy, and it will help us depoliticize the process, guarantee that the pain is shared, and might be the only realistic means of achieving the meaningful reform that the public and our dire fiscal circumstances demand.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to refine a commission and congressional consideration process that is fair, targeted, and appropriate.●

TRIBUTE TO CF INDUSTRIES, INC.

• Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, I rise today along with my colleagues: Mr.

GRAHAM and Mr. MACK of Florida, Mr. SIMON and Mrs. MOSELEY-BRAUN of Illinois, and Mr. JOHNSTON of Louisiana, to pay tribute to CF Industries, Inc., which is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. CF is an interregional farm supply cooperative owned by 11 regional cooperatives in the United States and Canada. CF's nitrogen, phosphate, and potash products reach over 1 million farmer-owners who depend on the CF system to manufacture and distribute agricultural fertilizers to them. We would like to congratulate CF and its employees on the high-quality products and services they have provided to the Nation's farmers over the past 50 years and their commitment to sound environmental, health, and safety practices.

Established in 1946 as Central Farmers Fertilizer Co., CF began as a broker for sales of fertilizer products to farmer-members with the goal of becoming the Nation's major fertilizer supplier for the agricultural cooperative community. Through 1960, CF evolved from a broker to a manufacturer and distributor of fertilizer products.

Today, CF has become more than the founding members have envisioned. CF manufacturing plants include nitrogen fertilizer complexes in Donaldsonville, LA, and Medicine Hat, AB, Canada, as well as extensive phosphate mining and manufacturing facilities in Florida. CF plants have the capacity to produce more than 8 million tons of fertilizer products annually. In 1995, CF sales totaled over \$1.3 billion.

Products are distributed to farmer-members in 46 States and two Canadian provinces through an extensive system. CF has ownership and lease positions in 63 regional terminals and warehouses. Total storage capacity of CF distribution terminals and warehouses is in excess of 2.4 million tons of product.

In closing, Mr. President, we want to express our good wishes to CF Industries, Inc., and its employees as they continue to respond to the needs of the cooperative community and look to providing high-quality products and services into the 21st century.●

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Northville, MI, on their 100th anniversary. Just over 100 years ago, a group of German speaking residents began meeting on Sunday mornings, forming what was to become the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Reformation of Northville. On August 30, 1896, the congregation celebrated Holy Communion for the first time.

Remembering the verse in Proverbs, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," the congregation started a Christian Day School in September with seven children attending the first

semester. Less than 1 year later, St. Paul's church purchased the deed to property on Elm Street. The church still resides at that location.

On November 28, 1948, ground was broken for the new church building. Dedicated in February 1950, the Gothic building contained three beautiful stained glass windows located above the altar symbolizing the Holy Trinity. Other windows throughout the nave tell the story of Christ's apostles.

Since 1896, the congregation at St. Paul's has met faithfully on Sunday mornings. The Day School continues to serve families of St. Paul's and the Northville community.

Again, congratulations to this community. I wish it many more years of fellowship and worship.●

ICI EXPORT LTD.

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, it has come to my attention that ICI Export Ltd. was erroneously listed among the "Corporations and companies cited in the international media as having commercial activities with the Republic of Cuba" in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 5, 1996. ICI Export Ltd., which is in no way affiliated with ICI Americas, Inc., has not existed since 1992. I ask that the attached letter from William A. Meaux of ICI Americas, Inc. be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

ICI AMERICAS INC.,
Washington, DC, March 12, 1996.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER DODD,
Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR DODD: Thank you very much for your offer to correct the erroneous listing of ICI Export Ltd. in the Congressional Record of March 5, 1996, on page S 1490. The listing of ICI Export Ltd. by the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, Inc. is in error. ICI Export does not exist, has not existed since 1992, and is not affiliated with any company in the ICI group. After 1992, it is our understanding that ICI Export Ltd. became Zeneca International Ltd. located at 10 Stanhope Gate in London, England. Zeneca International Ltd. is not affiliated with, does not own, and is not owned by, ICI Americas or any other ICI company. We are very grateful for your offer to correct this inaccuracy in the RECORD.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. MEAUX.●

RECOGNIZING ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the Illinois Wesleyan University Titans Men's Basketball Team recently placed third in the Nation among NCAA Division III schools. The Titans head coach, Denny Bridges, has been with the team for 31 years. He is one of the winningest coaches in Division III basketball. The university ought to be proud of its coach and players.

We should also recognize the quality education that the school offers. Illinois Wesleyan was recently ranked by U.S. News and World Report in the top 5 among Liberal Arts universities in the United States.

I commend the university and its basketball team. They deserve our accolades.●

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JACKSON LIONS HOST CLUB

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the 75th anniversary of the Jackson Lions Host Club. For 75 years, members of this outstanding organization have been providing care and assistance to the handicapped and less fortunate as well as contributing both physical and monetary resources toward a brighter future.

In 1921 at the International Host Lions Club Convention, Helen Keller challenged the delegates to dedicate their charitable outreach to the blind. The Jackson club has been generously meeting this challenge, furnishing free Leader Dogs, promoting the enactment of the White Cane Law, and supporting numerous other civic projects and local charities.

Once again, I would like to congratulate this organization and to encourage the spirit of giving that its members have demonstrated in so many ways.●

COMMENDING THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE FOR THEIR EFFORTS TO COMBAT HATE CRIMES

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I applaud the Anti-Defamation League [ADL] for its continuing work to expose and combat hate crimes, and to bring your attention to its most recent "Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents." For the past 17 years, the ADL has compiled data about anti-Jewish attacks. Their efforts in the collection of data and the development of programs regarding anti-Semitic acts increase public awareness of this problem, and help generate constructive solutions. I commend ADL for continuing this important endeavor and would like to share with you some of their recent findings.

In 1995, the total number of anti-Semitic incidents reported to the Anti-Defamation League—including acts against property and persons—was 1,843. I am pleased to report that this total represents a decrease of 223 incidents, or 11 percent, from the 1994 total of 2,066. This is the largest decline in 10 years. Unfortunately, the decline is contrasted with the seriousness of many of the incidents reported. For the fifth straight year in a row, acts of anti-Semitic harassment against individuals outnumber incidents of vandalism against institutions and other property. In 1995, the 1,116 incidents of harassment account for 61 percent of all incidents, compared to 727 accounts of vandalism. Fortunately, the 1,116 incidents of harassment, threats, and assaults represents a decrease of 81, or 7 percent from the 1994 total of 1,197, which was the highest on record. Although it is encouraging to see the number of harassments down from previous years, I am troubled that inci-

dents of harassment remain one of the dominant forms of anti-Semitic activity.

Although the ADL audit provides useful statistics about anti-Semitism generally, it is particularly revealing to consider specific incidents. One particularly violent incident occurred in Cincinnati, OH, when a group of four youths assaulted the son of a community rabbi, chasing him for about a block before they caught him outside of the synagogue and beat him until he collapsed on the street. The ADL also reported an incident of arson in New York City, at Freddy's Fashion Mart, where eight people, including the arsonist himself, died. At Fresno State College, following the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the student-run newspaper printed an article calling Rabin, "The most despicable mass murderer the 20th century has seen, making Hitler look like Big Bird."

Sadly, 1995 saw a large number of anti-Semitic incidences on college campuses. One disturbing incident occurred at the University of Pennsylvania. On March 24, two students were walking in an area immediately off campus. Derogatory epithets were shouted at them by two students sitting on the porch of a private home. When the Jewish students confronted them, one of the two went into the house and returned brandishing a shotgun which he used to threaten the Jewish students, who quickly fled the scene.

On another somber note, the number of arrests made in conjunction with anti-Semitic hate crimes was 108, a significant decrease of 33 from last year's arrest total of 141. This may be attributed to either fewer crimes or underreporting of crime instances. However, the number of arrests is still relatively high, which is encouraging. Law enforcement agencies have been making intensive efforts to refine procedures for investigation of hate crimes, with the assistance of the ADL and other human relations organizations.

In closing, I again want to commend the ADL for its outstanding and important work and ask that portions of the ADL report be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

AUDIT OF ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS—1995 THE FINDINGS

In 1995, the total number of anti-Semitic incidents reported to the Anti-Defamation League—including acts against both property and persons—was 1,843. This total, comprising reports from 42 states and the District of Columbia, represents a decrease of 223 incidents, or 11 percent, from the 1994 total of 2,066.

The four states reporting the highest totals of anti-Semitic incidents of all kinds in 1995 were: New York (370), California (264), New Jersey (228), and Florida (152). These four states account for 1,014 of the 1,843 incidents reported (55 percent).

The 1995 audit reveals the following new developments:

(1) The decline in violent crime in the U.S. that has been reported by Federal and municipal law enforcement in 1995 carries over