

Control and Reclamation Amendments Act of 1995.

The hearing will take place on Tuesday, April 23, 1996 at 9:30 a.m. in room SD 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Michael Flannigan of the Subcommittee staff at 202-224-6170.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee to review the socioeconomic impacts of the Department of the Interior's regulatory requirements and planning process.

The hearing will take place on Saturday, April 13 at 9 a.m. in Rock Springs, WY. The exact location to be announced at a later date.

Those wishing to testify or submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Kelly Johnson or Jo Meuse at (202) 224-6730.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday, April 17, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to review S. 128, a bill to establish the Thomas Cole National Historic Site in the State of New York; S. 695, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve in Kansas; and S. 1476, a bill to establish the Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, 364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the subcommittee staff at (202) 224-5161.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. GOHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Strategic

Forces Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 11 a.m. on Friday, March 29 in open session, to receive testimony on arms control, cooperative threat reduction program, and chemical demilitarization in review of the defense authorization request for the fiscal year 1997 and the future years defense program.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. GOHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to hold a business meeting during the session of the Senate on Friday, March 22, 1996, at 10 a.m. in SH216.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIRLAND FORCES

Mr. GOHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Airland Forces be authorized to meet at 9 a.m. on Friday, March 29, 1996, to receive testimony on Army and unmanned aerial vehicle [UAV] modernization efforts in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 1997 and the Future Years Defense Program.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. GOHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, March 22, 1996, to hold hearings on the Global Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Part II.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

MINIMUM WAGE AMENDMENT

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I wanted to take just a minute to comment on the amendment offered by Senators KERRY and KENNEDY to raise the minimum wage from \$4.35 an hour to \$5.15 an hour over the next 2 years and why I oppose closing debate on this amendment at this time.

In my mind, few issues better define the differences between Republicans and Democrats than efforts to raise this starting wage. On the one hand, members of the Democratic Party seek to increase living standards through a Government mandate. On the other, Republicans are seeking to increase family incomes by cutting Federal taxes, reducing regulatory burdens, and increasing job opportunities. Democrats believe in Government while Republicans place their faith in families and individuals.

The case for the minimum wage has been refuted time and again. Far from raising living standards, studies show

the minimum wage actually hurts the very workers its supposed to help. Harvard economist Robert Barro argues that "the minimum wage misses the mark because it worsens the status of most disadvantaged youths."

Economist David Neumark of my alma mater, Michigan State University, and William Wascher of the Federal Reserve have concluded that raising the minimum wage to \$5.15 an hour would result in over 500,000 lost job opportunities for teenagers and young adults. Fully 77 percent of the members of the American Economic Association believe an increase in the minimum wage eliminates entry-level jobs.

Mr. President, under President Clinton's tenure, American families have seen their incomes stagnate while their tax burden have gone up. This Clinton crunch is forcing millions of families to get by with less. That's why the Republican Congress offered hard-working American families tax cuts like the \$500 per child family tax credit, marriage penalty relief, and expanded individual retirement accounts. We wanted to let families keep more of what they earn, so they could finance their own priorities, not the Government's. These efforts were cut short when President Clinton vetoed the bill.

Now, the President and his party are pressing forward to mandate higher standards of living through Government action. This effort is misdirected and destructive. Furthermore, its timing is suspect. I am troubled that the same week this issue is raised on the Senate floor, the AFL-CIO has pledged to raise and spend \$35 million through November to defeat Republican candidates.

If this issue is so pressing, why did President Clinton and congressional Democrats fail to bring it up in 1993 and 1994, when they controlled both the White House and the Congress? They joined hands to raise taxes on American families in 1993, but at no time during the last Congress did they ever consider raising the minimum wage. Now, with a Republican majority in Congress and the labor unions pledging them record financial support, raising the minimum wage becomes a priority.

Mr. President, I am unwilling to turn my back on low-skilled workers or to sacrifice their interests for an ideological and political agenda. Nor am I willing to impose another unfunded mandate on small business men and women across the country. For that reason, I oppose closing debate on this amendment at this time, and I call on my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to assist all working families by reducing the real barriers to higher wages and living standards—excessive taxes and regulations.●

GREEK INDEPENDENCE

●—Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to salute the Greek people, who on March 25 commemorated the 175th Anniversary of the beginning of their

struggle for independence from nearly four centuries of Ottoman Turkish rule. Against great odds, Greek patriots reestablished freedom and self-government in the country that gave birth to democracy.

This decade-long struggle attracted the attention of freedom-loving peoples throughout the world but enjoyed particularly strong support from the young American Republic. Americans held rallies in support of the Greek cause and sent both supplies and volunteers to aid the independence effort.

From that time, the American and Greek peoples forged an alliance for democracy which has stood the test of time and political change. In both World Wars and through the cold war period, America and Greece remained steadfast in their commitment to freedom and together fought successfully against the forces of modern tyranny and totalitarianism. In all of these struggles, the Greek people fought valiantly and at great sacrifice to their land and lives. It can be rightly said that no land so small gave so much to the modern cause of freedom.

As the challenges and opportunities of the post-cold-war world begin to emerge, the resourceful people of Greece are poised to join with America and other democracies in encouraging new hopes for freedom and democracy in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Greece, as one of the oldest continuing democracies of the modern period, has the experience in self-government to be of enormous assistance to nations struggling to develop open societies.

Greece is also the only country in the Balkans and Eastern Mediterranean region with membership in the European Union. This fact equips Greece to play a special role in the economic and political reconstruction of those regions. From the dawn of history, Greek travelers and traders have lived and worked in these areas developing relationships that can promote peace and prosperity in this new era.

Mr. President, the significance of the longstanding and close partnership between the United States and Greece is being reinforced by the exchange of official visits and by representatives of our two countries. As I speak, Hillary Clinton, our First Lady, is in Greece participating in the lighting of the Olympic Torch, which will eventually make its way to Atlanta, GA, for the centennial of the modern Olympics. Mrs. Clinton's presence at this important event reflects America's respect for and recognition of Greece's historic role in establishing these games and promoting friendly competition and cooperation among nations.

Within days, the Honorable Costas Simitis, newly installed Prime Minister of Greece, will visit Washington for a series of meetings with President Clinton and other administration officials. Prime Minister Simitis represents a new generation of Greek political leadership which promises to

build on the strength of the existing United States-Greek relationship while seeking new areas of cooperation. In early May, Greek President Costas Stephanopoulos will also visit Washington for an official state visit. This again will offer an opportunity for renewing and reinforcing the ties between the citizens of these two democratic countries. We look forward to these visits and express warm appreciation to President Clinton for extending these invitations.

These are occasions also for the leaders of both America and Greece to recognize the impressive contributions that Greek-Americans have made to the strength and progress of democracy in both nations. The ties between our two countries have been tangibly strengthened by the constructive involvement of Greek-Americans in virtually every sphere of American life.

As we celebrate the bravery of the heroes and heroines of March 25, 1821, we recall with pride their unshakeable devotion to freedom. It is a commitment they have honored with their blood and tears over two centuries and an undertaking which has always found them in alliance with the American people and all those who value democracy and the rule of law. As we enter this new post-war period, I am confident that America and Greece will work together in the great effort to build and expand democracy. That will be the highest tribute to the spirit of Greek Independence first proclaimed on March 25, 1821.●

BREAST CANCER

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise before you today to plea for the support of the world's wives, daughters, mother, and loved ones who prevail under a merciless dark shadow we've come to know as breast cancer. Over the past two decades, the risk of acquiring breast cancer has nearly tripled; from 1 in 20, to 1 in 8. Breast cancer alone is predicted to murder over 184,300 American women this year. To date, researchers have not been able to locate its cause or find a technique to eradicate it.

Paramount in our struggle to save our loved ones is the frequent inspection to detect possible irregularities. Caught early, measures can be undertaken to lower the risk of a further contamination of the body. However, the postponing of medical attention could result in the cancer expanding into the bloodstream, carrying tumor cells to the liver, lungs, and bones. Once diagnosed, the style of treatment is decided between the patient and the physician after considering the stage and type of cancer in question. Most often, a modified mastectomy—the removal of only the breast tissue—or a lumpectomy—the local removal of the tumor—followed by radiotherapy is the standard method. Unfortunately, the pain and suffering do not end after surgery. Once involved in therapy, the

real struggle to return to a life lost begins.

What is commonly overlooked in the rehabilitation of a breast cancer victim is the unrestrictive support by loved ones as a means of therapy, and in most cases, this is vital to their recovery. Families facing cancer are severely challenged as their lives become increasingly complex. Psychosocial research has shown that the stress of adopting new roles, relating to and communicating with others, self-care responsibilities, and the over all nature of the cancer experience can cause unrest in the family unit. This in turn, greatly influences and in most cases, hinders the complete healing process. On the other hand, families that have stood by and supported relatives by educating themselves and responding properly to the needs of the victim were able to significantly add to the recovery process. Therefore, I believe that as we work toward advancements in treatment, cure, and diagnosis of breast cancer, our programs must also stress involvement by family members in the care and support of loved ones.●

DAVID PACKARD

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of David Packard yesterday. My heartfelt thoughts and prayers go out to his family as people around the Nation pay tribute to his remarkable life and mourn his passing.

Untold numbers of people's lives were touched by David Packard or changed by the advent of his innovations. Not only will he be remembered for his pioneering work in the area of electronic and computer technology, but also his progressive management philosophy promises to remain fundamental in the high-tech industry in particular and American business in general.

Although his work at Hewlett-Packard was best known to the public, he found time to donate his valuable energy and resources to his country and many organizations and causes which are now an integral part of California's communities and elsewhere. The Monterey Bay Aquarium and the Lucile Salter Packard Children's Hospital at Stanford University are just two of his most visible contributions. His generosity, as most clearly manifest by the continuing work of the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, will long be remembered as the living legacy of a departed friend.●

TRIBUTE TO LOUISVILLE MALE HIGH SCHOOL

● Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, on April 27 to April 29, 1996, more than 1,300 students from 50 States and the District of Columbia will be in Washington, DC to compete in the national finals of the We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution program. I am proud to announce that a class from Male High School in Louisville