

service announcements providing basic information about voting requirements, voter registration, and election dates and locations, which broadcasters may carry in fulfillment of their basic public service requirements.

#### 5. NOMINATING PROCESS

Candidates for any party's Senate nomination may accept only contributions of \$100 or less. No candidate for a party's nomination may spend more than 50% of the total amount that will be available in the total fund for candidates in the general election, as estimated by the state 30 days before the primary.

A candidate for nomination who did not comply with these rules would be ineligible for all funding and free broadcast time in the general election.

#### 6. PARTY MONEY/SOFT MONEY

Contributions to state and national party organizations will be limited to \$1,000 from individuals.

#### 7. INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES

Broadcast licensees that accept independent expenditures for advertisements that make reference to any Senate candidate must provide equal, free time to allow any candidate mentioned negatively in the original ad to respond. If a candidate is mentioned positively, the licensee must allow all opponents the same amount of time to respond.

#### SOURCES OF CORRUPTION ELIMINATED IN THIS PROPOSAL

PACs (eliminated by ban on outside contributions).

Wealthy individual contributors (same).

"Bundling" to evade PAC limits (same).

Wealthy candidates (personal wealth cannot be used).

Out of state money (all money in common fund comes from in-state taxpayers).

Money funneled through party committees without disclosure or limits.

Lack of debates (debate participation required).

### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1028

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1028, a bill to provide increased access to health care benefits, to provide increased portability of health care benefits, to provide increased security of health care benefits, to increase the purchasing power of individuals and small employers, and for other purposes.

S. 1473

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1473, a bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to permit the posting in space under the control of the Administrator of notices concerning missing children, and for other purposes.

S. 1520

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the names of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] were added as cosponsors of S. 1520, a bill to award a congressional gold medal to Ruth and Billy Graham.

### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### DEFENSE AND PRISON SPENDING DURING THE BUDGET NEGOTIATIONS

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, in the past few weeks, budget negotiations have ground to a halt. Unfortunately, both Republicans and Democrats have focused their budget-cutting attentions too narrowly on certain parts of the total budget pie, while ignoring other large portions of the budget. While both sides have offered to put everything on the table, two areas of enormous Federal spending have not been on the table: national defense and prisons.

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a recent Chicago Sun-Times column, written by William Rentschler, entitled "Sacred Cows of Arms, Prisons Are Milking the U.S. Budget." The column describes the irrationality of giving billions of tax dollars to the military-industrial complex and the prison industry with virtually no congressional debate, as we simultaneously scrutinize other programs in the difficult quest to balance the budget.

As the column suggests, current budget proposals insulate significant parts of the budget from any reductions. Instead of making cuts in all areas of Federal spending, current budget proposals target programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, child nutrition, and Head Start, which provide essential services for the elderly, children and the poor, or education and training initiatives that make the American dream possible for many ordinary citizens. In fact, the budget reconciliation plan passed by the Republicans would establish budget firewalls that allow defense spending in the next 7 years to increase by \$33 billion over the request by the Department of Defense.

For 15 years, I have fought for a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. I have done so in the firm belief that persistent budget deficits pose a grave threat to the future prosperity and vitality of the Nation. However, my support for the goal of a balanced budget does not mean that I support cutting deeply into only certain parts of the budget, while leaving other parts of the budget completely untouched.

I urge my colleagues to read the column and to work with me toward balancing the budget in a way that is sensible and fair.

I ask that the Chicago Sun-Times column be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, December 25, 1995]

SACRED COWS OF ARMS, PRISONS ARE MILKING THE U.S. BUDGET

(By William Rentschler)

Ordinary cows are generally placid and quite harmless. But sacred cows can be downright fearsome, even a danger to the well-being of a nation.

It is two monstrous sacred cows, snorting and stomping and emitting mushroom clouds

of gaseous propaganda, that stand in the way of a rational balanced budget that is fair to both the poor and the powerful.

Most politicians on both sides of the aisle—including President Clinton and his Republican adversaries—cringe at the thought of bringing to heel these voracious gobblers of vast feedlots of tax dollars.

Sacred Cow No. 1 is the "military/industrial complex," which Dwight D. Eisenhower, career military hero, warned against when he left the presidency in 1960.

If Clinton, Newt Gingrich and Bob Dole had the backbones to curb the bloated appetite of the military and its handmaidens in Congress, there would be no budget impasse, no shutdown of government, no need to balance the budget on the backs of the poor and infirm, no need to devastate the environment, education, workplace and food safety, drug prevention/treatment, and a host of other social programs.

The most credible critic of outlandish defense spending in the wake of the Cold War is the Washington-based Center for Defense Information, a think tank run not by what Gingrich and Rush Limbaugh would berate as mushy-minded liberals, but by three retired U.S. Navy admirals.

CDI's triad of flag officers brands as "scandalous" and "outrageous" today's defense budget, which represents 47 percent of all discretionary federal spending. That's nearly half of all discretionary tax dollars to feed the ultimate sacred cow in peacetime.

The admirals state unequivocally that we could reduce military spending by more than \$500 billion over the next seven years "without jeopardizing America's status as the pre-eminent military power in the world." This, they say, would preclude draconian cuts proposed by Republicans in Congress "to vital domestic programs."

Sacred Cow No. 2—not yet as fat but equally formidable in its stranglehold on Congress and state legislatures—is the "prison/industrial complex" or the "punishment industry," as it is described by sociologists J. Robert Lilly and Mathieu Deflem.

The U.S. incarceration rate is the highest in the world. On any day more than 1.5 million people are locked up. The reasons are clear. The prison propagandists, who profit from punishment extremes, have terrified the public, rigged sentencing statutes to assure an ever-increasing demand for more cells, and conned politicians into throwing tax dollars mindlessly into prison building, stuffing and staffing.

Both sacred cows are classic examples of free enterprise run amok. We implement unsound policy and practice driven by greed and the almighty buck. Billions are at stake as companies elbow each other to supply the "punishment industry." The prison-builders get ever-fatter as they graze unrestrained in the backyards of taxpayers. The prize, according to Lilly and Deflem, is \$22 billion in annual sales divided among about 300 private firms.

What politicians—there are a few—will risk having the demagogues, lobbyists and editorial writers call them "soft" on national security or crime? Or will turn their backs on the cornucopia of dollars poured into their campaign coffers by these free-spending, yet sacrosanct, bovines?

So there is no rational debate on the merits, and we continue to squander billions on unneeded weapons and prisons. CDI reports that the House devoted exactly 32 minutes to its approval of the \$240 billion military budget in 1994. That's \$7.5 billion per minute!

Sad, isn't it, that we the people allow ourselves to be hoodwinked to this extent year after year.

Republicans in Congress, especially Gingrich and the hot-eyed freshmen, speak grandly about balancing the budget to protect our

children and grandchildren. In truth, the future will be assured for some children and grandchildren—those whose parents and grandparents are members of Congress or otherwise comfortably fixed. Far greater numbers will be cast adrift in the new century.●

#### HONORING LINDA D. WILLIAMS FOR 25 YEARS OF SERVICE TO MARYLAND'S SENATORS

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated Senate employee who, on February 1, 1996, will celebrate her 25th year of service to Maryland's Senators. Linda D. Williams started her career with my distinguished predecessor and friend, Senator Charles McC. Mathias in 1971. She served his office with distinction and enthusiasm for 15 years. While working for Senator Mathias, she helped bring his office into the high technology era of computers.

When I came to the Senate in 1987, I asked Linda to be my systems administrator, and she has not missed a beat. Gone are the days of carbon copies and in are the days of high-speed computers, sophisticated software, and the Internet. I have relied on Linda Williams to guide me through this maze of technology, so that I might use it to better serve the people of Maryland. I can say with a great deal of pride and happiness that Linda has helped me make the most of these opportunities. Even more important, she has helped the people of Maryland in the process.

With her help, I was one of the first Senators to have a world wide web page. Now, my staff and I navigate the NET with abandon, and my constituents navigate their way to my office online. This exciting technology will help open our democracy to more and more people. I was lucky to have Linda Williams here to see the process through.

Mr. President, I have a great deal of respect for people who have a sense of duty, for people who want to help themselves. I admire people who take on a task, make it their own, and see it through to the end. Many of these successful people live and work in Maryland. They are teaching in our schools, nursing our veterans, exploring space, and finding the cures for disease. I'm proud that one of these people is in my own office. I salute Linda Williams for her dedication, and I look forward to her next 25 years serving Maryland's Senators.●

#### ON THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF SRI LANKA'S INDEPENDENCE

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to bring some thought and

consideration to the 48th anniversary of Sri Lanka's independence from colonial rule.

Sri Lanka, which had been dominated by Portuguese, Dutch, and, of course, one and a half centuries of British rule, has emerged in the final decades of this century as a nation firmly committed to democracy and the rule of law.

The last few years have brought tremendous gains for democracy and freedom throughout the world, and while we applaud the successes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, we should not overlook the progress this island of some 17 million citizens has made on its own.

Since 1982, when J.R. Jayewardene was elected the first post-colonial president, Sri Lanka has held regular national elections notable for their peaceful transitions of power between its two major political parties: the United National Party [UNP] and the Sri Lanka Freedom Party [SLFP], or coalitions led by them.

Sri Lanka's third presidential election was held on November 9, 1994 with former Prime Minister Chandrika Kumaratunga winning with 62 percent of the vote. Voter turn-out was an impressive 70.5 percent. The most recent parliamentary elections were held in Sri Lanka on August 16, 1994, with the UNP and the SLFP winning a roughly equal number of seats.

President Kumaratunga intends to continue with wide-ranging, significant economic reforms that are moving Sri Lanka away from state controls and subsidies to a more decentralized, market-oriented system. This has allowed Sri Lanka to maintain a significant 5 percent average annual growth rate throughout the last decade.

Sri Lanka has also proven its commitment to providing for the basic human needs of its people. Since independence, successive Sri Lankan Governments have maintained a policy of free education from the primary level through the university level. The literacy rate, for both men and women alike, is an impressive 90 percent. The Sri Lankan Government also provides an extensive program of free health care, which includes child immunization. Sri Lanka boasts an average life expectancy of 70 years and an infant mortality rate of 19/1000 which is highly remarkable for this region of the world.

The United States has ties with Sri Lanka dating back to the nineteenth century, ties that have greatly strengthened since Sri Lanka's independence. We are now Sri Lanka's biggest trading partner with our annual bilateral trade standing at \$1.4 billion.

We also maintain ties to Sri Lanka through bilateral educational, information and cultural programs. The United States has a continuing, active Peace Corps Volunteer Program there, and has operated a Voice of America Station in Sri Lanka for more than 40 years.

Unfortunately, Sri Lanka continues to experience the tragedies of political violence, resulting primarily from the Tamil insurgency in the North and, to a lesser extent, from a mainly Sinhalese group in the South. The news we hear about Sri Lanka here in the United States all too often focuses only on these ongoing conflicts, which have brought death and suffering to Sri Lanka for over 10 years.

It is my hope that Sri Lanka will one day resolve its internal disputes and that peace will return to this nation which has demonstrated such an impressive commitment to democracy. President Kumaratunga has expressed her intention to seek a political solution to the ethnic conflicts and has announced a set of proposals aimed at devolving power to the regions. She has also reiterated her pledge to address minority grievances through dialog and negotiation.

On the 48th anniversary of Sri Lanka's independence, I would like to express my support to President Kumaratunga as she works to determine a lasting solution to the ethnic conflicts in Sri Lanka. I share her hope that peace, reconciliation, and a system of nonviolent negotiation between all parties will soon prevail for the people of Sri Lanka.●

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in adjournment until 12 noon, Friday, January 26, 1996.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 4:15 p.m., adjourned until Friday, January 26, 1996, at 12 noon.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 25, 1996:

##### THE JUDICIARY

RICHARD A. PAEZ, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, VICE CECIL F. POOLE, RESIGNED.

##### HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

ELMER B. STAATS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 10, 2001. (REAPPOINTMENT)