

the Interior's Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House, the National Park Service, the National Capital Planning Commission, and all other applicable local and Federal requirements.

Now is also an appropriate time to reexamine the economic, physical and psychological impact of the street closures on the many thousands of American citizens that have had to bear the direct and immediate impact of your directive. Some of these people travel to the Nation's capital daily for their jobs and businesses, while others are visitors from places near and far. All of them have shared the serious and significant delays, detours and related problems of the street closures. The serious negative impact upon the local business community has become difficult if not impossible to accurately assess. The directive has simply divided our city to the detriment of all, and has fostered a "bunker mentality" among the citizens of the city, many of whom observe, on a daily basis, the barricades, uniformed Secret Service personnel and similar indicia of a city under siege directly in front of the Presidential residence.

DCBIA wishes to be absolutely clear on the issue of the safety of the President and the First Family. It is not a question of whether or not any of us doubt the supreme importance of protecting the President of the United States. We assert emphatically that the security of the President is and should be of profound importance to every American citizen, and every person who loves freedom and democracy. But at the same time, the directive issued in the name of safety and security is quite simply killing the city. When people cannot move freely and easily it impacts productivity and commerce. But the impact does not stop there. Eventually there are psychological and spiritual effects that are no less real or important. The District of Columbia cannot afford to make it more difficult than it already is to work, play and live here. The directive issued almost one year ago is doing just that.

DCBIA urges you and your staff, in conjunction with other public officials, to reopen the entire issue of the street closures for full and fair consideration. DCBIA seeks to be an active participant in this process and is committed to using its resources to help reopen Pennsylvania Avenue.

We look forward to your response and appreciate having this opportunity to raise this matter with you.

Sincerely,

NELSON F. MIGDAL,
Chairman, Legislative/Governmental
Affairs Committee.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, May 14, 1996, in executive session, to certain military nominations.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Tuesday, May 14, 1996, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on reauthorization of the Fed-

eral Aviation Administration and the Airport Improvement Program.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to meet Tuesday, May 14, at 2:15 p.m., in S-216, the Capitol, to consider the nomination of Hubert T. Bell, Jr., nominated by the President to be Inspector General, Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Tuesday, May 14, at 2 p.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 14, 1996, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on "The False Statements Statute After *Hubbard v. United States*: assessing the need for revision."

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a subcommittee hearing on Confronting the Challenges Presented by an Aging Population, during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 14, 1996, at 9 a.m.

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

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE WHITEWATER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AND RELATED MATTERS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that The Special Committee to Investigate Whitewater Development and Related Matters be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 14, Wednesday, May 15, and Thursday, May 16, 1996 to conduct hearings pursuant to S. Res. 120.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 14, 1996, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to receive testimony on the management and costs of class action lawsuits at Department of Energy facilities.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN RECOGNITION OF CFIDS AWARENESS DAY

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I'd like to take a few minutes of Senate business today to talk about chronic fatigue and immune dysfunction syndrome [CFIDS].

Mr. President, this past Sunday, May 12, marked the observance of International CFIDS Awareness Day. While the CFIDS Association of America coordinated a national awareness and educational campaign with respect to CFIDS, I'd like to make particular mention of the efforts of an organization in Pennsylvania, the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association of the Lehigh Valley.

The severity of chronic fatigue syndrome is largely unknown to the American public, and the observance on May 12th served as a very important and worthwhile opportunity to inform, educate, and increase the awareness of the illness. I commend the Lehigh Valley organization for their tireless efforts in combating CFIDS and for their participation and coordination of activities on May 12. In recognition of their efforts, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following proclamation, and I encourage the Senate's consideration and endorsement.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Association of the Lehigh Valley joins the CFIDS Association of America in observing May 12, 1996 as International Chronic Fatigue and Immune Dysfunction Syndrome Awareness Day; and

Whereas, chronic fatigue syndrome is a complex illness affecting many different body systems and is characterized by neurological, rheumatological and immunological problems; incapacitating fatigue; and numerous other long-term severely debilitating symptoms; and

Whereas, while there has been increased activity at the national, State and local levels, continued education and training of health professionals is imperative in garnering greater public awareness of this serious health problem and in supporting patients and their families; and

Whereas, although research has been strengthened by the efforts of the Centers for Disease Control, the National Institutes of Health, and other private research institutions, the CFS Association of the Lehigh Valley recognizes that much more must be done to encourage further research so that the mission we share with the CFIDS Association of America, "to conquer CFIDS and related disorders", can be achieved. Therefore, be it *Resolved*, that the United States Senate hereby commends the designation of May 12, 1996 as CFIDS Awareness Day and applauds the efforts of those battling the illness.

I appreciate the Senate's consideration of this issue, and thank my colleagues for their attention.●

ADVISORY BOARD ON WELFARE INDICATORS APPOINTED

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, just last week, on May 7, the House of Representatives appointed its four members of the Advisory Board on Welfare

Indicators, as provided by the Welfare Indicators Act of 1994, incorporated in the Social Security Act amendments of that year. The measure was introduced on the first day of the 103d Congress, January 31, 1993, the first legislative day that is, and signed just at the end of that Congress. In a floor statement at the time of introduction, I noted that the measure was directly modeled on the Employment Act of 1946. This was a statement of a large national goal, accompanied by provision for an annual assessment of progress toward that goal. Congress declared it to be the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power. Words at first, but great consequences followed in our ability to measure and understand these purposes. I stated on the floor:

Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Welfare Dependency Act of 1993. The purpose of the bill, which is directly modeled on the Employment Act of 1946, is to declare it the policy and the responsibility of the Federal Government to strengthen families and promote their self-sufficiency. To this end, the bill directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study to determine which statistics, if collected and analyzed on a regular basis, would be most useful in tracking and predicting welfare dependency. Within 2 years, the Secretary would report the conclusions to Congress, and, a year later, would submit a first report on dependency. Thereafter, reports would be submitted annually. These reports would include annual numerical goals for recipients and expenditures within each public welfare program. For the interim, the bill establishes a goal of reducing dependency to 10 percent of families with children.

For the first time in American history the largest proportion of persons in poverty are to be found among children, not among adults or among the aged. This is new. When we first began to notice this trend in the 1960's, it seemed that we had discovered something uniquely American. Then we began to get the returns of the Luxembourg Income Survey. Children, it seems, are poorer than adults in all manner of places: Australia, Canada, Germany, England, as well as the United States. For too long we have been trying to measure a postindustrial phenomenon—dependency—with statistics designed to track industrial-era phenomena.

We used to know something about how to predict welfare dependency. In the early 1960's when I was Assistant Secretary in the Department of Labor for Policy, Planning, and Research, we found that there was an extraordinary correlation between male unemployment and new welfare cases from the period starting in 1946 up to about 1958–59. Then the correlation weakened, until finally in 1963 the lines crossed and the relationship became negative—the lower the unemployment rate, the higher the number of AFDC cases. Now, even during prosperous periods for our Nation, a shockingly high percentage of our children are dependent on public support.

We do have some data on the magnitude of this problem, if not its origins. Back in the 1960's the Office of Economic Opportunity had the good sense to put up money for a longitudinal study of families at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. The researchers computed the incidence of welfare dependency among children born in the late 1960's. The findings are

dismaying. Almost one quarter—22.1 percent—of these children were dependent on AFDC for at least 1 year before reaching their 18th birthday. That's 72.3 percent of black and 15.7 percent of nonblack children.

But these findings on the extent of the problem tell us little about what causes it or how to address it. Certainly some part of this explosion in welfare dependency can be attributed to changes in family structure. Three decades ago there was nothing notably amiss with the traditional family. American divorce rates were high, but stabilizing. The traditional family of parents with children was the norm. As recently as 1970, 40 percent of the Nation's households were made up of a married couple with one or more children. The proportion dropped to 31 percent in the next decade. It is now around a quarter of all families. Simultaneously, the proportion of families headed by a single mother has exploded. In 1970, 11.5 percent of all families with children were headed by a single mother. In 1980, 19.4 percent. In 1990, 24.2 percent. Now a quarter of all live births are out of wedlock.

Our data collection needs to become more systematic and institutionalized. As we did earlier in this century for the problem of unemployment when we enacted the Employment Act of 1946, we need to define welfare dependency as a national problem and to begin to measure, analyze, and address it. Since 1946 unemployment has hardly disappeared but neither is it ignored, much less denied. I am introducing this bill on the first day of the new Congress because I believe that its passage would represent one of the most important moments in social welfare policy since Aid to Families with Dependent Children was enacted as part of the Social Security Act of 1935.

It might be noted here that in 1946 it was commonly assumed that with the war over, the Depression of the 1930's would resume. Western society had been stunned by that catastrophic and protracted economic crisis, a crisis which was interrupted by world war, but which was widely thought to be systemic, and which would accordingly resume. No one seemed to know how to make a modern industrial economy work. Some economists had ideas about this, but these were not widely subscribed to. A more common view was that industrial democracies were inherently unstable and would necessarily disappear. It helps in this time of vast unease associated with the breakdown of family structure to recollect with some tranquility that capitalism was deemed doomed not a half century ago.

Here are the specifics for the statute:

(a) CONGRESSIONAL POLICY.—The Congress hereby declares that—(1) it is the policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to reduce the rate at which and the degree to which families depend on income from welfare programs and the duration of welfare receipt, consistent with other essential national goals; (2) it is the policy of the United States to strengthen families, to ensure that children grow up in families that are economically self-sufficient and that the life prospects of children are improved, and to underscore the responsibility of parents to support their children; (3) the Federal Government should help welfare recipients as well as individuals at risk of welfare receipt to improve their education and job skills, to obtain child care and other necessary support services, and to take such other steps as

may be necessary to assist them to become financially independent; and (4) it is the purpose of this section to provide the public with generally accepted measures of welfare receipt so that it can track such receipt over time and determine whether progress is being made in reducing the rate at which and, to the extent feasible, the degree to which, families depend on income from welfare programs and the duration of welfare receipt.

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF WELFARE INDICATORS AND PREDICTORS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (in this section referred to as the "Secretary") in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture shall—(1) develop—(A) indicators of the rate at which and, to the extent feasible, the degree to which, families depend on income from welfare programs and the duration of welfare receipt; and (B) predictors of welfare receipt; (2) assess the data needed to report annually on the indicators and predictors, including the ability of existing data collection efforts to provide such data and any additional data collection needs . . . [The Welfare Indicators Act of 1994, as incorporated in the Social Security Act Amendments of 1994, P.L. 103-432].

No notice was taken of the measure at the time of enactment, and so it is not inappropriate to do so now that the appointments to the Advisory Board are completed. An interim report is due from the Secretary by next October 31, 2 years from enactment, as provided in the statute, with a regular annual report to be prepared thereafter. I would note that the measure was a long time coming; indeed, that we seemed somehow reluctant to learn too much about this subject. In March 1991, the Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy of the Senate Committee on Finance held hearings at which a number of the Nation's most respected social scientists, including several experts who are now members of the Advisory Board, commented on the subject of "Welfare Dependency." Many urged the need for a continuing Federal assessment of this matter, as baffling in our time as was the issue of unemployment a half century ago. That eminent scholar, Douglas J. Besharov of the American Enterprise Institute, noted that "There used to be a National Center for Social Statistics * * *. It was a Federal agency and had a client. Its client was the * * * Social and Rehabilitative Service." But when that program was reorganized there was no client to support the Center and it simply faded away. Now, however, we have the responsibility firmly lodged with the Secretary of Health and Human Services. We can expect diligent attention from the distinguished incumbent, Donna Shalala, and from her ingenious, industrious and committed associate, Wendell Primus, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Service Policy.

The Secretary will receive, I cannot doubt, great good counsel from this Advisory Board, now finally constituted. Its distinguished members are as follows:

Appointed by the Senate majority leader are Jo Anne B. Barnhart, political director, National Republican Senatorial Committee; Martin H. Gerry,

director of the Center for Study of Family, Neighborhood, and Community Policy, University of Kansas; Gerald H. Miller, Director, Michigan Department of Social Services.

Appointed by the Senate minority leader is Paul E. Barton, director of the Policy Information Center, Educational Testing Service.

Appointed by the President are Judith M. Gueron, president, Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation; Kristin A. Moore, executive director of Child Trends, Inc.; Joan M. Reeves, Commissioner, Department of Human Services, city of Philadelphia; Gary J. Stangler, Director, Missouri Department of Social Services.

Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives are Eloise Anderson, Director, California Department of Social Services; Wade F. Horn, director, National Fatherhood Initiative; Marvin H. Costers, resident scholar and director of Economic Policy Studies, American Enterprise Institute.

Appointed by the minority leader, House of Representatives is Robert Greenstein, executive director, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

I am sure the Senate will join me in congratulating the board members and in expressing our expectation that the first welfare dependency report, due next fall, will mark the onset of a new age of information in this troubled area of social policy. •

TRIBUTE TO SISTER MARY BENITA O'CONNOR, R.S.M.

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay a special tribute to Sister Mary Benita O'Connor, R.S.M. It is a great pleasure to recognize Sister Mary Benita for her 60th anniversary in the religious profession and for her lifelong dedication to serving others.

A former member of St. Munchin's Parish in Cameron, MO, Sister Mary Benita entered the Sisters of Mercy novitiate in Council Bluffs, IA, on August 6, 1933. She made her first vows in March, 1936, and in August of the same year was assigned to teach business education, English, and religion classes at St. Mary's High School in Independence, MO. Following teaching assignments at Glennon High School, Kansas City, and the College of St. Mary's in Omaha, NE, Sister Mary Benita was once again assigned to St. Mary's, Independence.

After completing 40 years of teaching, Sister Mary Benita became active in St. Mary's Parish Council where she served as parish ministries coordinator. As director of social ministries for the parish, she coordinated St. Vincent de Paul's outreach to the poor, the Legion of Mary's evangelization efforts, youth service activities, the Over 50 Club and Marian ministry. She continues her ministry to the hospitalized and homebound.

Sister Mary Benita has been an active member of the Neighborhood Council, a board member on Meals on Wheels, has participated in neighbor-

hood education programs and has held a continued interest in St. Mary's High School Alumni activities.

Currently, Sister Mary is sponsoring faith development groups and is the librarian for the parish library. It is an honor to congratulate Sister Mary Benita on her long-lasting faithfulness to the Church and the Independence community. I wish her the best of luck on May 19, 1996 at her celebratory Mass of Thanksgiving at St. Mary's, and also in all of her future pursuits. •

HOUSE INVESTIGATION OF IRA- NIAN ARMS SHIPMENTS TO BOS- NIA

• Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, last week the House of Representatives decided on an almost strict party line vote to create a special subcommittee to investigate the Clinton administration's decision not to stop Iran from shipping weapons to the Bosnian Government in violation of the arms embargo. And they voted to spend an additional \$995,000 above their planned budget to conduct this investigation. \$995,000. While not technically correct, I hope you can indulge me if I just round up and call it an even million. That's really what it is.

Mr. President, while I believe Congress should look into this matter, we also need to be concerned about how we conduct our investigations.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has already held five hearings on the administration's decision not to intervene and prohibit the shipment of Iranian arms into Bosnia. Chairman SPECTER, myself, and the other members of the committee are well into our investigation at this point and will press on expeditiously to finish in a timely manner. It is important to note, however that we have conducted these hearings and will conduct further hearings as part of our normal oversight responsibilities using our regular committee staff fully within our regular committee budget for fiscal year 1996. And we have done this with the cooperation of both sides of the aisle.

Mr. President, this is why I find the House Republican's actions so disconcerting. We on this side of the Capitol can investigate this matter with the cooperation of both parties, and without additional space, staffing, funding, and committees. Meanwhile, our House Republican counterparts have voted to spend an additional \$1 million above their normal budget to acquire more space, to hire more staff, and to form another subcommittee to investigate this same issue. Knowing how difficult it is to start up a new organization, I'd bet we on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence will probably finish our investigation before the House's special subcommittee gets moved into its new offices.

I know the House is just as concerned as the Senate about the cost of performing necessary Government functions in these times of billion dollar budget deficits. The new Republican

House leadership took some important, difficult measures to cut the cost of running Congress when they took control in 1994. I believe that was the right thing to do. So why spend a million dollars unnecessarily? Especially in this election year, you do not have to be a cynic to believe it was for political reasons. But even a cynic would be dumbfounded trying to figure out why the House Republicans went this extra, excessive step to try to try and make a political point.

Mr. President, when you talk day-in and day-out about billion dollar weapons systems, hundreds of billion dollar deficits, and trillion dollar budgets, a one with just six zeroes after it doesn't seem to be very much. And I guess 9-9-5 plus three zeroes looks even smaller. But it takes 135 average Nebraska families working full time for 3 months to produce \$1 million dollars in tax revenue. When there's already a committee structure, staffing, and budget to do the job, the \$1 million House Special Committee to investigate Iranian arms flow into Bosnia is a prime example of superfluous Government spending.

Mr. President, I say, let's perform our legislative oversight responsibilities, let's look for the truth in this matter, let's determine who did what when and whether their actions were within the letter and spirit of the law. But let's do it the way we are already organized to do it and within the budgets we set for ourselves. Let's live within our means like we expect or citizens to do. •

BERTHA M. GLOTZBACH—55 YEARS OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE

• Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, too often we are ready to criticize those who work for the Government but rarely recognize individuals who have dedicated their lives to public service. That is why, today, I would like to pay tribute to Bertha Glotzbach of the U.S. Agency for International Development [USAID]. On April 23, 1996, Ms. Glotzbach completed 55 years of Government service.

Born on the Fourth of July raised in my home State of Kansas, Ms. Glotzbach attended Strickler's Business College in Topeka. Her Government career began just before World War II on April 23, 1941, with the Department of Labor. Ms. Glotzbach first worked for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and later with the Special Assistant for International Relations of the Secretary of Labor.

In 1949, Ms. Glotzbach joined the Economic Cooperation Agency, which Congress created in 1948 to administer the Marshall plan. She has worked continuously for foreign assistance agencies ever since. In addition to the numerous awards and commendations Ms. Glotzbach has received over the years, her service with USAID and its predecessor agencies sets a 47-year record.