

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 63

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], and the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 63, a concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture should dispose of all remaining commodities in the disaster reserve maintained under the Agricultural Act of 1970 to relieve the distress of livestock producers whose ability to maintain livestock is adversely affected by the prolonged drought conditions existing in certain areas of the United States, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 243

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 243, a resolution to designate the week of May 5, 1996, as "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week."

SENATE RESOLUTION 257—RELATIVE TO THE RACE FOR THE CURE DAY

Mr. FORD (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. COATS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. EXON, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MACK, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRY, Mr. NUNN, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBB, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SMITH, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. GRAMM, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 257

Whereas breast cancer strikes an estimated 184,000 women and 1,000 men in the United States annually;

Whereas breast cancer will kill 44,300 women in the United States alone this year;

Whereas breast cancer is the leading cause of death for women between the ages of 35 and 54;

Whereas death rates resulting from breast cancer could be substantially decreased if women were informed about the risks of contracting the cancer and if they received mammograms on a regular basis;

Whereas the Race of the Cure is dedicated to eradicating breast cancer through providing funding for research, education, treatment, and screenings for low-income women;

Whereas throughout the year, almost 340,000 participants in 65 cities across the United States (including the first-time host cities of Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Cheyenne, Sacramento, Battle Creek, Baton Rouge, and Louisville) will join together in Races for

the Cure to demonstrate their commitment to fighting breast cancer;

Whereas the National Race for the Cure in Washington, D.C., is the largest 5 kilometer race in the country, with 35,000 walkers, runners, and in-line skaters expected to participate this year; and

Whereas the Seventh National Race for the Cure is to be held on Saturday, June 15, 1996, in Washington, D.C.: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates Saturday, June 15, 1996, as "National Race for the Cure Day". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, will hold hearings regarding security in cyberspace.

This hearing will take place on Wednesday, June 5, 1996, in room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Daniel S. Gelber of the subcommittee staff at 224-9157.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce that a full committee hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place Tuesday, June 11, 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 receive testimony on S. 1010, a bill to amend the unit of general local government definition for Federal payments in lieu of taxes to include unorganized boroughs in Alaska, and for other purposes, S. 1807, a bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, regarding the Kake Tribal Corp. public interest land exchange, and S. 1187, a bill to convey certain real property located in the Tongass National Forest to Daniel J. Gross, Sr., and Douglas K. Gross, and for other purposes.

Those who wish to testify or to submit written testimony should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. Presentation of oral testimony is by committee invitation. For further information, please contact Jo Meuse or Brian Malnak.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to conduct a hearing on Tuesday, June 4, at 9:30 a.m., hearing room (SD-406) on S. 1730, the

Oil Spill Prevention and Response Improvement Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 4, 1996, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. KYL. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet for a hearing on S. 1237, the Child Pornography Prevention Act of 1995, during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 4, 1996, at 10 a.m.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent for the Subcommittee on International Trade to hold a hearing on the permanent extension of most-favored-nation [MFN] trade status to Romania on Tuesday, June 4, 1996, beginning at 2 p.m. in room SD-215.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

A WEEKEND WITHOUT WAR OVER THE ABORTION ISSUE

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the New York Times carried a story the other day about people in Wisconsin from the pro-life and pro-choice side of the abortion issues, to use the names each side uses, meeting together to talk about what can be done in a constructive way on the issue of abortion.

About 100 people met at this meeting.

I commend them for doing it.

This is a meeting that I or some other Member of the Senate should have called a long time ago.

I remember when Cardinal Bernardin, the Roman Catholic prelate in the Chicago area, said that people of sincerity on both sides ought to be meeting and trying to work together on a common agenda.

For example, we know that girls and boys who drop out of high school are much more likely to be involved in teenage pregnancies. And a high percentage of those end in abortions.

If we have programs to encourage people to stay in high school, we are going to have fewer abortions.

That may not be as emotionally satisfying as carrying a picket sign or haranguing someone, but it does infinitely more constructive good and it is something that both sides could agree upon.

I applaud the leaders, Mary Jacksteit and Sister Adrienne Kaufmann, for what they are doing.

I ask that the New York Times article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

A WEEKEND WITHOUT WAR OVER THE
ABORTION ISSUE

MADISON, WI.—In workshops and seminars, 100 people from both sides in the fight over abortion met here this weekend to talk about their beliefs without proselytizing or condemning each other.

At its first national conference, which ended today at the University of Wisconsin, a group known as the Common Ground Network for Life and Choice brought together community organizers, members of the clergy, writers and academics in an effort to defuse the rancor that often colors the abortion debate.

"Common Ground is trying to maintain a civil environment in which people can discuss the issues," said Mary Jacksteit, a former labor lawyer who co-founded the organization in Washington in 1993. "This is the place for light instead of heat."

The aim, Ms. Jacksteit said, is to ease the dispute over abortion and find points of commonality that can be put into practice on a local level.

Critics say Common Ground members risk compromising their beliefs by fraternizing with their opponents. But Ms. Jacksteit said the group's focus was not necessarily on abortion.

Rather than developing a middle position, the organization favors exploring issues that can have a cause and effect bearing on abortion—like teen-age pregnancy, birth control, adoption and sexual responsibility.

Ms. Jacksteit and the group's other founder, Adrienne Kaufmann, a Benedictine nun, refrain from labeling themselves and decline to be pinned down on the beliefs.

"Neither one of us have been either pro-life or pro-choice activists," sister Kaufmann said. "We do not have a hidden agenda."

Many participants in the conference identified their position only by attaching colored stickers to their name tags, a green dot indicating support of abortion rights, a blue dot indicating opposition. One-third had blue dots, one-third had green dots and one-third had no sticker.

In a Friday workshop, groups of participants sat knee to knee in a circle of chairs, Planned Parenthood board members beside Operation Rescue organizers, a Baptist minister who supports abortion rights beside someone long active in social issues who opposes abortion.

"When President Clinton vetoed the late-term abortion bill, I was pleased," said the Mel Taylor, a Baptist pastor for Denver and a supporter of abortion rights. "But I was also very aware of how my friends on the other side were grieving. What I can't do anymore is gloat."

For the participants, a willingness to engage in dialogue did not mean conceding their beliefs.

"I don't feel like I have to give an inch at all," said Loretto Wagner, a veteran abortion opponent who started the Common Ground chapter in St. Louis. "To learn to trust people does not demand any kind of compromise. But I don't have to stand on my principles with my chin thrust out in confrontation. The whole concept of Common Ground involves recognizing our similarities rather than our differences, and not coercing or forcing our agenda on someone."

With 1,500 members in 21 states, Common Ground has tried such bridge-building in a number of communities, Ms. Jacksteit said. In Buffalo, Common Ground works with schools to combat teen-age pregnancy. In St. Louis, an abortion clinic gives prenatal care to women who decide not to terminate a

pregnancy and refers them to a crisis pregnancy center run by opponents of abortion. These services were arranged by the directors of the clinic and the crisis center, who are members of Common Ground.

In 1995, after the announcement that two abortion clinics would be built in Davenport, Iowa, Common Ground members talked about ways to reduce the potential for violence.

In another workshop on Friday, participants critiqued their own sides in the abortion conflict.

"I think it's possible to disagree with somebody without calling them a baby killer or believing they are monsters of fiends," said Frederica Mathewes-Green, the author of "Real Choices" and an abortion opponent. The slogan "It's a baby," popularized by abortion opponents, only deadlocks the debate, Ms. Mathewes-Green said. It perpetuates the misbelief that women and babies are on opposite sides of the issues, she added, and alienates women who face unplanned pregnancies.

Conversely, the slogan "It's a woman's choice" trivializes the death of the fetus, the author Naomi Wolf told participants at the Friday workshop. The death of the fetus has become "the blind spot" of the abortion-rights movement, said Ms. Wolf, who supports abortion rights and who last fall condemned the oratory of the abortion-rights movement in an essay in *The New Republic*.

"I think there is a great hunger in America for a discussion on this issue," she added. Most Americans "want to preserve abortion as a legal right, but condemn it as a moral iniquity."

Many Common Ground members said they were viewed with suspicion not by their adversaries but by their allies. They said their willingness to sit down and listen to the enemy was seen as a form of betrayal.

The apparent mistrust is not a surprise to Sister Kaufmann.

"We live in an adversarial society," she said. "To be in a non-contentious conversation with someone is viewed as strange behavior." •

REPORT ON THE DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE MEMORANDUM

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, for over a year I have served as the Chairman of the Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy. Among the Commission's concerns is the often corrupting nature of secrets. Undocumented allegations, sweeping generalizations, personal biases, and outright lies can all be wrapped in the protective cloak of secrecy and receive a level of credibility that they would quickly lose if their documentation and sources were subject to public scrutiny. In addition to the problem of formal classification, the Commission has witnessed examples of instances in which unclassified information gathered from open sources is given greater weight by restricting the distribution of such information to those who hold security clearances. We were recently witness to an example of this phenomenon.

In October, 1995, a counterintelligence profile by the Defense Investigative Service of the Defense Department was sent to 250 leading defense contractors warning of the danger

posed by the State of Israel. Israel, the reader was warned, is a "nontraditional adversary" with a proven history of aggressive espionage against the United States, utilizing the strong ethnic ties to Israel present in the United States and the skilled exploitation of selective employment opportunities to infiltrate American industry.

These are serious allegations. They are substantiated with a reading list of three leading daily newspapers and four recent best-selling books about Israeli espionage. No specific citations, no references to pages, or even issues of the newspapers. No attempt to link the explosive statements in the memorandum to the list of sources that follow.

Before entering the Senate, I taught at both Syracuse and Harvard Universities. Had I received a term paper from a college freshman with such inadequate documentation I would have returned it without bothering to read the material.

But add the magic words counterintelligence profile and send it out on a computer from the Defense Investigative Service and for 3 long months these ugly allegations festered unchallenged. For 3 long months none of the 250 defense contractors who had received this document raised a question in public. After all, who wanted to betray the contents of a Defense Department counterintelligence profile, albeit one adorned with a notation that the document did "not necessarily represent the views of the Defense Investigative Service or the Department of Defense?" Certainly not a defense contractor concerned that such action might raise suspicions of involvement in the pro-Israel cabal. Incidentally, the very word "cabal" has its roots in the medieval suggestion that Jewish sages—students of the Cabala—were planning to subvert established European regimes.

The silence that greeted this outrageous memorandum is hardly the first time that people who knew better have been quiet in the face of similar ugly allegations.

A century ago the Czar's secret police crafted their own counterintelligence profile in response to the world's outrage at the government-sanctioned pogroms against Russian Jews. This document, the infamous Protocols of the Elders of Zion, purported to be proof of the international Jewish conspiracy bent on world dominance. After the First World War, the Protocols were translated into numerous languages and became popular in nativist and anti-Semitic circles in this country. Virtually everyone knew the Protocols were an ugly lie. But for much too long almost no one had the courage to say so in a clear and unambiguous voice.

The damage done by the Defense Investigative Service memorandum was real and the questions it raised could not be ignored. The loyalties and integrity of millions of American citizens