

serving as members of the Committee on Finance or the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs may serve on the Committee on Economic Policy.

“(e) Only those Senators who on the day preceding the effective date of this title were serving as members of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources or who were serving on the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development of the Committee on Appropriations, may serve on the Committee on Energy Policy.

“(f) Only those Senators who on the day preceding the effective date of this title were serving as members of the Committee on Environment and Public Works or who were serving on the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations may serve on the Committee on Environmental Policy.

“(g) Only those Senators who on the day preceding the effective date of this title were serving as members of the Committee on Foreign Relations or who were serving on the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the Committee on Appropriations may serve on the Committee on Foreign Policy.

“(h) Only those Senators who on the day preceding the effective date of this title were serving as members of the Committee on Governmental Affairs or who were serving on the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government or the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia or on the Subcommittee on HUD-Independent Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations may serve on the Committee on Governmental Policy.

“(i) Only those Senators who on the day preceding the effective date of this title were serving as members of the Committee on the Judiciary or who were serving on the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations may serve on the Committee on Judicial Policy.

“(j) Only those Senators who on the day preceding the effective date of this title were serving as members of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources or who were serving on the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations, may serve on the Committee on Social Policy.

“(k) Only those Senators who on the day preceding the effective date of this title were serving as members of the Committee on Rules and Administration or who were serving on the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch of the Committee on Appropriations may serve on the Committee on Senate Policy.

“(l) Only those Senators who on the day preceding the effective date of this title were serving as members of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs may serve on the Committee on Native American Programs.

“(m) Only those Senators who on the day preceding the effective date of this title were serving as members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs may serve on the Committee on Veteran Programs.

“(n) Only those Senators who on the day preceding the effective date of this title were serving as members of the Special Committee on Aging may serve on the Committee on Senior American Programs.

“(o) Only those Senators who on the day preceding the effective date of this title were serving as members of the Committee on Small Business may serve on the Committee on Senior American Programs.

“5. Upon the effective date of this title, the Select Committee on Ethics shall become

the Committee on Senate Ethics, and the Select Committee on Intelligence shall become the Committee on Intelligence Oversight. However, the membership, functions, and duties of such committees shall remain unchanged.”.

SEC. 2. Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 of rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate are repealed, and paragraphs 5 and 8 are renumbered as paragraphs “1” and “2”, respectively.

SEC. 3. Subparagraph (b) of paragraph 4 of rule XVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by striking out “(except the Committee on Appropriations)”.

SEC. 4. Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended—

(a) by striking out “(except the Committee on Appropriations)” in each instance where it appears,

(b) by striking out “(except the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget)” in each instance where it appears, and inserting in lieu thereof the following “(except the Committee on National Priorities)”.

(c) by striking out “The prohibition contained in the preceding sentence shall not apply to the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on the Budget.” in subparagraph 5(a) and inserting in lieu thereof “The prohibition contained in the preceding sentence shall not apply to the Committee on National Priorities.”.

(d) by striking out the last sentence of subparagraph 10(b), and

(e) by striking out “(except those by the Committee on Appropriations)” in subparagraph 11(b).

SEC. 5. The provisions of this resolution shall take effect on the first day of the first Congress following the date of its adoption by the Senate.

Mr. MCCAIN. Madam President, for many years I have spoken at length, both on and off of the Senate floor, about the need to curb pork barrel spending and reduce overall government waste. Around this time each year, I often engage in lengthy debates over the latest excesses in the appropriations bills, which, almost invariably, are stuffed to the gills with earmarks and pet projects.

It was noted last week that H.R. 3338, this year's \$317 billion Department of Defense Appropriations bill, was the most expensive appropriations bill to ever pass the United States Senate. Unlike some of my colleagues, I do not believe this is something for which we deserve praise. Bills like H.R. 3338, before it was modified due to the efforts of other Republican Senators who share my concern, are prime examples of how we are failing the American taxpayers who foot the bill for our excesses.

Time and again, I have called my colleagues' attention to the harmful practice of earmarking, of putting parochial interests before national ones, and of funding projects in an ad hoc manner devoid of a unifying policy or goal.

Last week, Secretary Rumsfeld, after briefing a group of Senators about the war effort, was asked what the Senate could do to help. One of several requests by the Secretary was that we in Senate stop funding projects the mili-

tary did not ask for or need. As my colleague from Arizona, Senator KYL, recounted last Friday night during debate on the DoD appropriations bill, the reaction to this statement was “other than that, what can we do?”

Today I offer an answer. It is premised on the recognition that part of the problem lies in the current structure of the Senate, which delegates to separate committees the functions of authorization and appropriating funds. Currently, there are no effective restrictions on funding projects that have not been considered by a single committee with technical expertise and broad policy perspective. I should mention that I do not necessarily think these are the authorizing committees.

To help provide a unified, uniform policy basis for our spending of taxpayers' money, I am introducing a resolution today to reorganize the committees of the United States Senate with the hope of helping to eliminate spending on unauthorized and unconsidered pet projects.

Under this Resolution most of the existing committees would be dissolved and reconstituted as policy, administrative, or leadership committees. The Resolution would merge the functions of the authorizing and appropriations committees by having members of the existing appropriations subcommittees serve with current members of the existing authorizing committee on newly created “policy committees” that correspond to the issues they currently cover.

This resolution is not a new idea. It was introduced during four previous Congresses by one of our former colleagues, Nancy Kassebaum. I was a proud cosponsor of this legislation then, and I find it particularly timely now. This is a sound proposal for real reform, and I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting it.

SENATE RESOLUTION 190—AUTHORIZING THE TAKING OF A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE CHAMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 190

Resolved, That paragraph 1 of Rule IV of the Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol (prohibiting the taking of pictures in the Senate Chamber) be temporarily suspended for the sole and specific purpose of permitting the Senate Photographic Studio to photograph the United States Senate in actual session on Wednesday, January 23, 2002, at the hour of 2:30 p.m.

SEC. 2. The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is authorized and directed to make the necessary arrangements therefor, which arrangements shall provide for a minimum of disruption to Senate proceedings.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 92—RECOGNIZING RADIO FREE EUROPE/RADIO LIBERTY'S SUCCESS IN PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND ITS CONTINUING CONTRIBUTION TO UNITED STATES NATIONAL INTERESTS

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. SMITH of Oregon) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 92

Whereas on May 1, 1951, Radio Free Europe inaugurated its full schedule of broadcast services to the people of Eastern Europe and, subsequently, Radio Liberty initiated its broadcast services to the peoples of the Soviet Union on March 1, 1953, just before the death of Stalin;

Whereas now fifty years later, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (in this concurrent resolution referred to as "RFE/RL") continues to promote democracy and human rights and serve United States national interests by fulfilling its mission "to promote democratic values and institutions by disseminating factual information and ideas";

Whereas Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty were established in the darkest days of the cold war as a substitute for the free media which no longer existed in the communist-dominated countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union;

Whereas Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty developed a unique form of international broadcasting known as surrogate broadcasting by airing local news about the countries to which they broadcast as well as providing regional and international news, thus preventing the communist governments from establishing a monopoly on the dissemination of information and providing an alternative to the state-controlled, party dominated domestic media;

Whereas the broadcast of uncensored news and information by Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty was a critical element contributing to the collapse of the totalitarian communist governments of Central and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union;

Whereas since the fall of the Iron Curtain, RFE/RL has continued to inform and therefore strengthen democratic forces in Central Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union, and has contributed to the development of a new generation of political and economic leaders who have worked to strengthen civil society, free market economies, and democratic government institutions;

Whereas United States Government funding established and continues to support international broadcasting, including RFE/RL, and this funding is among the most useful and effective in promoting and enhancing the Nation's national security over the past half century;

Whereas RFE/RL has successfully downsized in response to legislative mandate and adapted its programming to the changing international broadcast environment in order to serve a broad spectrum of target audiences—people living in fledgling democracies where private media are still weak and do not enjoy full editorial independence, transitional societies where democratic institutions and practices are poorly developed, as well as countries which still have tightly controlled state media;

Whereas RFE/RL continues to provide objective news, analysis, and discussion of domestic and regional issues crucial to democratic and free-market transformations in

emerging democracies as well as strengthening civil society in these areas;

Whereas RFE/RL broadcasts seek to combat ethnic, racial, and religious intolerance and promote mutual understanding among peoples;

Whereas RFE/RL provides a model for local media, assists in training to encourage media professionalism and independence, and develops partnerships with local media outlets in emerging democracies;

Whereas RFE/RL is a unique broadcasting institution long regarded by its audience as an alternative national media that provides both credibility and security for local journalists who work as its stringers and editors in the broadcast region; and

Whereas RFE/RL fosters closer relations between the United States and other democratic states, and the states of Central Europe and the former Soviet republics: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—

(1) congratulates the editors, journalists, and managers of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty on a half century of effort in promoting democratic values, and particularly their contribution to promoting freedom of the press and freedom of expression in areas of the world where such liberties have been denied or are not yet fully institutionalized; and

(2) recognizes the major contribution of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty to the growth of democracy throughout the world and its continuing efforts to advance the vital national interests of the United States in building a world community that is more peaceful, democratic, free, and stable.

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, amidst the focus and sustained attention we have all had on the matters of the first global war of the 21st century, we do not wish to miss the 50th year anniversary of one of the most important tools developed in our foreign policy arsenal in the 20th century. I am referring to the 50th anniversary of the inauguration of Radio Free Europe, which first broadcast its full schedule of radio programming into central and eastern Europe on May 1, International Workers' Day, one of the most famous communist holidays, in 1951.

Two years later, Radio Liberty began its broadcasting programs to the peoples of the Soviet Union. An era of puncturing the state-imposed silence of totalitarian regimes had begun.

Today, I am happy to submit a resolution commemorating the 50 years of the "Radios," as they have come to be known. I am happy to have as co-sponsors the chairman and the ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as well as Senator KENNEDY and Senator SMITH of Oregon.

The Radios were the main component in what some would call America's propaganda efforts. Along with the Voice of America, which broadcasts about American affairs throughout the world, revealing to audiences restricted from freedom of the media the real stories of this country, the Radios were a central tool in broadcasting local news and information back into the captive countries of central and eastern Europe and Eurasia.

Totalitarian communism required complete government control of every

aspect of society, that is what totalitarianism is. In addition to controlling every aspect of an individual's life, totalitarianism required that all information, be it cultural, educational or informational, must also be controlled. Totalitarianism cannot function, communism cannot dominate, tyranny cannot succeed, if they must compete with independent media that promotes a free exchange of ideas and views.

That was the role of the Radios. It was an understanding of this basic dynamic of totalitarian communism which led our policymakers, 50 years ago, to realize that one of the most effective, in fact, most threatening, tools we could deploy was the use of a free media. And thus was born the Radios, Radio Free Europe for broadcasting to eastern and central Europe and Radio Liberty for broadcasting into the Soviet Union's realm.

When peoples' minds can grasp differing views, news not controlled by the state, then the state does not completely own them. When the state cannot own them, the state will eventually have to serve, not dominate, its citizens.

It is the freedom of information, wedded to technology, originally radio, then television, now the Internet, that gave hope, that sustained resistance and that ultimately made one of the central contributions to the collapse of these regimes against which we waged a Cold War through the latter half of the 20th century.

Now, 50 years after their inception, it is fitting that we pass this resolution to honor the Radios and their many contributors, editors, journalists, broadcasters and technicians, who staffed them through all of these years.

It is also worthwhile, as we pause to honor this mission, to recognize that the Radios had bipartisan support throughout these years. America's foreign policy, after all, is most vibrant, most dynamic, most successful, when it operates with bipartisan support. That is why our colleagues in the House passed this concurrent resolution with 404 votes.

It is also worthwhile to note that there are very valuable lessons to be learned from this successful aspect of American foreign policy, and to recognize that the supporters of the Radios have, in fact, applied these lessons to the new post-Cold War context.

Yes, it has become a cliché in the past 10 years that we are in a "post-Cold War" era. The question that has remained largely unanswered, however, is how does the U.S. respond to this era? Some have suggested that we reached an "end of history," where liberal democracy essentially triumphs around the globe. Some suggested that the end of geopolitical competition in a bipolar era would reduce America's role or obligations in the world.

In response, some have suggested, more caustically and in retrospect since that dark September 11 day, that America went on holiday for the last 10