

demonstrate their knowledge while they evaluate, take, and defend positions on relevant historical and contemporary constitutional issues. The simulated congressional hearing consists of oral presentations by the students before panels of judges.

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the "We the People..." program has provided curricular materials at upper elementary, middle, and high school levels for more than 75,000 teachers and 24 million students nationwide. Members of Congress and their staff enhance the program by discussing current constitutional issues with teachers and students.

The "We the People..." program is designed to help students achieve a reasoned commitment to the fundamental values and principles that bind Americans together as a people. The program also fosters civic dispositions, traits of public and private sector character conducive to effective and responsible participation in politics and government.

I congratulate these constitutional experts from Hampton High School for their success in the "We the People..." competition and commend them for their great achievement of winning the Northeastern Regional Award.●

VIOLENCE IN KOSOVO

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to express my grave concern, and that of my constituents, regarding the escalating violence in Kosovo. Fighting between Serbs and the majority ethnic-Albanian population in Kosovo has been on-going since Kosovo was declared to be part of Serbia in 1989.

Mr. President, I am deeply concerned about the safety of ethnic Albanians, many of whom have been murdered or forced to flee their homes by the ethnically-motivated attacks by the minority-Serb population. I am also concerned that this latest round of ethnic fighting in the Balkans could reignite unrest throughout the region.

The fighting intensified in late February of this year, and has been spiraling across Kosovo ever since. During the weekend of February 28 alone, approximately 30 people were killed there. When ethnic Albanians marched in the provincial capital of Pristina to protest these killings, they were met by Serb riot police armed with water cannon, clubs, and tear gas.

Since this latest wave of fighting began, a total of more than 200 ethnic Albanians, including women and children, have been killed, and more than 10,000 have fled into neighboring Albania. In early March, 22 members of the Jashari family were massacred on their farm in Prekaz. During the last weekend in May, at least 39 people were killed. These are but a few examples of the senseless bloodshed that has occurred in Kosovo during the last three months.

Day after day, the world is witness to this brutal fighting through television

and print media coverage of the events in Kosovo. We saw the pictures from the massacre at Prekaz. We have seen soldiers in helicopters shooting at people trying to flee across the border into Albania. These pictures have an eerie resemblance to those from Bosnia, Rwanda, and other places where ethnic fighting has occurred in this decade.

The latest wave of fighting in Kosovo has been marked by an increase in violence and militancy. There is no question that there have been casualties on both sides of this conflict. What is troubling, however, is that very few of these casualties have been combatants fighting for their cause. Instead, the majority of the dead have been innocent civilians, many of them women and children. And most of these civilians have been killed simply because they happened to be Albanian.

I am pleased that the United States has contributed funding to the Yugoslav War Crimes Tribunal to begin an investigation into the involvement of Serbian forces in the violence in Kosovo.

I am also pleased that U.S. envoys Richard Holbrooke and Robert Gelbard, who traveled to the region last month, have been able to bring the two sides to the table to discuss their differences.

I was pleased that the first round of talks between Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic and Kosovo Albanian leader Ibrahim Rugova, which took place on May 15, opened a dialogue between the ethnic Albanians and the Serb government in Belgrade.

I was also hopeful that the May 29 meeting between President Clinton and Mr. Rugova would bolster attempts to reach a diplomatic solution to this on-going crisis.

Unfortunately, the promise of the May 15 talks has been followed by continuing violence and attacks on civilians by the Serbian police and military. Today, the United States joined the European Union in issuing a ban on all new investment in Serbia and by freezing the assets of the Milosevic government. The U.S. had delayed the implementation of these sanctions prior to the May 15 talks, but now there is little choice but to impose these sanctions. I hope that these sanctions will help to stem the violence and bring the two sides back to the table.

The leaders on all sides of this conflict should not allow the escalating violence to derail plans for negotiations. While there remain many issues to resolve, I believe that only through continuing negotiations can a sustainable settlement be ironed out. I hope that people on all sides of this conflict are able to put aside their feelings of nationalism and ethnic pride and work together to achieve a peaceful solution to this situation before more innocent blood is shed, and before the fighting spreads into other areas of the Balkans.●

SUBMITTING CHANGES TO THE BUDGET RESOLUTION AGGREGATES AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATION

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, section 314(b)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the appropriate budgetary aggregates and the allocation for the Appropriations Committee to reflect an amount of budget authority provided that is the dollar equivalent of the Special Drawing Rights with respect to: (1) an increase in the United States quota as part of the International Monetary Fund Eleventh General Review of Quotas (United States Quota); and (2) any increase in the maximum amount available to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 17 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, as amended from time to time (New Arrangements to Borrow).

Section 203 of H. Con. Res. 84, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for FY 1998, allows the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the allocation for the Appropriations Committee to reflect new budget authority and outlays provided for the renewal of expiring contracts for tenant- and project-based housing assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

I hereby submit a revision to the budget authority aggregates for fiscal year 1998 contained in section 101 of H. Con. Res. 84 in the following amounts:

	Budget authority
Current aggregates	1,405,438,000,000
Adjustments	- 20,208,000,000
Revised aggregates	1,385,230,000,000

I hereby submit revisions to the 1998 Senate Appropriations Committee allocation, pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act, in the following amounts:

	Budget authority	Outlays
Current allocation:		
Defense discretionary	260,000,000,000	266,823,000,000
Nondefense discretionary	270,075,000,000	283,293,000,000
Violent crime reduction fund	5,500,000,000	3,592,000,000
Mandatory	277,312,000,000	278,725,000,000
Total	821,887,000,000	832,433,000,000
Adjustments:		
Defense discretionary		
Nondefense discretionary	- 20,208,000,000	
Violent crime reduction fund		
Mandatory		
Total	- 20,208,000,000	
Revised allocation:		
Defense discretionary	269,000,000,000	266,823,000,000
Nondefense discretionary	249,867,000,000	283,293,000,000
Violent crime reduction fund	5,500,000,000	3,592,000,000
Mandatory	277,312,000,000	278,725,000,000
Total	804,026,000,000	832,433,000,000

HONORING DONALD E. BARRIS

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to honor one of Michigan's finest lawyers, Donald E. Barris, who is celebrating his 80th birthday on June 21st. Born and raised in Detroit, Don Barris attended Detroit public schools and Wayne State University, from whose law he graduated in 1940. Don has spent