

The Members of the IWG are Chairman Michael J. Kurtz of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Thomas H. Baer of Steinhardt Baer Pictures Company, Richard Ben-Veniste of Weil, Gotshal & Manges, John E. Collingwood of the FBI, former Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzmann, Kenneth J. Levit of the CIA, Harold J. Kwalwasser of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), William H. Leary of the National Security Council staff, David Marwell of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Eli M. Rosenbaum of the Office of Special Investigations at the Department of Justice, and William Z. Slany of the Department of State. In addition, a Historical Advisory Panel composed of seven outstanding historians supports the IWG in their endeavors. Two historians, in particular have played a critical role in the work of the IWG—Dr. Richard Breitman and Dr. Timothy Naftali.

Mr. Speaker, this has been a mammoth undertaking. In its interim report on the implementation of the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act—a report which is mandated in Sec. 2 (c)(3) of the Act the IWG reported that all agencies completed a preliminary survey of their records which could potentially be covered by the Act's requirement for declassification review. In the first year of its operations, the IWG has screened over 600 million pages of material to identify potentially applicable files, principally at the CIA, Department of Defense, FBI, and archival records in the National Archives. During this initial screening, some 50 million pages of material meeting the criteria of the legislation has been identified and is being further screened to determine if declassification is covered by terms of the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act.

This process is massive and tedious. An enormous amount of material needs to be categorized, catalogued, and systematically searched. In the all too frequent absence of an existing catalogue system responsive to the special focus outlined in the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act, a line-by-line review of many, many documents has often been required.

Mr. Speaker, additional problems have occurred when documents are found which were given to the United States by allied foreign intelligence services with the understanding that the United States would not publicly disclose them. Special permission to make such documents public in many cases has required careful negotiation.

Despite these problems, in its short life span, the IWG has released 400,000 pages of documents which are now available to the public at the National Archives and Records Administration. In addition, the IWG has published "finding aids" to the records on Nazi war crimes and Holocaust-era assets which are housed at the National Archives in College Park in order to make the released documents more easily accessible and useable to the general public.

Mr. Speaker, while the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act authorizes the funds necessary to conduct all this work (Sec. 2(b)(d)), the IWG did not receive any appropriations for its heroic effort. The Office of Special Investigations (OSI) of the Department of Justice made available \$400,000 for IWG support from an appropriation related to the Act. The National Archives, which is charged by the President with the administrative support of the IWG, will

provide from its own budget nearly \$1 million in staff and other support services by the end of FY 2000. This support falls far short of what is required to satisfy the requirements of the Act.

In addition, the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act imposes a "Sunset Provision" of 3 years after enactment of the bill (Sec. 2(b)(1)). Mr. Chairman, I believe that the monumental task we as Members of Congress have given to the IWG cannot be fully completed in this time. Additional time certainly will be required.

Mr. Speaker, let us never forget why these very able people work extremely hard to bring justice to victims and survivors of the Holocaust. It is simply unconscionable that war criminals can escape justice—many times by hiding in the U.S. It is essential that we work so that family members of the victims of Hitler's tyranny can know the fate of their loved ones, and that assets illegally seized from the victims not remain forever hidden.

Mr. Speaker, as this review clearly demonstrates, we have made incredible progress in opening up United States archives to records relating to the war crimes and the crimes against humanity that were perpetrated by the government of Nazi Germany.

The Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act (Sec. 2(c)(1)) defines Nazi war criminal records as those pertaining to persons who have committed their crimes under the direction of, or in association with the Nazi government of Germany, any government in occupied territories established by military forces, any collaborator government, or any government which was an ally for the German Nazi government. This broad definition clearly includes—and the Congress intended that it include—records relating to the Imperial Japanese government and atrocities that were committed under its responsibility throughout Asia.

I welcome and fully support the decision of the IWG to move now to wartime records relating to Imperial Japan in an effort to bring to light the war crimes that were committed by units of the Imperial Japanese military forces during World War II. The task of dealing with the Japanese records are more difficult. This requires the assembly of a whole new team of scholars and historians, and different language capability is required for these documents than is required for the Nazi German records.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the members of the IWG for their remarkable efforts. I also commend Chairman HORN for holding the hearings to review the implementation of the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act. The task which is established in the legislation is an important one as we work to bring a conclusion to this chapter in our history.

SENSE OF THE HOUSE CONCERNING USE OF ADDITIONAL PROJECTED SURPLUS FUNDS TO SUPPLEMENT MEDICARE FUNDING

SPEECH OF

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA) and programmatic changes by the Health Care Financing Admin-

istration have resulted in America's health care providers undergoing great fiscal adversities. BBA-compelled reductions to the Medicare program have resulted in cost reductions far greater than anticipated. Mr. Speaker, since the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, which I supported, cuts in payment rates to Medicare health care providers have been far more significant and onerous than anticipated. As a result, many health care plans have withdrawn or are being forced to withdraw from the Medicare+Choice program because of inadequate reimbursement rates, particularly in rural areas.

Since passage of the BBA in 1997, Medicare spending is projected to have been reduced by more than \$226 billion—nearly \$123 billion more than Congress intended with the passage of the BBA. To alleviate some of these reductions, Congress passed, with my support, the Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999 (BBRA). Nevertheless, according to the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) projections, reductions to the Medicare program are more than four times the \$15 billion Congress added as part of the BBRA.

For years, I have been saying we can and must do more to address this healthcare problem. Today, with the CBO estimating that the non-Social Security surplus to the federal budget will exceed \$40 billion, the Congress has no excuse but to address this healthcare problem.

This measure expresses the "sense of Congress" that the House of Representatives that, upon receipt of midyear Congressional Budget Office (CBO) re-estimates of the non-Social Security surplus, should promptly assess the budgetary implications of such re-estimates and provide for appropriate adjustments to the Medicare program during this legislative session.

I would note that just last week, President Clinton proposed \$21 billion over five years and \$40 billion over ten years in restorations for these providers. Regrettably, the flawed Republican prescription drug bill that passed the yesterday failed to include restoration of these BBA cuts, as the President has advanced.

The Democratic Medicare prescription drug plan, that the Republicans were scared to allow this body to vote on yesterday, included these payment restorations. This resolution is a belated recognition by the Republican leadership that the improved budget outlook with larger projected surpluses not only makes these payment adjustments possible, but makes them essential.

Mr. Speaker, in light of economic performance that far surpasses any expectations, I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in further relieving some of the unanticipated effects of the BBA 1997 and join me in supporting H. Res. 535.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM FAIRNESS ACT OF 2000

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the National Flood Insurance Program