

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE NEW MEDICARE

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, after months of debate and thousands of meetings across the country, the House passed the Medicare Preservation Act [MPA] on October 19. Crafting the legislation, which generated strong feelings on all sides of the issue, was by no means an easy task. I am pleased with the hard work and sincere effort that was put forth by many people in developing a better Medicare system.

Reforming Medicare is an urgent matter that must be addressed. Because of the complexity of the issue and its widespread effect on our Nation, it is important to understand why the system needs to be reformed and what our reform proposal involves. In April the board of trustees of the Social Security funds reported that the Medicare part A trust fund, which pays for hospital-related services, will be bankrupt in 7 years. The part B trust fund, which pays for outpatient services, is not in danger of bankruptcy, because almost 70 percent of part B premiums is paid by the Federal Government, and the rest is paid by beneficiaries who choose this coverage. In 1996, for the first time since its creation, the part A trust fund will be paying out more in benefits than it collects in taxes. Why? Mainly because the costs of providing Medicare benefits have grown at more than double the growth of private-sector health care costs. If we fail to address this problem and control its excessive costs, Medicare will collapse. It is critical, therefore, that we make reforms to save Medicare because there are thousands of beneficiaries who depend on it. Medicare has served us well for 30 years, but its failure to incorporate private-sector innovations and to end waste, inefficiency, and fraud requires us to develop a better system.

The MPA will expand the types of coverage Medicare offers:

One, current Medicare coverage: A beneficiary can choose to continue the same Medicare coverage they have now. If they choose to do this, their copayments and deductibles will not be increased. They will also continue to pay the same percentage of part B premiums, 31.5 percent, with the Government paying the remainder of the premium.

Two, MedicarePlus: A beneficiary is given choices from a new category of coverage, MedicarePlus. This option will allow beneficiaries to choose the same types of health coverage available in the private sector, such as HMO's and other types of coordinated care, instead of traditional Medicare coverage. These plans will likely offer full health care coverage to beneficiaries, perhaps eliminating the need to purchase costly supplementary in-

surance plans. These plans might also involve coverage of additional services, such as prescription drugs and eye care, in exchange for a more limited choice of health care providers. Beneficiaries would get detailed information in the mail each year about types of plans available in their area.

Three, medical savings accounts: Beneficiaries could also choose coverage through a medical savings account [MSA]. This option would require beneficiaries to choose a high-deductible insurance policy paid by Medicare. The savings achieved through this policy will be placed in an individual MSA, which will be used to pay for health care expenses within the deductible, or to purchase long-term care insurance.

The reforms don't stop there. The new Medicare Program will also make significant reforms in payments for doctors, hospitals, and other health care providers, in order to control costs. Government-funded Medicare coverage for the wealthy will be phased out, starting with couples with incomes above \$125,000 and individuals with incomes above \$75,000. A special commission will be created to study the effects of the retirement of the large baby boom generation, when there will be only two workers to support every retiree. Mechanisms to detect fraud and abuse will be strengthened, and beneficiaries who detect any wrongdoing in their bills will be rewarded. Finally, the plan will install a failsafe mechanism to monitor the reforms and ensure that they are achieving the savings necessary to protect the system.

Unfortunately, during the long debate about the MPA some groups and individuals generated misinformation about the proposal. It is important to understand that these reforms were not introduced in order to offset tax cuts or balance the budget. If these reforms are not adopted, the system will simply collapse. This is not a quick fix; these changes are needed to protect and preserve the long-term health of the system.

As is the case with any change, glitches may occur as the plan is implemented. While it would be ideal if the reforms were perfect, it is likely some may need correction. Therefore Congress will monitor the implementation process and correct any mistakes that may occur.

Now that the House has given its approval, the MPA has been incorporated into a larger budget package. It will now move on to the Senate before it is sent to the President for his signature.

EGYPT'S ECONOMIC BIND

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a re-

cent World Bank study which highlights the economies of the Middle East in general and Egypt as a leader in that region in particular.

The study entitled "Claiming the Future" was the subject of an October 18, 1995 editorial by Thomas Friedman in the *New York Times*. Mr. Friedman summarizes portions of the World Bank study which show that in 1960 the Middle East had a per capita income higher than Asia, but in 1990, even with oil wealth, the Middle East per-capita income had only doubled while that of Asia had more than quadrupled. Economic reform, privatization, and development have eluded the Middle East to a larger extent.

These problems are acute in Egypt. The need for economic restructuring is enormous. Egypt and the entire Middle East region will need to focus on economic issues if the region is to catch up with the rest of the world. Egypt and the Middle East need economic reform if they are to generate jobs for the burgeoning youth population now entering the job market.

The excellent *New York Times* editorial follows:

[From the *New York Times*, Oct. 18, 1995]

EGYPT RUNS FOR THE TRAIN

(By Thomas L. Friedman)

John Page, the World Bank's chief Middle East economist, likes to say that the difference between the global economy of the 1950's and the 1990's is the difference between two trains. The global economy of the 1950's he says, "was like the old train from Heliopolis [a Cairo suburb] to Cairo. That train stopped at every station, and if you missed one, you could always catch another. It was so slow that if you missed the last one, you could ride your bike and catch up at the next station. If you couldn't afford a ticket, you could always ride on the roof. The global economy of the 1990's by contrast is like the bullet train from Tokyo to Osaka. If you miss it it's gone—goodbye—and you can't catch up."

That's a useful image to keep in mind when visiting Cairo these days because the Arab world in general, and Egypt in particular, is in real danger of missing the train, and the consequences could be catastrophic.

Consider some startling statistics from a new World Bank study of Middle East economies entitled "Claiming the Future," which will be released next month. In 1960, the seven leading Arab economies had an average per-capita income of \$1,521, while the seven East Asian "tigers"—Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia—had a per capita income of only \$1,456. The Arabs were slightly ahead. By 1991, however, the per-capita income of the Arab countries was only \$3,342, while the Asian tigers were up to \$58,000 per person.

Today the Arab Middle East attracts 3 percent of global foreign investment, while East Asia attracts 58 percent. Egypt exported and imported more goods and services 20 years ago than it does today, relative to the size of its economy. In other words, Egypt was more integrated with the world economy in 1970,

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

under Gamal Abdel Nasser, than in 1990, under Hosni Mubarak. The Arab world lags far behind East Asia in spending on education, in the number of women in the work force and in every measure of productivity.

Why the difference? One explanation is that in East Asia leaders usually based their political appeal on economics—"Have I made you better off today than four years ago?"—while Arab leaders based their political appeal on fighting colonialism or Zionism, or on ethnic and religious bonds, or on sheer brute force. No Arab leader ever said: "Judge me on my G.D.P." So Arab economies existed to support the state, instead of the state existing to support the economy. Or, as the Egyptian intellectual Tahseen Bashir says: "Egypt was first a state, then the people were created."

A year ago 500 Egyptian businessmen gathered for the country's biggest-ever economic conference. They adjusted the date precisely so President Mubarak could attend. The day of the conference Mr. Mubarak canceled because of another pressing engagement—he had to receive the President of Mauritania.

No wonder Mr. Mubarak has failed to institute the structural reforms that could make Egypt attractive to foreign investors and competitive on the world stage—that is downsizing the bloated bureaucracy, privatizing state industries and reforming investment regulations. President Mubarak is terrified that downsizing will lead to unemployment and riots.

That is a legitimate fear. But even if Mr. Mubarak doesn't want to touch his bureaucracy, he could at least reform Egypt's antiquated commercial codes, arbitrary tax regulations and red-tape foreign investment rules (a foreign investor needs the signatures of 26 different officials to set up shop here) so that the private sector can provide the jobs the Government cannot.

Fact: Mr. Mubarak has more mummies in his cabinet than King Tut. His team of ministers is the oldest in the Arab world. It has not risen to the economic challenge, and so investors go elsewhere.

It is time for the U.S. to stop looking at Egypt as a pillar in the peace process, and start looking at it as an economic laggard badly in need of shock therapy. Egypt doesn't need a shuttle by the Secretary of State. It needs a shuttle by the Secretary of the Treasury. The World Bank estimates that the Arab states and Iran will have to create 47 million new jobs by the year 2010 just to accommodate the population boom that will enter the labor force by then.

If governments here do not reform themselves to meet that challenge, this region won't just miss the tram. The whole station will explode.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WALLACE

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity to salute one of my constituents for his role in the global struggle against tyranny during World War II. Mr. George Wallace, from Merrick, NY, is a member of the very best generation this Nation ever produced. Like millions of other men from all across the United States, when war came to America in 1941, he answered the call to duty and did his part.

His service record during the Second World War is both remarkable and typical. I would like to enter into the RECORD a brief outline of his military service.

George Wallace joined the U.S. Army in October 1942. After graduating Officer Candidate School he has commissioned as a 2d lieutenant of the field artillery. Shipped to England in 1944, he graduated Airborne School and was assigned to the 17th Airborne Division, 680th Glider Field Artillery Battalion.

Wallace served with this unit in the Battle of the Bulge and Operation Varsity, the largest airborne operation of the war. Fighting throughout, the Rhineland Campaign, Wallace took part in the capture of Wesel, Munster, and the Ruhr Valley complex.

After V-E Day, he transferred to the 101st Airborne for occupation duties and training for possible action during the then-likely invasion of Japan. Following the deactivation of the 101st, he transferred to the 82nd Airborne and marched with that unit under Gen. James M. Gavin during a victory parade in New York City on January 6, 1946. During the war years, he had had the honor of serving in three different airborne divisions.

Not yet through serving his country, George Wallace stayed on with the Army Reserve until April, 1953. Following his distinguished military service, Wallace joined the New York City Fire Department, where he served for 29 years before retiring as assistant chief of the department.

I was very proud on October 11, 1995, to be joined in Washington by Mr. George Wallace for the special joint meeting of Congress in honor of World War II veterans. We must never forget the courage and sacrifice of those millions of American young men, who like George Wallace answered their country's call during World War II.

HONORING FAROOQ KATHWARI

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents and with the members of the American Jewish Committee as they honor Farooq Kathwari, who will receive the Institute of Human Relations Award on November 2 in Manhattan.

This prestigious award is presented annually by the American Jewish Committee to an individual who represents the bold and humanitarian beliefs and ideals that foster civil and human rights and promote democracy. The Human Relations Award embodies the practices of a pluralistic society and the belief that the goals of justice, freedom, and democracy for one group will be achieved only by guaranteeing them for all peoples.

Mr. Speaker, Farooq Kathwari is a most fitting recipient of this high honor. His story illustrates what our great country stands for, and the bountiful opportunities the United States offers its citizens. Farooq Kathwari came to America 30 years ago as a political refugee from Kashmir, and he now leads one of the Nation's largest home-furnishing companies.

He arrived in New York City at age 20 armed with a BA in English and political science, and with a determination to live and grow in a free society. Two years later he earned an MBA, went to work for Newcourt Securities, where he rapidly rose to the position of vice president, and simultaneously launched his own importing business. Soon thereafter, Ethan Allen purchased an interest in his company. In 1980, the firms merged, and Farooq Kathwari became vice president of Ethan Allen. By 1989, he had risen to the post of chairman, president, and CEO.

While becoming a leader in the American and international business communities, Mr. Kathwari did not forget his origins. He enthusiastically undertook a variety of projects supportive of freedom and human rights. Of special note is his work as founder of the Council for Human Rights in Kashmir. Through this organization, Farooq Kathwari has dedicated himself to help foster a dialog for peace in this much-troubled region, and to promote human rights around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in honoring Farooq Kathwari, a most compassionate and selfless citizen. May his good works serve as a model for countless others to follow.

HONORING STEPHEN WARD
TUTTLE II ON ATTAINING THE
RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to an outstanding young man in my district, Stephen Ward Tuttle II of Miami, a member of Boy Scout Troop 840 of St. Louis Church. Stephen has earned the highest honor a Scout can achieve, the rank of Eagle Scout.

Stephen Tuttle began his long, arduous climb toward the rank of Eagle Scout as a Cub Scout over 5 years ago. During that time, he has constantly striven for excellence in school, church, and scouting. He has consistently demonstrated discipline, leadership, commitment, and integrity and provided an outstanding example to the Scouts around him and to the community as a whole. He has earned the respect and admiration of his fellow Scouts, schoolmates, family, and those in our community.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Stephen Tuttle on a job well done. I join with his mother, Laura Tuttle, his scoutmaster, Capt. Roy Hamlin, his troop, and our entire community in recognizing his achievement and wishing him continued success in the future.

**SECRETARY WEINBERGER SEES
B-2'S STRENGTHS**

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, among the many budget issues that Congress continues to work on is our effort to revitalize our national security. In these tight budgetary times, every spending decision we make must be cost and benefit justified.

The following commentary, written by former Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger in the November 6, 1995, issue of *Forbes* magazine, provides some of the many outstanding arguments for our Nation to continue to fund the B-2 Stealth Bomber Program. As Secretary Weinberger notes, "few people understand just how good, how revolutionary, this stealth bomber is." That said, I recommend that all of my colleagues in the House and Senate read this piece, and consider the value and benefit that the B-2 offers our national defense.

[From *Forbes* magazine, Nov. 6, 1995]

KEEP THE B-2 PROGRAM ALIVE

(By Caspar Weinberger)

Whether to continue production of the B-2 stealth bomber, the world's most advanced aircraft, is an issue that creates strange alliances. Many proponents of a strong defense favor terminating the B-2 program, leaving us with only the 20 aircraft already paid for. A second group favor making the required expenditures now (roughly \$500 million) that would enable us to resume production of the B-2 should international conditions require it. This would be far less expensive than closing the production line and having to start it up later. A third group, small in number, believe we need more B-2s and should continue production on a low-level scale.

The second group's approach is the most reasonable, practical and necessary. The B-2—the world's only stealth bomber—is, as even one of its strongest opponents admits, "a technological marvel . . . widely praised by our highest-ranking military leaders." But few people seem to understand just how good, how revolutionary, this stealth bomber is and what it adds to our ability to keep peace and freedom.

Of course, the word "stealth" does not mean the plane is invisible. But when the B-2 is at high altitudes, where it flies when delivering nuclear or conventional bombs, it is virtually impossible for any existing or projected defense system to detect it on radar, and it therefore is invulnerable. Two B-2s with a total crew of four can deliver a bombload which, if dropped from conventional planes, would put the lives of 132 crewmen at risk. In the Gulf war's first hours, 45 sorties by stealth fighter F-117s struck almost as many Iraqi targets as did 850 sorties by conventional aircraft. In the first 24 hours of Desert Storm, we sent 1,263 conventional aircraft to strike 144 major targets. Thirty-two B-2s could have attacked the same number of targets—and more effectively because of precision weaponry—in less time.

The debate turns on whether we need this astonishing capability now that the Cold War is over. Senator John McCain (R-Ariz.), a skilled and effective advocate of a strong defense, believes that we no longer need a "large fleet of stealthy, long-range, nuclear

delivery aircraft." He also views aircraft carriers, submarines and other weapons as better serving our national security needs because they are "visible, forward-deployed forces," enabling us to "put our capability on peaceful display"—a good deterrent in and of itself. McCain makes the point that, although the B-2 can carry conventional weapons, having it do so is not cost-effective at a fixed price of \$556 million per aircraft. Each additional B-2 will use scarce defense budget funds, precluding necessary modernization and replacements for the trucks, tanks, other aircraft, artillery and ships that will be needed shortly. These are understandable, reasonable arguments.

It seems to me, however, that events over the last several years have demonstrated conclusively that we are going to need the B-2's capabilities. The Gulf war exemplifies why we need to be able to project our military power over vast distances quickly and effectively. It would be nice—but scarcely safe—to believe that there will be no more Gulf wars or events that will require such capabilities. But, for example, we are committed to the defense of two other potential hotspots: Taiwan and South Korea. Should the U.S. be called into action, the B-2 would be extremely useful. It serves us well to remember that the more strength we have, the less likely it is that we will have to use it.

In any event, the ultimate question of whether we need to buy more than the already-ordered B-2s need not be decided now. What we do need now is the option to acquire more later and the ability to exercise that option without the staggering costs of re-starting production. If we terminate the B-2 production line now, we virtually preclude securing any more of those remarkable aircraft in the future.

We should instead agree to use the funds in the Defense appropriations bill to procure some of the parts necessary from the B-2's nearly 3,400 suppliers, thereby keeping the line open for later low-level production. General John Loh, former commander of our Air Combat Command, sums it up well: "I see the B-2 as the centerpiece of . . . [a] strategy that places increasing importance on projecting immediate, responsive power from the U.S. to a regional crisis anywhere in the world."

**INTRODUCTION OF THE STATE
WATER SOVEREIGNTY PROTECTION ACT**

HON. MICHAEL D. CRAPO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a bill to preserve the authority of the States over waters within their boundaries, to delegate the authority of the Congress to the States to regulate water, and for other purposes.

Since 1866, Congress has recognized and deferred to the authority of the States to allocate and administer water within their borders. The Supreme Court has confirmed that this is an appropriate role for the States. Additionally, in 1952 the Congress passed the McCarran amendment which provides for the adjudication of State and Federal water claims in State water courts.

However, despite both judicial and legislative edicts, I am deeply concerned that the ad-

ministration, Federal agencies and some in Congress are setting the stage for ignoring long established statutory provisions concerning State water rights and State water contracts. The Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the Federal Land Management Policy Act, Endangered Species Act Recovery Plans, rangeland reform, and proposed wilderness legislation have been vehicles used to erode State sovereignty over its water.

It is imperative that States maintain sovereignty over management and control of their water and river systems. All rights to water or reservations of rights for any purpose in States should be subject to the substantive and procedural laws of that State, not the Federal Government. To protect State water rights I am introducing the State Water Sovereignty Protection Act.

**RECOGNITION OF JUDE
HARRINGTON**

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, far too often the work of the men and women who are charged with preserving our Nation's natural resources goes unnoticed. These individuals, many of whom dedicate their lives toward maintaining America's treasures are rarely recognized for the importance of the service which they provide.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to such an individual from my own congressional district, Mr. Jude Harrington of Huntingdon, PA. A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Harrington began his career with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1980 as a student intern with the Pittsburgh district. He received a bachelors degree in parks and recreation from Slippery Rock University in 1982. After graduating from Slippery Rock, Jude has served the corps at several different locations and in the process has earned a solid reputation as a man of integrity and conviction.

Since 1992, Jude has served as the supervisory ranger for Raystown Lake. His work at the lake has enabled it to become one of the largest tourist and recreation attractions in my district. In fact, last year 1.3 million people traveled to rural Pennsylvania to visit Raystown Lake. Mr. Harrington's primary responsibilities at Raystown are centered upon the management of the lake's natural resources and recreation programs.

Recently, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers selected Jude Harrington as the national resources management employee of the year. The corps handpicked Jude out of a field of a possible 1,200 candidates from across the Nation. They recognized what we in the Ninth District have known for years, that Jude Harrington is the best of the best when it comes to natural resources management. His work on behalf of Raystown Lake is a testament to both his love for the area and his commitment to the preservation of natural resources. I will close by thanking Jude Harrington for his service to Raystown Lake and congratulating him on being recognized for this honor which he richly deserves.

NO WELCOME MAT FOR
MILOSEVIC

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, instead of rolling out the red carpet this week for Slobodan Milosevic, the Clinton administration should hand over the Serbian President to international investigators for his alleged role in war crimes perpetrated in the former Yugoslavia. Having ignited the firestorm of extreme Serb nationalism which has consumed most of Bosnia and part of Croatia, Milosevic is now being enlisted as a member of the Clinton administration's fire brigade assembled to douse the smoldering ashes in its aftermath.

Milosevic, who has earned the title "Butcher of the Balkans," has reincarnated himself, in the eyes of the Clinton administration, as a peacemaker despite the fact that he was named a suspected war criminal by Secretary of State Eagleberger during the final days of the Bush administration, and that he heads a government being sued for genocide before the International Court of Justice. The Clinton administration views the Serbian leader as the one who can deliver the Bosnian Serbs in support of a United States-brokered peace plan which will effectively divide Bosnian-Herzegovina along ethnic lines.

Is he really a new peacemaker or is he after something else? I fear the latter is true. Reeling under the devastating impact of economic sanctions imposed in 1992 by the U.N. on Serbia for its role in the wars in neighboring Croatia and Bosnia, Milosevic is keen to cut a deal which will pave the way for the sanctions to be lifted. I am not convinced he has given up on his dream of creating a "Greater Serbia."

The Clinton administration has embraced Milosevic as part of its full-court press to conclude a Bosnian peace accord, at almost any cost, as the presidential campaign season nears. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the fact that the President has finally begun to focus on the crisis in Bosnia. At the same time, I have reservations about the conduct of the current negotiations and am vehemently opposed to allowing Mr. Milosevic into the United States.

Despite the hype and new spins, one fact is abundantly clear—Milosevic was the mastermind behind extreme Serb nationalism which spawned mayhem in Bosnia and Croatia and ultimately has led to the murder of tens of thousands of innocent civilians in these countries. Warren Zimmerman, the last United States Ambassador to Yugoslavia has observed "nobody in Belgrade doubts that the war in Bosnia is being masterminded by Milosevic in collusion with his Bosnian Serb henchman, Radovan Karadzic." Zimmerman has characterized the Serbian President as a liar "almost totally dominated by his dark side." The genocidal campaign unleashed by Milosevic has included the rape of tens of thousands of women, the destruction of thousands of mosques and Catholic churches, and the forcible expulsion of hundreds of thousands.

Mr. Speaker, the Bosnian Serb political and military leaders, Karadzic and Mladic, wouldn't

dare step foot on United States soil following their indictment as war criminals by the U.N. War Crimes Tribunal in the Hague, earlier this year. There is a cruel irony in the fact that, with his lieutenants largely out of the picture, Milosevic has returned to center stage as the perceived linchpin to peace in the Balkans following a 4-year war of armed aggression and genocide which he, himself, set in motion.

In a speech launching a week-long commemoration at the University of Connecticut of the 50th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials, President Clinton solemnly declared "there must be peace of justice to prevail, but there must be justice when peace prevails." Apparently, the Clinton administration is prepared to put justice aside in their quest for peace in Bosnia which it believes hinges on Milosevic.

Mr. Speaker, I would submit that peace and justice can and should be pursued simultaneously. I agreed with President Clinton when he said, "By successfully prosecuting war criminals in the former Yugoslavia * * * we send a strong signal for those who would use the cover of war to commit terrible atrocities, that they cannot escape the consequences of such actions." But what signal is the Clinton administration sending by welcoming Milosevic to the United States?

Even those who accept Milosevic's participation in the current peace talks—for whatever reason—must acknowledge that the Serbian leader will garner a degree of credibility and prestige by being allowed to enter the United States. Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, by willingly admitting Milosevic, the Clinton administration calls into question its determination to see all war criminals, regardless of rank, brought to justice.

Mr. Speaker, the arrival of Slobodan Milosevic in the United States is repugnant to American principles and is an affront to the memory of the tens of thousands of innocent victims of the Balkan war.

For the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I wish also to include a disturbing article which was published in the Christian Science Monitor on October 24, 1995.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 24, 1995]

SERBIA HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR MASSACRE OF BOSNIANS

(By David Rohde)

Officers from Serbia participated in the attack on the UN-declared "safe area" of Srebrenica, according to credible eyewitness accounts obtained by the Monitor. And senior Western diplomats and UN officials say Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic is responsible for the attack and the subsequent executions of thousands of Muslim civilians.

Muslim witnesses say that an officer from Serbia was directing the roundup of Muslim prisoners in the village of Konjevic Polje, and that a Serb officer captured by Muslim forces was following orders issued from the Serbian capital, Belgrade.

"The Serb officer said they were under orders from Belgrade not to allow any men to escape from Srebrenica," says Bosnian soldier Dzamal Malvic.

"All Muslim men were to be captured or killed," said Mr. Malovic, one of three Bosnian soldiers who say they spoke to and looked at identify papers of the captured Serbian captain.

In a separate interview, a Muslim officer confirmed that the Serbian officer had been

captured. The Serbian officer's whereabouts are unknown, and he may have been killed later by Muslim forces.

Western diplomats have long suspected that the Bosnian Serb attack on Srebrenica in mid-July was approved by Belgrade, but the government of President Slobodan Milosevic has vehemently denied it.

Mr. Milosevic's involvement would be an embarrassment for the Clinton administration, eager to portray Milosevic—who will be attending peace talks in Ohio next week—as a peacemaker in the Balkans, not a war criminal.

"Whether by commission or omission, [Milosevic] is responsible, no question," says a senior UN military official based in Zagreb, Croatia. "He had plenty of sources on the ground there. He had to know what was happening, and either approved of it or did nothing to stop it."

A senior Western diplomat in Zagreb also says Milosevic is responsible for what is quickly emerging as one of the darkest hours of Bosnia's 3½ year conflict.

"I have no doubt he directly approved or tacitly approved of the taking of Srebrenica," the diplomat says. "Whether Milosencic knew [about the executions] or not, he knows what kind of man [Bosnian Serb Army commander Gen. Ratko] Mladic is and how he operates."

REPORTS OF MASS EXECUTIONS

Over 2,000 Muslim men were executed by Bosnian Serb forces following the fall of Srebrenica, according to nine survivors interviewed by the Monitor last month.

War-crimes investigators now have evidence that as many as 3,000 to 4,000 men were executed by the Bosnian Serbs, according to a senior UN official close to the investigation. "Wait until everything comes out," he says. "Then, people will understand how big this is."

The UN official close to the International War Crimes Tribunal in the Hague said mass graves ring the area around Srebrenica, and confirmed the existence of a new set of United States spy photos showing a new group of apparent mass graves near the village of Karakaj, as reported by the Boston Globe on Oct. 3.

The photos confirm the accounts of five men interviewed by the Monitor who say over 2,000 Muslim prisoners were executed near the town of Karakaj on July 18. The photos may be the basis for new indictments against General Mladic expected to be issued by the Tribunal.

Bosnian Serb officials have said that mass graves in the village of Nova Kasaba captured in US spy photos and visited by the Monitor in August contain the bodies of Muslim soldiers who were killed in combat and not executed.

But the Karakaj site is too far from the route that Muslim men would have followed to escape from Srebrenica, according to the UN official.

Mevludin Oric, a survivor of the Karakaj execution, said in an interview that one of the officers directing the roundup of prisoners in Konjevic Polje was a 40- to 45-year-old officer from Serbia. Mr. Oric is considered by war-crimes investigators to be one of their most credible witnesses. The Serbian officer was not present at the later execution, Oric added.

Who gave the order to execute thousands of prisoners remains unknown.

But evidence of Milosevic's involvement in Srebrenica has been mounting for months, and it is not known if Mladic would execute such a large number of men without at least

the tacit approval of Serbian leaders in Belgrade.

Mladic, who eyewitnesses interviewed by the Monitor said was at Karakaj and three other executions sites during or just before executions began, had been visiting Belgrade regularly for weeks prior to the attack.

Dutch peacekeepers reported seeing members of paramilitary groups from Serbia, and Muslims say they saw Belgrade-based paramilitary leader Zeljko "Arkan" Raznjatovic in Srebrenica.

The Washington Post reported seeing Muslim soldiers driving a jeep with Yugoslav Army license plates on July 17. The Muslims said they had captured the jeep from forces involved in the attack on Srebrenica.

New York Newsday reported on Aug. 12 that Western intelligence officials captured radio intercepts of Yugoslav Army chief Gen. Momcilo Perisic, directing Mladic on how to attack Srebrenica during the offensive.

SERB DENIALS

Yugoslav officials have strenuously denied the accounts, but the Yugoslav Army and Arkan are believed to be tightly controlled by Milosevic, who holds an iron grip over Serbia's military.

Despite the growing evidence, Srebrenica survivors remain skeptical that Milosevic—whom the Clinton administration is depending on to force the Bosnian Serbs to agree to a peace deal—will be tied to or punished for Europe's worst massacre since World War II.

"It all depends on the politicians," Malovic says. "They could punish them, or reward them, for doing this."

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PANAMA

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of meeting President Ernesto Perez Balladares of Panama for the first time last week. The occasion was a meeting hosted by Enrique Iglesias, president of the IDB, at which many senior level representatives of the U.S. Government agencies that closely follow the affairs of our two countries were present, as well as senior officials from the international financial institutions.

The feeling around the table was unanimous that the structural economic achievements obtained by President Perez Balladares' administration, after only 1 year in office, were considerable, particularly in terms of modernizing and opening up Panama's economy to private domestic and foreign investment.

These include modern legislation to streamline and level the playing field in terms of tax regulations and incentives; considerable flexibilization of heretofore rigid labor laws, and increased participation by the private sector in the key areas of telecommunications, energy, water supply, and ports. Increased investment in these areas are crucial for the successful implementation of the Panama Canal Treaties to which our two governments are fully committed.

Indeed, we heard as well from the Under Secretary of the Army, who is also Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, a very positive report regarding the growing participa-

tion of Panamanians in the management and operation of the canal. I also took note of ongoing major capital investment projects designed to guarantee the future of the canal, in particular the widening of the Culebra Cut. It is fully financed from increases in revenues from canal operations that have taken place made over the last few years.

By treaty rights, Mr. Speaker, these revenues belong to Panama, and could have easily been used by the Panamanian Government for other much needed investments in social and economic development projects; instead, they have been allocated in a conscious and, in my view, responsible decision by the Perez Balladares administration, to maintain and improve the viability of the canal well into the next century.

I wish to share with my colleagues my personal congratulations to the Government of Panama, and particularly to its President, Mr. Ernesto Perez Balladares, for its courageous and decided leadership in the hemisphere; particularly on such difficult issues as the war on drugs; for I also note from very recent media and intelligence reports of continuing and large seizures by his government of shipments of illicit substances destined for our shores. These actions and other strong measures to control and prevent money laundering, I might add, are being carried out in full cooperation with U.S. Government agencies and those of other governments.

I am confident that the United States and Panama will continue to strengthen their relations as we enter delicate exploratory talks on some sort of presence of our military in the Isthmus after the year 2000. I took the opportunity to tell the distinguished President of Panama that I support such a presence, Mr. Speaker, and that the Congress will do its part to support any efforts to strengthen the ties that bind our two nations.

BUDGET CONFEREES SHOULD SUPPORT THE HOUSE-PASSED 2-YEAR EXTENSION OF JET FUEL EXEMPTION

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, over the past 5 years our airlines have posted losses of over \$13 billion. This has caused almost one-half of those to file for chapter 11 bankruptcy with three of them closing their doors completely. Because of these financial setbacks and heavy Government mandates, over 120,000 U.S. jobs have been lost.

Therefore, I believe that budget reconciliation conferees should support the House-passed measure that extends for 2 years the exemption of the aviation jet fuel tax. This new tax was supported by the Democrats and the Clinton administration and passed as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. I believe that this new tax will further burden the airline industry by imposing an additional \$500 million in new taxes in addition to the \$6.5 billion in excise taxes they already pay. To deny this extension could prove det-

rimonial to the future of our airline industry when for the first time in 5 years they are showing slight improvements.

That is why it is so important that our budget conferees support the House-passed jet fuel extension that would give the airlines 2 years, not 17 months, to get back on the road to prosperity. The airlines are already facing a huge tax burden that affects their ability to operate and increases, by a substantial amount, the cost of traveling for all passengers. By delaying this tax, and eventually its repeal, we will help the airlines recover from a disastrous 5 years of losses, create more jobs, and decrease the travel cost for their passengers. I hope that my colleagues and the budget conferees will support the House position and eventually push for full repeal of this devastating tax.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON TRAVEL AND TOURISM

HON. VICTOR O. FRAZER

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. FRAZER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to welcome the 1,700 delegates attending the White House Conference on Travel and Tourism to Washington, DC. It is with great price and honor that I also welcome Mrs. Angela Belfon, co-owner of World Wide Travel of St. Thomas, a small business person, as my delegate to the conference.

Small businesses represent the largest creator of jobs in the Nation. The travel and tourism industry is a major employer in the Virgin Islands, consisting primarily of small businesses. This vital segment of our economy must be supported.

Government can play a major role by fostering a partnership with the private sector. This partnership recognizes the importance of the industry as well as the Government's role in monitoring and promoting the travel and tourism industry.

The White House Conference on Travel and Tourism is a good example of how Government and businesses can work together to build a stronger economy.

TRIBUTE TO GENE YODER

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Mr. Gene Yoder of Goshen, Indiana. Gene is retiring this year as Chairman of the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging, a position he has held since 1993.

No one has done more to care for older Americans in northern Indiana than Gene Yoder. For the past 25 years, Gene has served as President and CEO of Greencroft, Inc., a campus of senior housing and long-term care services in Goshen.

Greencroft has provided high quality housing and health care to hundreds of senior citizens over the years. In addition to his work at

Greencroft, Gene has touched the lives of thousands of older Americans who reside in more than 5,000 long-term care facilities around the country which he has represented as AAHSA's leader.

Most recently, Gene led an AAHSA delegation which met privately with President Clinton to share concerns about the future of health care and social programs for the elderly. In addition, he served as a delegate to the 1995 White House Conference on Aging.

Gene has also taken an active leadership role on the State level, having served as President of the Indiana Association of Homes for the Aging in 1986, and as a member of the Elkhart County Council of Aging from 1982-83.

Gene's impressive career in services to the aging is clearly a labor of love. He consistently strives to raise awareness about the issues facing the elderly. In his 2-year tenure as Chair of AAHSA, he has helped lead the fight to reduce the use of physical and chemical restraints in long-term care facilities, and has championed the establishment of ethics committees in nursing homes.

Although Gene is stepping down as chairman of AAHSA, he will continue his service to senior citizens through his work at Greencroft and other endeavors. It is a great pleasure for me to pay tribute today to this truly inspiring American, whose lifetime of service to not-for-profit aging services organizations and older Americans is an example for all.

TRIBUTE TO SOUTH STREET JOURNAL FOR ILLINOIS' FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the South Street Journal, a community-based newspaper on Chicago's South Side, on the occasion of their second anniversary.

The South Street Journal has always prided itself on social responsibility-providing objective and insightful news while keeping in mind the welfare of the residents of the communities it services. It has built a strong foundation of not only disseminating information but also encouraging communities to become involved in the current events and politics that affect them.

For 2 years, the South Street Journal has provided Chicago's South Side with an informative and relevant community newspaper that fosters open dialog on current events and helps to strengthen community relations. They have helped register voters and have provided a voice to communities that are sometimes overlooked.

South Side communities such as Washington Park, Hyde Park, Douglas, Oakland, Kenwood, Woodlawn, Fuller Park, Armour Square, Grand Boulevard, and the Gap have all seen the benefits the Journal has provided.

Mr. Speaker, today I stand here to formally recognize the South Street Journal for their contribution to the South Side of Chicago, the

State of Illinois, and the United States of America.

I am pleased to enter these words of commendation into the RECORD.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, October 31, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

NOVEMBER 1

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on S. 1356, to amend the Shipping Act of 1984 to provide for ocean shipping reform. SR-253

Environment and Public Works
Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 851, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reform the wetlands regulatory program. SD-406

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To continue hearings to examine global proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To continue hearings to examine changes in Federal law enforcement as a result of the incident in Waco, Texas. SH-216

NOVEMBER 2

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine alternatives to Federal forest land management and to compare land management cost benefits on Federal and States lands. SD-366

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 704, to establish the Gambling Impact Study Commission. SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To hold hearings on courthouse construction and related GSA public buildings program matters. SD-406

Special on Aging
To hold hearings to examine fraud in the Medicare and Medicaid programs. SD-562

NOVEMBER 7

10:00 a.m.
Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1341, to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community and the city of Scottsdale, Arizona; to be followed by hearings on S. 1159, to establish an American Indian Policy Information Center. SR-485

NOVEMBER 8

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine mandatory victim restitution. SD-226

NOVEMBER 9

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 231 and H.R. 562, bills to modify the boundaries of Walnut Canyon National Monument in the State of Arizona, S. 342, to establish the Cache La Poudre River National Water Heritage Area in the State of Colorado, S. 364, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the operation of certain visitor facilities associated with, but outside the boundaries of, Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado, S. 489, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an appropriate form of agreement with the town of Grand Lake, Colorado, authorizing the town to maintain permanently a cemetery in the Rocky Mountain National Park, S. 608, to establish the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and H.R. 629, the Fall River Visitor Center Act. SD-366

NOVEMBER 14

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine the operation of the Office of the Solicitor General. SD-226

NOVEMBER 15

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 582, to amend United States Code to provide that certain voluntary disclosures of violations of Federal laws made pursuant to an

