

thyroid glands. Researchers in the region have seen a dramatic increase in thyroid cancer among children. However, this is only the earliest problem to make itself known and one of the few to be studied. The problem with estimating the toll on human life in the region is that 10 years is a short period of time to see all of the impacts. Radioactive fallout is only beginning to show its damaging effects on the population.

At the time of the explosion, the prevailing winds carried much of the radiation north into Belarus and points beyond. Excessive levels of radiation were recorded in Scandinavia, Great Britain, the Mediterranean, and Alaska in the first weeks after the explosion. About 1000 acres of pine forest in the path of the first plume of the Chernobyl explosion died immediately as a result of direct fallout. A permanent 30-kilometer dead zone was established around the power station where human habitation is still forbidden today because of the high level of contamination. The Chernobyl area, known as the Polissia region, was once famous for its old-growth forests rich with mushrooms, berries and medicinal herbs. The community's well-being revolved around the health of the forest. Their dependency on the forest resulted in a very unique spirituality and culture in the region. After the accident, residents were forced to leave their homes and move to completely different environments. The inability to return to the land they once knew and worries about possible exposure to radiation now cause great stress among the population. Two of Chernobyl's four units remain functional today. Ukraine says it wants to completely close Chernobyl, but cannot function without the energy it provides and cannot afford to properly close the plant, even though radioactive material is now threatening water tables in the area. The American people should specifically lend their support to the efforts to make the area around Chernobyl as safe as possible. We should also work to improve the health, economic and environmental well-being of areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster. The Chernobyl explosion has been a devastating event for the entire world. Ukrainian-Americans have worked strenuously to lend support to their homeland. In my home State, the Michigan Committee—Chernobyl Challenge 1996 will be holding events to commemorate the 10-year anniversary of the explosion. On April 28, 1996, a commemorative program will be held at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church in Warren, MI. The guest speaker will be Ukraine's Ambassador to the United Nations, Anatoly Zlenko. There will also be blood drives held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center and at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church in cooperation with the American Red Cross, where volunteers will bring to the public's attention the ongoing tragedy in Ukraine. I salute their

efforts to help Ukraine recover from the tragedy that occurred a decade ago at Chernobyl.●

SUBMITTING CHANGES TO THE BUDGET RESOLUTION DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS, APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY AGGREGATES, AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATION

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, section 103(c) of Public Law 104-121, the Contract With America Advancement Act, requires the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the discretionary spending limits, the appropriate budgetary aggregates and the Appropriations Committee's allocation contained in the most recently adopted Budget Resolution—in this case, House Concurrent Resolution 67—to reflect additional new budget authority and outlays for continuing disability reviews—CDR's, as defined in section 201(g)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act.

I hereby submit revisions to the non-defense discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 1996 contained in sec. 201 of House Concurrent Resolution 67 in the following amounts:

		1996
Budget authority:		
Current	nondefense discretionary spending	
limit	.....	\$219,668,000,000
Adjustment	.....	15,000,000
Revised	nondefense discretionary spending	
limit	.....	219,683,000,000
Outlays:		
Current	nondefense discretionary spending	
limit	.....	267,725,000,000
Adjustment	.....	60,000,000
Revised	nondefense discretionary spending	
limit	.....	267,785,000,000

I hereby submit revisions to the budget authority, outlays and deficit aggregates for fiscal year 1996 contained in sec. 101 of House Concurrent Resolution 67 in the following amounts:

		1996
Budget authority:		
Current aggregate	.....	\$1,285,500,000,000
Adjustment	.....	15,000,000
Revised aggregate	.....	1,285,515,000,000
Outlays:		
Current aggregate	.....	1,288,100,000,000
Adjustment	.....	60,000,000
Revised aggregate	.....	1,288,160,000,000
Deficit:		
Current aggregate	.....	245,600,000,000
Adjustment	.....	60,000,000
Revised aggregate	.....	245,660,000,000

I hereby submit revisions to the 1996 Senate Appropriations Committee budget authority and outlay allocations, pursuant to sec. 302 of the Congressional Budget Act, in the following amounts:

		1996
Budge authority:		
Current Appropriations Committee allocation	.....	\$772,349,000,000
Adjustment	.....	15,000,000
Revised Appropriations Committee allocation	.....	772,364,000,000
Outlays:		
Current Appropriations Committee allocation	.....	\$807,374,000,000
Adjustment	.....	60,000,000
Revised Appropriations Committee allocation	.....	807,434,000,000

Public Law 104-121 also requires me to adjust discretionary spending limits for any future fiscal year—1997-2002—when the Committee on Appropriations

reports an appropriations measure specifying an amount in excess of a 1995 base level amount for continuing disability reviews. The allowable adjustment to the outlay cap amounts to \$2.7 billion over the period 1996 to 2002. CBO estimates that the additional CDR's flowing from the increased appropriations would result in savings in the Social Security, SSI Medicare and Medicaid programs of roughly \$3.5 billion over the 7-year time frame.●

TRIBUTE TO PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise to join the people of Maryland in celebrating the tricentennial anniversary of the founding of Prince Georges County on April 23, 1696. Over the centuries the residents and leadership of Prince Georges County have demonstrated a remarkable commitment to preserving their rich historic legacy, while encouraging economic growth and cultural enrichment.

While evidence suggests that the first human settlements in the area later to be called Prince Georges County existed over 10,000 years ago, the first documented visit to the region occurred in 1608 when Captain John Smith sailed up the Potomac River to map the Chesapeake Bay region and search for food for the fledgling Jamestown Colony. Captain Smith paid only a brief visit to this region which, less than a century later, would be home to about 1,700 Marylanders. This rich land extending from Mattawoman Creek in the south all the way to the Pennsylvania border was proclaimed a self-governing county by the colonial Governor in 1696, and was named Prince Georges County in honor of Prince George of Denmark, husband of Princess Anne, heir to the throne of England.

Due to the abundance of fertile farm land, agriculture dominated the local economy in colonial times, contributing to the livelihood of almost every Prince Georges County inhabitant. Preservation of this important aspect of colonial life has remained a priority to the residents of Prince Georges County who, through groups such as the Accokeek Foundation, work to maintain the National Colonial Farm, displaying to all a continuum of American farm life from the 1600's through the 18th century.

Evidence of the importance of the agricultural economy in southern Maryland remains in many aspects of Prince Georges County life, including the Maryland higher education system. In 1856, in order to educate the sons of colonial farmers and to foster the exchange of new ideas, the Maryland Agricultural College—the first of its kind in the Nation—was established in Prince Georges County. Today we know the Maryland Agricultural College as the University of Maryland College Park, the flagship institution of the University of Maryland system.

While agriculture was the predominant force in the Prince Georges County economy, the push for western expansion in Maryland led to the growth of thriving commercial and trading centers such as Upper Marlboro, Laurel and Bladensburg. Cotton mills, steamboats, and railroads resulted in increased commercial development, strengthening the county's ties with Europe and other American colonies and leading to increased economic development.

This early entrepreneurial spirit continues to flourish and thrive today. Prince Georges County is now home to over 13,600 businesses which employ over 223,700 workers. Major employers including Giant Food, United Parcel Service, and Dimensions Health Corporation serve to make Prince Georges County a prime example of a large and prospering business community, while the Prince Georges County Economic Development Corporation has been nationally recognized for its programs to assist individual entrepreneurs and small minority-owned businesses.

The county's close proximity to the District of Columbia has been another factor in its evolution and maturation. Over the years towns and cities have sprung up to meet the needs of a growing community of Federal employees who increasingly choose to live outside the Federal city in suburban Maryland. Towns such as Takoma Park, New Carrollton, Greenbelt, and District Heights are home to the over 87,000 Federal employees who work both in the District and at the many Federal installations which are located in modern Prince Georges County.

Prince Georges County is today one of the Nation's largest and most vibrant subdivisions, winning widespread acclaim and national recognition for its success in promoting diversity and opening up the doors of opportunity for all of its citizens. This well-deserved reputation as a national model is due to a strong sense of community and cooperation among its residents and to enlightened and visionary leadership. In the forefront of these efforts have been our respected Governor and former Prince Georges County Executive Parris Glendening, two of my distinguished colleagues in the Congress, Representatives STENY HOYER and ALBERT WYNN, and the present dynamic County Executive Wayne Curry.

Such citizens and leaders throughout history have guided Prince Georges County from a region of frontier wilderness and rural plantations to today's modern urban communities and advanced agricultural centers. Prince Georges County has adapted to meet the changes wrought by the centuries, while preserving the evidence of 300 years of growth and progress. This tricentennial celebration pays tribute to the rich legacy of our Maryland ancestors and bears testament to the limitless promise and potential of Prince Georges County.●

A FOND FAREWELL TO AN HISTORIC AIRCRAFT

(Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, on April 20, 1996, the last of the Idaho Air National Guard's F-4G "Wild Weasels" will be retired.

As we bid farewell to this reliable workhorse that has served this Nation well for nearly three decades, let me recognize the historic accomplishments of the Wild Weasel and the superb men and women of the 124th Fighter Group stationed at Gowen Field in Boise, ID, who have flown and maintained this remarkable aircraft.

Since June 1991, the 124th has flown the F-4G Wild Weasel. It is a two-seat, twin engine jet that can travel at more than twice the speed of sound. Armed with radar and heat seeking missiles as well as conventional bombs, the Wild Weasel is often the first aircraft to enter combat and the last to leave. Its mission is to find and attack enemy radar and missile sites—clearing the path in a hostile environment for friendly fighters and bombers to enter enemy airspace.

When the Wild Weasels first arrived at Gowen Field, the 124th converted to the new mission and was combat ready in record time.

Six months later, these men and women were called on to leave their homes, families and jobs to serve their Nation. Without a Presidential call-up, these troops volunteered for service and became the first Air National Guard unit activated for a combat mission during peace time when they were deployed to Saudi Arabia as part of Operation Southern Watch.

The Group was fully integrated into the Air Force Wing deployed to the region. They were given day to day mission responsibilities for patrolling southern Iraq and escorting coalition aircraft into enemy airspace that had proven over time to be a hostile environment.

As I visited the men and women of the Idaho Guard stationed in Saudi Arabia, I saw how effectively the active duty and National Guard forces were working together to defend our Nation's interest. I also heard British and French pilots state they would not fly over Iraq unless they knew the Wild Weasels were also in the sky to protect them against surface to air missiles.

Maj. Gen. Darrell V. Manning praised his men and women for their critical role in this international enforcement effort. He said, "They were the only trained organization in place that could perform this mission and we had the trained and motivated people required to succeed in this critical role."

But this success required the support of hundreds of personnel who performed their duties to near perfection. The mechanics, refuellers, weapons handlers, and every other member of this team—and I mean team—contributed to the effectiveness of the 124th Fighter Group.

The 124th was again called to service in Operation Provide Comfort—this

time to Turkey where they enforced the northern Iraq no-fly zone as part of combat-ready patrol along with other United States, British, French and Turkish coalition forces.

In the fall of 1995, the Idaho Air National Guard made Air Force history by flying the 50,000th aerial mission in support of Operation Provide Comfort II.

I had the privilege of visiting the 124th Fighter Group in Turkey in early October, 1995. Once again I saw a well trained and well disciplined group of men and women serving our Nation's interests. I also saw the pride that these men and women from Idaho had in their venerable aircraft, the Wild Weasel. And while there, I let them know their State and country were proud of the 124th's dedication and commitment to peace in that troubled region.

Mr. President, it is clear the men and women of the 124th Fighter Group have established themselves as one of the premier Guard units in the country. And while I have some parochial pride in making that statement, that distinction was hard-earned and well-deserved.

Based on the Wild Weasel's performance in Saudi Arabia, the Secretary of the Air Force came to Boise, ID in December 1993 to honor the 124th Fighter Group. Secretary Sheila Widnall and Maj. Gen. Philip G. Killey, Director of the Air National Guard, presented the men and women of the 124th Fighter Group with the Air Force's Outstanding Unit Award for their role as the leading edge of force projection during peacetime, and the first to assume this new and difficult role for Air Reserve forces.

Mr. President, we all knew the time would come for the Wild Weasel to be retired, and with the downsizing of active and reserve units that has taken place, there were concerns over future missions for Gowen Field.

As we looked for a new mission for Gowen Field, it was clear the men and women of the Idaho Air National Guard had already presented their case. The performance of the Wild Weasel was well-documented. The dependability of the Idaho Air Guard was second to none. Together, they had earned not one, but two new missions to replace the Wild Weasels—the A-10's and the C-130's.

And while we say goodbye to this trusted airframe, we know the tradition of the Wild Weasel will live on with the men and women of the Idaho Air National Guard where the motto is "First Class or Not At All."●

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, the Dole/Roth amendment adopted earlier today includes a provision designed to address the problem of renunciation of U.S. citizenship by Americans who move abroad in order to avoid U.S. taxation. On April 6, 1995, shortly after this issue first came to light, I introduced S. 700, a bill to close the loophole in the Tax Code that permits expatriates, as they have come to be called,