

Sarbanes	Snowe	Thurmond
Shelby	Specter	Warner
Simon	Stevens	Wellstone
Simpson	Thomas	
Smith	Thompson	

NAYS—10

Bingaman	Graham	Murray
Breaux	Hefflin	Robb
Feingold	Kohl	
Glenn	Leahy	

NOT VOTING—2

Gramm	Pryor
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So the amendment (No. 2768), as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. JEFFORDS. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise in support of S. 1244, the fiscal year 1996 District of Columbia appropriations bill, as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The pending bill provides Federal payments to the District of Columbia totaling \$712 million. The Senate bill provides \$660 million for the Federal payment and \$52 million as the Federal contribution to certain retirement funds.

The Senate bill is funded at the President's requested level.

It is at the subcommittee's 602(B) allocation for both BA and outlays.

I hope the Congress will work with the District of Columbia as it addresses its serious financial situation.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

D.C. SUBCOMMITTEE—SPENDING TOTALS—SENATE-REPORTED BILL

[Fiscal Year 1996, in millions of dollars]

Category	Budget authority	Outlays
Non-Defense discretionary:		
Outlays from prior-year BA and other actions completed		
S. 1244, as reported to the Senate	712	712
Scorekeeping adjustment		
Adjusted bill total	712	712
Senate subcommittee 602(b) allocation: Non-Defense discretionary		
Adjusted bill total compared to Senate subcommittee 602(b) allocation: Non-Defense discretionary	712	712
	0	0

Note.—Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with current scorekeeping conventions.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I noted with interest a provision of the D.C. appropriations bill which earmarks money for police details in Georgetown, Adams Morgan, Capitol Hill, and East of the River. Georgetown is to receive the highest amount—\$250,000.

Every day the Washington Post and the Washington Times remind us that the District of Columbia is wracked by crime. The citizens of this city, in every quarter, deserve the best possible police protection.

I hope my colleagues would agree, police resources should be allocated to the areas of highest and most serious crime. Those decisions, I would submit, are best made by police authorities, not Congress.

I know that Georgetown has a serious crime problem, but I'm not sure that the areas targeted for earmarks are the areas with the highest need. I'm troubled that Congress seems to be taking it upon themselves to make that determination and micromanage the allocation of law enforcement resources. I hope that the conferees will examine this issue and assess whether such earmarks are necessary or fair to all the residents of the District of Columbia and visitors to our Capital City.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there are no further amendments to the bill, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

So the bill (S. 1244), as amended, passed, as follows:

[The text of the bill will appear in a future edition of the RECORD.]

Mr. JEFFORDS. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. KOHL. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes action on S. 1244 that it be held at the desk, and that when the Senate receives the House bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1996, that all after the enacting clause be stricken and the text of S. 1244 as passed by the Senate be inserted in lieu thereof; I further ask consent that the House bill as thus amended be immediately passed without any further debate, amendment, motion, or action of any kind, and the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill is passed be laid upon the table; I further ask consent that the Senate insist on its amendment and request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the managers on that on the part of the Senate; finally, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1244 be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, not to extend beyond the hour of 2:20 p.m. today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, September 21, the Federal debt stood at \$4,948,376,970,884.70. On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,784.12 as his or her share of that debt.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENT NO. 2748

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on September 20, I voted against an amendment offered by Senator BROWN to cap economic assistance to Turkey, because I believe the United States should strongly support economic development in that country.

Turkey is a NATO member and a close ally of the United States. Turkey has been instrumental in enabling the humanitarian program in Northern Iraq to proceed. Turkey is also struggling to become more closely tied to the European economic community, and to reform its constitution to strengthen democracy. I believe we should support that.

I also believe, however, that we have a responsibility to speak out about the mistreatment of the Kurdish minority in Turkey, which is primarily located in several southeastern provinces.

The undeniable fact is that the Kurds are second-class citizens in Turkey, where they are discriminated against in law and practice. In the southeast, where the PKK are waging a terrorist campaign against the Turkish Government, virtually any Kurd is branded with the "terrorist" label and considered by the Turkish military to be the enemy.

Thousands of Kurds, including innocent civilians, have been caught up in this struggle, and there are persistent reports of the excessive use of force by Turkish soldiers. There is also no denying that the PKK has used abominable tactics, resulting in many innocent deaths.

But according to a report requested by the Appropriations Committee last year and released by the State Department several months ago, and other reports by Turkish and international human rights organizations, United States military equipment, particularly fighter aircraft and helicopters, have been routinely used to strafe and destroy Kurdish villages.

The villages are targets because the Turkish Army regards them as havens for the PKK, which in some instances they may be. But the attacks have been indiscriminate, resulting in many civilian casualties. There has been a pattern of human rights violations against the Kurdish people, who have been dehumanized by Turkish society.

It recently came to my attention that the Turkish Government does not permit the International Committee of the Red Cross into Turkey. Frankly, it is inconceivable to me that a democracy, an important member of NATO,

and a country that seeks closer ties to Europe, would deny the ICRC access when there is clearly a need for it. Any armed conflict involves abuses of human rights against civilians, and in Turkey the evidence of such abuses by both sides is overwhelming. In addition, the State Department has reported on the mistreatment and torture of prisoners in Turkish jails for many years.

The ICRC operates confidentially. It does not seek to embarrass governments. It does not discuss its findings with the press, or with the Congress, or anyone else. Its goal is to monitor human rights and provide objective advice to whoever is deemed to be violating them on how to improve respect for human rights.

I am told by administration officials that they have raised this issue with Turkish officials in the past, to no avail. That is discouraging, and it is for that reason that my amendment calls on the President of the United States to raise this himself with the Turkish Prime Minister. I believe this issue is that important. I also believe that Turkey's willingness to do this would be an important sign of its commitment to improve human rights.

It is for this reason that yesterday I offered an amendment, which was adopted, which aims to encourage the Turkish Government to permit unimpeded access to the ICRC, especially in the southeast where its presence is so urgently needed. I think this is the least that a civilized, democratic country should do.

I hope the administration understands the importance of this amendment, and will give it the urgency and serious attention that it deserves.

I also joined Senator PELL in an amendment, which was also adopted, which provides \$5 million for non-governmental organizations to carry out humanitarian and other activities on behalf of Kurds in southeastern Turkey. I think this is very important. It is consistent with United States policy of promoting economic development, cultural and ethnic tolerance, and human rights, and it makes clear that we want to see a portion of our assistance to Turkey used to directly further these goals. I trust the administration will make every effort to encourage the Turkish Government to permit the use of these funds as intended.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPRO-
PRIATIONS—AMENDMENT NO.
2743

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, an amendment that was adopted yesterday which I cosponsored with Senator DODD and which was also cosponsored by Senators KERRY and MURRAY, aims to address the travesty that has been going on in Guatemala for as long as most of us can remember.

Guatemala is now the only country in Central America still plagued by civil war. It is winding down, but it

continues to claim innocent lives, and it is an excuse for continuing human rights atrocities by the Guatemalan Armed Forces, as well as the URNG guerrillas.

But it is the Guatemalan Armed Forces, and their armed supporters, that are guilty of the majority of these crimes. Their victims are students, nuns, journalists, human rights lawyers, union organizers—anyone who dares speak out about Government corruption or Government-sponsored violence.

The estimate of the number of killed and disappeared ranges from 40-70,000, over the past three decades. In any given week, the toll is staggering. Death threats, disappearances, and extrajudicial executions are routine in human rights reports on Guatemala.

Let me describe some recent incidents. In May of this year, nearly 100 bodies were found with signs of torture—an increase in extrajudicial executions by 40 percent, with 195 violent deaths reported.

In June, a teacher was abducted, 21 judges were threatened with death, a 17-year-old street youth was shot to death by a member of the National Police, several bodies of disappeared persons were found, a union leader was abducted, beaten, and raped, a former judge was attacked for the third time with a bomb, high school student leaders were harassed by armed men—who reportedly tried to abduct them, a Congressman was attacked, and the remains of hundreds of people in mass graves were exhumed.

On June 14, several religious organizations and human rights advocates signed a letter to President Clinton, asking that an independent human rights expert be appointed to undertake a full investigation into human rights violations in Guatemala. On Father's Day, a march was organized for children of disappeared parents. "The father who took care of us was taken away," said one of the children at a press conference. "He did not come back and we never heard from him again."

For years, the Congress has passed resolutions, written letters, cut off aid. We have tried to get the Guatemalan Army's attention, to no avail. There has been virtually no progress in bringing to justice those responsible for any of the thousands of human rights abuses.

Jennifer Harbury, a U.S. lawyer, lost her husband 3 years ago and has been searching for him ever since. His name is Efrain Bamaca Velasquez. He was murdered after being tortured. There is evidence that a Guatemalan colonel, paid by the CIA, may have been involved in Bamaca's torture and death, as well as the death of American Michael DeVine.

A Guatemalan officer who was convicted in the DeVine case mysteriously escaped from prison the next day, and has not been seen since. Efrain Bamaca's fate remains unknown, and

the Guatemalan army has obstructed justice every step of the way. Despite a court order, they have refused to permit a special prosecutor to excavate where Bamaca's body, and the bodies of many others, are believed to be buried.

Mr. President, I am not going to take the time to repeat the details. I have spoken before about the Harbury case, the DeVine case, about numerous other human rights cases in Guatemala over the years.

Guatemala's President de Leon Carpio is doing his best, and he deserves credit for keeping the peace negotiations moving forward, enabling U.N. human rights monitors to take up residence in Guatemala, supporting democratic elections, and taking some steps to improve human rights. But impunity among the army and civil patrols remains the central problem. There is no justice when a member of the armed forces is involved.

This amendment makes it clear who is the problem. It praises President de Leon Carpio, who deserves our support. But it prohibits any assistance to the armed forces and the URNG, any sales of military equipment, and cuts off visas for any member of the armed forces and URNG who are suspected of involvement in human rights violations, or of covering up such crimes.

These restrictions will end when the President certifies that the Guatemalan armed forces are fully cooperating in solving these crimes, and in carrying out the recommendations of the U.N. monitors.

I am not among those who believes that everyone in the Guatemalan army is corrupt, or guilty of crimes. Far from it. I know some honorable, honest Guatemalan officers who are disgusted by what some of their fellow officers do. I also know that there are honorable members of the URNG who are fighting because for years they were excluded from the political process, but that is changing. This amendment is aimed at the bad apples. It is time for all Guatemalans who believe in respecting human rights, in justice, to stand up for it, and to end the impunity once and for all.

A TRIBUTE TO DOUGLASS CATER

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to mourn the death of a great friend and great American, S. Douglass Cater, Jr.

A native of Montgomery, AL, Douglass Cater traveled north to school at Exeter and Harvard, interrupting his education to serve as a Russian specialist in the Office of Strategic Services in World War II. After the war ended, he remained in Washington, writing eminent prose on Washington and national affairs for *The Reporter*. His articles, along with his first-rate books "The Fourth Branch of Government" and "Power in Washington" brought him to the attention of Lyndon Johnson. In 1964, he joined the Johnson