

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

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

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

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

VIOLENCE IN KOSOVO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUBMITTING CHANGES TO THE BUDGET RESOLUTION AGGREGATES AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

HONORING DONALD E. BARRIS

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

his entire professional life, now approaching 60 years, in private practice in downtown Detroit. In 1968, he co-founded the firm of Barris, Sott, Denn & Driker and is its senior partner.

Known throughout southeastern Michigan as a premier trial lawyer, Don has also served as a trusted legal advisor to hundreds of families and businesses. Their problems have become his problems, as he passionately advocated their causes. Using his vast knowledge of zoning and land use law, Don has provided significant services to churches, synagogues and other non-profit institutions throughout the Metropolitan Detroit area. He has been recognized by these appreciative clients for the zeal with which he has furthered their interests, often taking no compensation for his work.

Don Barris has been a generous benefactor of the Wayne State University Law School. He provided the funds for a student lounge named after his late wife, Miriam, and has contributed substantial resources to expand the Law School's computer laboratory. The Donald E. Barris Trial Practice Fund was established at the Law School by his law firm to honor his legal talents and many contributions to Wayne State.

It is a pleasure to recognize and honor Donald E. Barris, a great lawyer and a great humanitarian, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.●

RECOGNITION OF SUSAN CARLSON

● Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I take a moment today to express my gratitude and offer my congratulations to Susan Carlson, the First Lady of the State of Minnesota.

Susan Carlson will be honored tonight with a Leadership Award from the National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome for her work as the Co-Chair of the Governor's Task Force on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. Through the efforts of Mrs. Carlson, Minnesota is one of the first states to put in place a comprehensive plan to prevent Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and improve the quality of life for those already affected by Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.

As we all know, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome is perhaps the most preventable contributor to our nation's ever-increasing health care costs. Low-birth weights, which lead to health complications for infants, developmental disabilities, and learning disabilities represent the tragic results of alcohol consumption during pregnancy. Clearly, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome is preventable and we spare a great deal of future pain by educating expectant mothers and their families about the risks associated with alcohol during pregnancy. In its campaign to eliminate Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, the National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome combines national and community-based awareness and educational programs with resource and referral clearings.

Mr. President, again, I congratulate and thank Mrs. Carlson for her efforts. Minnesotans are fortunate to have her leadership on the important issue of preventing Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.●

TRIBUTE TO U.S. ATTORNEY ALAN D. BERSIN

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Alan Bersin, a valued colleague and extraordinary public servant. During his four and half years as United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, the office became one of the premier prosecutorial offices in the country. Under Alan Bersin's leadership the caseload was transformed from one dominated by misdemeanor prosecutions to the largest number of felony prosecutions in the nation.

As the chief law enforcement officer along the most populous sector of the Southwest Border with Mexico, Alan Bersin has made border enforcement his highest priority, and is perhaps best known for his work as the Attorney General's Special Representative for Southwest Border Issues. He was appointed to the position in October 1995 at a time when the government was seeking new leadership and energy to deal with the proliferation of illegal activity along the southwest border which had become the principal corridor for smuggling of aliens and drugs into the country. Alan Bersin targeted for prosecution the large drug distributors and cartels on both sides of the border, and the repeat border crossers with felony records. He also coordinated resources in a manner never before attempted. Largely as a result of these strategic approaches, crime in the Southern District of California decreased 40 percent during Alan Bersin's tenure.

Shortly after taking office in 1994, Alan Bersin reached an historic accord with the San Diego District Attorney whereby the county, for the first time in San Diego history, prosecuted drug smuggling case which had a San Diego nexus. This has resulted in a dramatic increase in border drug smuggling prosecutions that is unprecedented, and has allowed the federal government to use its unique resources such as wire tap authority, to focus on the more serious violators. Alan Bersin also helped create a Specialized Drug Enforcement Operation in Imperial Valley which served as a prime trafficking route of the Mexican drug cartels. The special enforcement unit involves 17 federal, state and local drug-related law enforcement agencies, the California National Guard and the Department of Defense. Alan Bersin's ability to bring together enforcement agencies at all levels to cooperate in a number of successful enforcement initiatives has been praised by local, state and federal law enforcement leaders. Also, his ability to coordinate with our neighbor to the South has been most extraordinary. He worked tirelessly to bridge

the cultural and political divide in a way that enabled both countries to see that it was in their best interests to find areas of mutual concern and work together to the maximum extent feasible, even though there are other areas on which we will continue to disagree.

As the patterns of illegal migration changed in response to increased law enforcement personnel and resources, criminal activity moved to new areas along the border. Under Alan Bersin's leadership both countries implemented collaborative programs to prevent criminal activity and to apprehend criminals who oftentimes preyed upon undocumented aliens. Alan Bersin also oversaw the creation of a civil rights working group comprised of federal law enforcement, immigrant rights' advocacy groups from San Diego and Tijuana, the Mexican Consulate in San Diego, the U.S. Consulate in Tijuana and the United States Attorney's Office to bring to the table all those affected by or involved in the enforcement of civil rights laws. The group provides assistance to investigators in locating evidence on both sides of the border to prove allegations of abuse. Other innovative programs launched during Alan Bersin's tenure include helping to establish a Binational Environmental Laboratory to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of environmental cases in Mexico and the U.S.

Mexico is not the only sovereignty with whom Alan Bersin negotiated well and successfully. At a time when Indian gaming was becoming an enormously difficult and controversial issue in California, and aspects of the issue were being litigated in both state and federal courts, Alan Bersin managed to maintain a level playing field on a government to government basis between the State of California and the Native American tribes of San Diego County.

Finally, in addition to the official law enforcement achievements during the last four years, Alan Bersin has added a new dimension to public service. By example and by encouragement, he has increased enormously the involvement of his staff in community projects, ranging from training programs to mentoring and public outreach. His commitment to the community will continue as he begins a new career as Superintendent of Schools for the San Diego Unified School District. I am confident he will bring to that position the same vision, inspiring leadership and commitment which made him such an outstanding United States Attorney. He has brought great credit to his office, to the Justice Department and to the nation. Congratulations Alan, and best wishes for every success as Superintendent of the San Diego Unified School District.●

POLITICAL TRANSITION IN NIGERIA

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to note the death of Nigeria's