

are reported to be approximately \$1.7 million, most of which represent wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Under Secretary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel); the Department of State (particularly the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and the Office of the Legal Adviser); and the Department of Commerce (the Bureau of Export Administration and the General Counsel's Office).

8. The situation reviewed above continues to present an extraordinary and unusual threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. The declaration of the national emergency with respect to Iran contained in Executive Order 12957 and the comprehensive economic sanctions imposed by Executive Order 12959 underscore the Government's opposition to the actions and policies of the Government of Iran, particularly its support of international terrorism and its efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. The Iranian Transactions Regulations issued pursuant to Executive Orders 12957, 12959, and 13059 continues to advance important objectives in promoting the nonproliferation and anti-terrorism policies of the United States. I shall exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 16, 1998.*

□ 2100

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNOWBARGER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. METCALF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LANTOS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

NO SECOND CHANCES FOR MURDERERS, RAPISTS, OR CHILD MOLESTERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FOX) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House to speak about very important legislation I am working on with Congressman MATT SALMON. This legislation is the No Second Chances for Murderers, Rapists, or Child Molesters Act.

Mr. Speaker, each year more than 14,000 murders, rapes and sexual assaults on children are committed each year by individuals who have been released in the neighborhoods after serving a prison sentence for rape, murder, or child molestation.

Think about it. Every one of these crimes is preventable.

These perpetrators were behind bars, convicted of heinous crimes; yet, Mr. Speaker, were released to prey on the population again. This is unconscionable, indefensible, and must stop. That is why I am working with my colleagues. Mr. SALMON has introduced the legislation. We are working together with the Law Enforcement Caucus to make sure this legislation is adopted.

Public safety demands that we keep these people behind bars. Second chances are fine for petty crimes, however we do not believe that individuals who have murdered, raped, or molested a child should have that opportunity to repeat their criminal behavior.

Just consider just a couple of offenses which are so tragic.

In 1997, Arthur J. Bomar, Jr., was charged in Pennsylvania, Mr. Speaker, with a rape and murder of a George Mason University star athlete, Amy Willard. Bomar had been paroled in 1990 from a Nevada prison, following an 11-year stint in prison for murder. Even in prison he had a record of violence. Bomar is also being investigated for involvement in at least two other homicides that follow his release. Amy's mother, Gail Willard, has endorsed the legislation.

The victims go on and on.

We have Mary Vincent in California, and we have countless other witnesses who came before the Committee on the Judiciary today about how important this bill is.

Released murderers, rapists, and child molesters are more likely to recommit the same offense than the general prison population. Released murderers are almost five times more likely than other ex-convicts to be re-arrested for murder. Released rapists are 10½ times more likely than nonrapist offenders to have a subsequent arrest for rape. Astonishingly, a recent Department of Justice study revealed that 134,300 convicted child molesters and other sex offenders are currently living in our neighborhoods across America.

We want to change this, to encourage States to keep sex offenders and murderers in prison where they belong. Our legislation, the No Second Chances for Murderers, Rapists, or Child Molesters Act is what we are advancing. This bi-

partisan legislation, Mr. Speaker, would enact a simple process. If a State releases a murderer, a rapist, or a child molester and that criminal goes on to commit one of these crimes in another State, the State that released the criminal will compensate the second State and the victim in the later crime.

This is an idea whose time has arrived, Mr. Speaker. I hope that more and more of our representatives will join us in this quest to have this legislation adopted. It has been endorsed by every major law enforcement organization in the United States.

Congressman SALMON is to be congratulated for bringing this idea forward. Many of us have cosponsored this bill because we believe it is going to be a step in the right direction. This Federal bill, along with a similar State bill, will make sure that those people who commit such violent crimes will not do them a second time.

WE MUST SAVE SOCIAL SECURITY FIRST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the most successful government program ever created: the Social Security system.

Over 500,000 retired Americans and 160 million retired Americans depend on their Social Security system monthly check as a necessary source to supplement their retirement income. Many retired seniors in my district and across the country rely on the Social Security system as their only source of income.

Right now, millions of working Americans, including our children and grandchildren, are paying into the Social Security system and are counting on it for when they retire. Although no one in the next few years has to worry about whether they will receive their monthly check, the Social Security system will face undeniable problems in the future which need to be addressed now.

These problems are due to demographics which include the baby boom generation, declining birth rates, and increasing life expectancies. The number of people 65 and older is predicted to rise by 75 percent by the year 2025. The number of workers whose payroll taxes finance the Social Security system benefits of retirees is projected to grow by only 15 percent. This year the Social Security system will collect \$100 billion more in payroll taxes and interest than it pays out to the Social Security beneficiaries.

By the year 2010, when 76 million baby boomers begin to retire, the Social Security systems cash flow surplus will begin to decline. Because Social Security is financed by payroll and self-employment taxes on a pay-as-you-go basis, meaning that today's

workers are paying for the benefits of today's retirees, by the year 2032 there will not be enough people paying into the system to pay for those who should receive the Social Security payments. At that point, payroll taxes will only generate approximately 75 percent of the revenues needed to pay for the benefits of those current retirees.

Before we reach this critical point, Congress must be willing to carefully examine the issues surrounding the Social Security system and take corrective action. Until such action is taken, nothing should be removed from the Social Security Trust Fund.

This year some have suggested that we have a budget surplus. That just simply is not so. Excluding the Social Security Trust Fund, there is a \$137 billion deficit in the next 5 years. We will not have a surplus for another 10 years, and then it is only \$31 billion, and that is assuming a good economy.

Of course there is an enormous temptation to spend this so-called surplus. We should cut taxes. But we should resist the temptation to rob the Social Security Trust Fund. We must not rob our children's future.

While Social Security is sound today, we in Congress have a responsibility to worry about tomorrow. We must ensure that Social Security will continue to provide the benefits promised to those who have paid into the system. No one should have to worry that one day Social Security will not be there for them. Our children and our grandchildren deserve to know that Social Security will be there when they need it.

We must save Social Security first.

IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL DIALOGUE IN INDONESIA REGARDING IRIAN JAYA/WEST PAPUA, NEW GUINEA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform our colleagues and the Nation of important developments in Indonesia concerning the people of West Papua, New Guinea, or commonly known as Irian Jaya, as it is known by the Indonesia Government.

If you recall, Mr. Speaker, I have spoken on the floor before about Jakarta's brutal subjugation of the West Papuan people and their decades-long struggle for independence from Indonesia.

Today I welcome the announcement of a significant development in the Indonesian Government's position on West Papua, as described in an article that appeared in the Indonesian language daily newspaper, Suara Pembaruan, on Sunday, September 13, 1998, and I include this newspaper article in the RECORD.

The article referred to is as follows:

[Translation—occasionally impossible to read newspaper clipping print]

PRESIDENT HABIBIE AGREES TO CONDUCT NATIONAL DIALOGUE ON IRIAN JAYA

President B.J. Habibie listened carefully and with full attention to reports of human rights violations which have occurred in Irian Jaya during a meeting with the Reverend Karel Phil Eran on the evening of Friday 11 September at the Palace.

Karel Phil Eran is the Secretary of the National Development for Irian Jaya and a member of the Pastoral Team of the Council of Churches in Indonesia who was on a pastoral mission to Irian Jaya (IrJa) after several demonstrations and actions which have resulted in fatal incidents and wounded victims during 11-18 August 1998.

In his discussion with Pembaruan on Saturday morning, Eran stated President Habibie as declaring that in the current reformation era killings cannot happen unless forced by the direst circumstances. Because of that a new approach must be held with regard to development plans in IrJa.

During the meeting which lasted more than an hour, Eran presented to the Head of the Nation that the people of Irian Jaya in the particular region have been extremely wounded by incidents of human rights violations which have been perpetrated by security forces there. This has resulted in the people's desire to separate themselves from Indonesia.

President Habibie stated his agreement to conduct a national dialogue with regard to Irian Jaya in the shortest time. At the Dialogue the people's voices may be heard and an honest examination regarding what actually happened can be understood together.

President Habibie also affirmed that the church is given equal rights in all development programs in the region. The role of the church in the building of the community must be given attention, said Eran in quoting the President. The President also stated that there cannot be any discrimination in all sectors especially since the Church in Irian Jaya is a pioneer in development efforts as evidenced throughout history. Meaning, that even long time before Irian Jaya became part of Indonesia, the Church especially was the pioneering force for regional development here.

The President was very open; he received me not as an Irian expert but as a friend from the intellectual community which is much needed by the people, said Eran. Habibie also offered to Eran to become a member of the National Reconciliation Team which can facilitate problems of Irian. He asked >>>>S. Panjaitan to organize an informal meeting to follow up on the discussions. At the end of the meeting Pastor Eran prayed for President Habibie asking for grace and wisdom in facing the problems of this nation.

THE NEED FOR DIALOGUE TO DISCOVER THE ROOTS OF THE PROBLEMS OF IRIAN JAYA

To present the various intense problems which are happening in Irian Jaya a forum for dialogue must be organized to discuss and discover the best solutions for the future of Irian.

At the minimum there are three important agendas which must be addressed between experts in culture, non profit foundations, academia and government.

The first agenda are the problems of human rights, second the problems of autonomy or the granting of full rights to the people of Irian to determine their own destiny. The third agenda is the problem of independence for Irian.

This was the discussion with Abdul Gafur after the meeting conducted among the National Development for Irian Jaya and the

Council of Churches in Jakarta on Thursday. As is known, on the 10th of August the PGI went on a pastoral mission concurrently with the initiative to bring the team of National Development for Irian Jaya to see first hand the problems facing the people of the province.

The Team consists of the Chairman, Prof. Sudarso Sepater, Pastor Karel Phil Eran and a member the Rev. Dr. Jodo Wibowo (unreadable.....)

Minister Gafur, Joint team in the Parliament agreed with >>>>> that a forum must be created including several experts in the community in cultural affairs, academia and government to examine the roots of these problems and to find ways and means to solve.

However, there are slight differences in the perception of dialogue which we have offered with the dialogue as proposed by the PGI. We, from the Parliament propose that the forum is conducted in the locality to involve all the leadership of Irian and upon obtaining its results, bring the resolutions to the central government. It does not matter what you name it, what is important is that we conduct the dialog, says Gafur, who is the Chairman in the Parliament for Irian Jaya Affairs.

In the meantime, the proposal for dialogue as offered by the PGI is a National Forum to include many other sectors and components of the general population. Thus the results could be clearer and maximized.

They also stated that the form and presentation of the dialogue is of lesser concern, whether conducted on local or national level.

If the dialogue begins at the local community level there may be many aspirations and appreciation by the local people to address the various problems they face.

JUST TREATMENT

In the meantime the Secretary >>>>>>>, Rev. Dr. Karel Phil Eran affirmed the national dialogue proposal as presented by his group as having received positive response from the chairman of the Parliament, Abdul Gafur. As such the PGI shall follow up with a clearer agenda.

The National Dialogue on Irian Jaya shall be organized in coordination with and facilitated between the Parliament and PGI. The Dialogue shall be conducted free from any intimidation, threats and strategies.

The people of Irian must feel confident that they shall be treated justly in this national dialogue therefore they shall be represented by the Church, the cultural experts, students, the intellectuals, organizations, women's organizations, bureaucrats and historical experts such as >>>>>>

In addition, by conducting a national dialogue this shall increase awareness and concern and create a psychological effect for the local people encouraging them to be brave enough to conduct dialogue amidst themselves, at the minimum to open up discussions regarding incidents and suffering as experienced by them.

It has been clarified that the PGI team has uncovered human rights violations of extremely serious nature for 35 years where innocent people have been killed, cruelly beaten, vanished, oppressed, intimidated and many women have been raped. Such practices have returned to Biak on the 6th of July.

The pastoral mission of the PGI to Irian Jaya was conducted as a show of solidarity and responsibility. PGI received reports from the GKI church (Dutch Reformed—Protestant) in IrJa with regard to these human rights violations which are extremely serious in the form of suffering and terror among the parishioners of the GKI and the Christian community particularly in Biak,