

States to decide who they were going to cover. So for those 37 million Americans who now receive Medicaid payments or Medicaid benefits, all of a sudden, some of them may not receive it, and it would be up to the States to decide.

President Clinton has asserted that it is crucial to maintain a Federal guarantee for Medicaid for those 37 million people, and that is one of the reasons he is going to or is likely to veto this bill, because it does not guarantee their coverage. Basically, what the doctors are saying, what the AMA is saying, is that they are concerned that States, because of the budget crunch, because they may not have the money to make up for the loss of Federal dollars that are going to come to the States in a block grant under the Republican proposal, will simply cut back on the number of people who are eligible, or on the quality of care. Basically, what they are saying is that because of the budget crisis that States face, they are going to have the same problem and they are not going to be able to actually cover all of these people.

The AMA said today in *The New York Times* that the Federal Government should establish basic national standards of uniform eligibility for Medicaid, and should prescribe the minimum package of benefits that would be available to poor people in all States, basic standards of uniform, minimum, adequate benefits of Medicaid recipients.

So what they are saying is that there should be a Federal standard, there should be a Federal guarantee for who is eligible for Medicaid, who gets the health insurance, and what kind of quality care will be provided for those low-income people.

The trustees of the AMA also said, there needs to be an appropriate balance between States interest in securing increased flexibility in light of fewer Federal funds for Medicaid and the very real needs of the people the Medicaid program is intended to serve, most of whom have no other means of access to health care coverage.

One of the arguments that the Republican leadership have put forth is that Medicaid should be more flexible and that is why it should go back to the States. However, what the doctors are saying is, it is very nice to have flexibility, but we have to make sure that the people who are covered by Medicaid now do have health care coverage. I know that that is going to be an important consideration for the President during these negotiations.

BUDGET REQUIRES GOOD-FAITH NEGOTIATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New Jersey

[Mr. PALLONE] just gave some figures, and although I know he is well intentioned, I think some of the information that he gave out is not quite accurate.

I would like to give a few figures to the people who may be paying attention to my colleagues. For instance, the earned income tax credit. In 1995 we are spending almost \$20 billion on the earned income tax credit, and my good friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HOKE], the head of the Theme Team, points out that it is going to go up to \$25.4 billion. That is a 28-percent increase.

They keep talking about cuts.

□ 1830

It is an increase of 28 percent. The School Lunch Program is going from \$4.5 billion to \$6.17 billion. That is a 37-percent increase. Student loans, they keep saying we are cutting student loans. They are going from \$24.5 billion to \$36.5 billion. That is almost a 50-percent increase.

Medicaid, they beat on Medicaid all the time. Medicaid, we are spending \$89 billion, it is going to \$127 billion. That is a 43-percent increase. And Medicare, they are trying to scare the senior citizens to death in this country. Medicare, we are spending in 1995 \$178 billion and it is going up over \$111 billion. That is a 63-percent increase over the next 7 years.

Think about that. All we hear is how we are cutting, and we are increasing all of these programs from 28 percent up to 63 percent. Medicare is going up from \$178 billion to \$290 billion. So do not believe all the baloney you are hearing from my Democrat colleagues.

Let me talk about something that I think is extremely important. On November 19, 2 weeks ago, President Clinton, in writing, agreed to negotiate a 7-year balanced budget using Congressional Budget Office figures. He agreed to that on November 19.

On November 20, the next day, his chief of staff, Leon Panetta, said that maybe we could reach an agreement on 7 or 8 years and he went on to say, "But I don't think the American people ought to read a lot into what was agreed to last night." In other words, he was starting to back away from the agreement the President signed the day before.

Two days later, on Wednesday, Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin began talking to reporters about a 9-year budget. Three days before the President agreed to a 7-year budget and he agreed to use Congressional Budget Office figures. Here we are, 3 days later, his Treasury secretary said, "I think our 9-year budget is every bit as valid as their premise. I've never understood how 7 years got canonized."

But the President already signed the agreement, Mr. Secretary Rubin. He had signed the agreement. Yet 3 days later you are saying, "Well, it's not really that important."

Then on Tuesday, November 28, the Washington Post reported "a senior ad-

ministration official said yesterday" that an outcome without a reconciliation bill, balanced budget act, preserves our priorities and not theirs. Once again they are moving away from it.

The Post went on to say even President Clinton in two interviews this month made the case that operating the government under reduced spending bills and leaving the big budget issues until 1997 would not be a bad outcome. In other words, he is not going to negotiate a 7-year balanced budget agreement as he said he would because he said it would be better to run the government on short-term spending bills through the elections in 1996, I guess for political reasons, because he thinks it would be good for him.

But then let us see what the head of the Federal Reserve said, Alan Greenspan. He testified before Congress in November and he warned that failure to reach a balanced budget agreement would lead to higher interest rates, higher home mortgage rates, and that the economy would go downhill and suffer.

So as the President made this agreement for a balanced budget in 7 years using CBO figures, he and his staff knew that it was just to get over the hump that we had caused by closing down the government. He did not really mean it. That is why they are not negotiating in good faith. They have not sent up anything.

Chairman KASICH of the Committee on the Budget has held up our agreement time and time again on television saying, "Here is our proposed budget. Where is the President's?" And it was a blank hand he held up in conjunction with that.

We need to have a proposal from the President to get to a balanced budget in 7 years, as he agreed to, using CBO figures, and cut out this politics. If we do not do it, according to the Federal Reserve Chairman Greenspan, we are likely to see people buying homes having to pay much higher monthly payments, much higher mortgage rates. Interest rates on everything would go up. As a result, sales and the economy will go downhill.

Mr. Speaker, if the President does not begin negotiating in good faith, the budget talks will break down. This will lead or could lead to another Government shutdown. It could also cause severe economic problems. If this happens, the American people should and I hope will hold President Clinton accountable.

COMPREHENSIVE ANTITERRORISM ACT OF 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, today I am, along with my Judiciary Committee colleagues, BILL MCCOLLUM, LAMAR SMITH, and BOB BARR introducing a revised antiterrorism bill.

On June 20, the Judiciary Committee favorably reported the Comprehensive Antiterrorism Act of 1995 (H.R. 1710). Since that date, concerns have been raised by a number of Members about certain provisions in H.R. 1710. Responding to these concerns, BOB BARR and I have developed a new compromise version of the bill. The new language responds to the concerns voiced by several Members, yet maintains the effectiveness of the bill to deter future terrorist acts. The new bill does the following:

- Requires the marking of plastic explosives to allow for more effective detection;

- Prohibits the possession, importation, and sale of nuclear materials;

- Prohibits foreign terrorist organizations from raising money in the United States;

- Prevents entry into the United States by members and representatives of foreign terrorist groups;

- Reforms asylum laws to stop their manipulation by foreign terrorists;

- Establishes a special deportation procedure for alien terrorists that satisfies due process and protects our national sovereignty;

- Encourages the development of a machine-readable visa and passport system;

- Authorizes an employer engaged in the business of providing private security services to investigate an employment applicant's legal status and his authorization to work;

- Authorizes lawsuits by Americans against foreign nations responsible for state-sponsored terrorist activity; and

- Provides for the expedited expulsion of illegal aliens from the United States.

Importantly, the bill also:

- Adds Habeas Corpus reform provisions;

- Adds the Victim Restitution Act of 1995 (H.R. 665);

- Adds the Criminal Alien Deportation Improvements Act of 1995 (H.R. 668);

- Deletes the enhanced wiretap authorizations, including emergency wiretap expansion and roving wiretap modifications;

- Deletes the authorization of military involvement in civilian law enforcement situations;

- Deletes the overly broad definition of terrorism;

- Deletes funding for a domestic counterterrorism center and for additional FBI personnel; and finally,

- Deletes the 40-percent civil penalty surcharge intended to fund the Digital Telephony law.

Important and significant changes have been made in this bill. The revised version deserves broad support. A "yes" vote on this legislation is a vote for a more secure America and the fight against crime.

I urge your support for this important measure.

CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS TO FOCUS ON NUCLEAR WASTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Research and Development of the Committee on National Security, I rise to highlight a series of hearings that will begin tomorrow in our main hearing room that I think are of landmark significance not

just to this country but to the entire world community.

One of the byproducts of the military buildup of the 1960's, 1970's, 1980's and into the 1990's has been the huge amount of nuclear waste that has been generated from our nuclear material, equipment, and the ships and technologies that we have had available to our military establishments throughout the world. The problem that we now face is what do we do with this waste that has been generated, especially as both America and in the case of the officially Soviet Union, Russia, dispose of this nuclear waste, and how do we deal with that.

The hearing that we will be holding tomorrow, both for the Subcommittee on Military Research and Development in cooperation with the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans of the Committee on Resources, will for the first time focus on what is in fact a worldwide problem. The hearing will be international in scope.

Beginning at 1:30 p.m. tomorrow afternoon in hearing room 2118, we will hear from the distinguished environmental activist from Russia, Dr. Aleksai Yablokov. Dr. Yablokov is a member of the Russian National Security Council. He is a key adviser to President Yeltsin, and he has traveled to America to tell us about his findings in terms of the problem the Russians have been having in disposal of their nuclear waste and their spent nuclear fuel.

Dr. Yablokov was a chairman of the Yablokov Commission, which for the first time in Russia's history documented extensively 30 years of deliberate dumping of nuclear waste into the Arctic Ocean, the Sea of Japan, and other bodies that border the former Soviet states. Dr. Yablokov is an outspoken critic of those policies in the former Soviet Union that have led to environmental degradation. He will share with us his work and the work of others like him in Russia in attempting to understand and deal with these international environmental problems.

Joining with Dr. Yablokov on our first panel will be Kaare Bryn, the director general and ambassador of the resources department from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He will testify before us as to the concerns that the Norwegian people have with the problems internationally of dumping nuclear waste in our oceans.

Following that, we will have our Government respond to highlight some of the things that we are doing to assist in more fully understanding the problem of nuclear waste around the world, not just off of Russia but even off of our own shores, and what we are doing through the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the Environmental Protection Agency to provide protection for the American people and cooperation with other nations who have similar concerns.

Then, finally, we will have an assessment panel of technical experts who

will highlight for us the specific technologies and efforts that are now under way to deal with this potentially devastating situation around the world.

This is a landmark hearing, Mr. Speaker. I am proud to have assembled what I think will be an expert panel of witnesses to fully highlight this worldwide problem and to show that we are in fact working with the world community to find solutions. Bringing together Russia, the European Community, and also working with the Japanese Diet and the United States Congress, we are trying to find solutions that allow us to come to grips with the disposal of spent nuclear fuel and nuclear waste.

Preceding the hearing at 12:30, Dr. Yablokov and I will join with the Ballona Foundation, a Norwegian non-profit organization that just recently documented land-based nuclear pollution extensively at Russian military facilities. The information that has been accumulated by the Ballona Foundation is so devastating that the Russian security apparatus invaded Ballona's headquarters in Moscow and 1 month ago confiscated photographs and all of their documentation.

Together, Dr. Yablokov and I will work to assure the American people and our media that we are outraged that these actions have occurred, and that we in fact should be working with the Ballona Foundation and Russian leaders like Dr. Yablokov to assist Russia in understanding the complexity of their environmental nuclear problem and, more importantly, how we can work together to solve it. It is a problem that is monumental, that needs immediate attention, and that potentially could cause a threat to the entire population of this earth.

I invite my colleagues to participate in that hearing, and welcome the support of Vice President AL GORE. At this point in time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD his letter to me supporting this series of hearings by Subcommittee on Research and Development on ways that we can assist the environmental community, working with our military, to understand and deal with these international environmental problems.

THE VICE PRESIDENT,

Washington, DC, December 6, 1995.

Hon. CURT WELDON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Research,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you know, the topics on which the Committee will focus during this series of hearings have been of interest to me for some time, and I am pleased to have this opportunity to share my perspective. As President Lyndon Baines Johnson said during his tenure, "The waters which flow between the banks belong to all the people." While the President was speaking about a domestic issue at the time, his message resonates today.

Oceans cover 71 percent of the Earth's surface, and we face a common threat to this precious resource. In this time of lean budgets, creative efforts to exploit existing research and technology efforts for dual purposes are not only sensible but essential. The

United States has tremendous resources which only have to be harnessed, and the Committee's hearings represent a significant step in that direction.

As we approach the 21st Century, I welcome efforts to ensure that our country is well prepared to act on the basis of the very best data. I particularly want to thank you for your efforts in this regard. Your ideas and insight on these issues are important to me, and your continued support is essential.

Again, please accept my very best wishes for a productive series of hearings.

Sincerely,

AL GORE.

AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE BOSNIAN WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, you will notice that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] and I are not in tuxedos. A lot of the membership from both sides of the aisle are down at the White House tonight in tuxes at the Christmas party.

The last time I was at a Christmas party was 3 years ago tomorrow night. George Bush's personal Pearl Harbor was that December 7 Christmas party, and I touched him for the first time in his Presidency, put my hands on his shoulders and I said, "Mr. President, I'm going to run for President in 1996 for one reason, to avenge you, a 58-combat-mission Naval carrier attack pilot being defeated by a triple avoider of serving his country who let three high school kids from Hot Springs and Fayetteville go in his place."

The reason I asked you to stay for a second in the well, CURT, you are a subcommittee chairman under Chairman FLOYD SPENCE of National Security. It used to be Armed Services—it still is in the Senate—Committee on Armed Services. There are five of us. We did away with Oversight.

I nicknamed us the Marshals. You can pick a Napoleonic field marshal image with batons, or I prefer the Old West being a westerner. In Pennsylvania you have sheriffs still, do you not?

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. DORNAN. So we are his 5 marshals. His deputies. So the two of us on the floor means we have 40 percent of the subcommittee chairmen on the House.

I just came from a CAT meeting. That is one of these new unofficial groups that is supposed to be the toughest tigers, panthers, leopards on the hill, Conservative Action Team, CAT. They do not know what to do over Bosnia.

I am putting you on the spot because you know I respect you. I think you are a Russian expert. Nobody tracked the Kremlin harder than you did when the bad guys were in power, and now that the bad guys are still all over the place with different titles and we have a

Communist taking over the Secretary-Generalship of NATO, fought to keep Spain out of NATO, you described to me, because I am on your R&D subcommittee, you described to me before I had to leave to go to a 2-hour intelligence briefing on Bosnia and Chechnya, that it was a nightmare beyond description, the nuclear waste problem all across Russia and Siberia.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DORNAN. I will. I want to hear a little bit more about it in a dialog.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. The problem is so extensive that the security forces of Russia went into the headquarters of this Norwegian non-government organization, Ballona, which was about ready to release a report, confiscated all of their computers, all of their software, all of their data and their photographs. They were able to save a significant portion of that which we will release tomorrow at 12:30 which in fact show photographs of spent nuclear fuel that have been exposed in the outdoors for 30 years, of nuclear waste on land that is sitting with no protection.

The situation is so severe in the area of the Northern Fleet up in the area of Murmansk and the ports where the Northern Fleet is headquartered—Severodvinsk is the other port—that Dr. Yablokov and the Yablokov Commission report estimated that perhaps as much as 10 million curies of radioactive nuclear waste is currently being stored because the Russians have no capacity to safely dispose of it.

By comparison, Three Mile Island at its worst only gave off a few curies, relatively speaking, to the Russian threat that is there. So there is a terrible problem as the Russians downsize their military, as there are nuclear-powered submarines that are being decommissioned. They do not have any way to deal with this.

□ 1845

The point that we have to understand is, as we look at those nuclear weapons that are still in Russia, and we are concerned about the command and control of those nuclear weapons, certainly when you look at the way they are treating the waste gives you some indication that there are serious problems in the way that Russia deals with its nuclear power as well as its nuclear waste, and, as you know, I say to the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN], and as a member of our subcommittee, we have been extensively looking at Russian command and control.

In January of next year, our subcommittee will have a hearing that will be the conclusion of a 4-month investigation where we have interviewed over 40 witnesses on the issue of intelligence gathered and provided to Congress on command and control of the Russian nuclear arsenal. Some of the results of those interviews are startling in terms of the lack of security

and the concerns that many of us had which now, in fact, may be verified that Russia does not have adequate control and that perhaps the potential for an accidental or a rogue launch, or even worse, a sale of one of those systems to a rogue nation is, in fact, something we have to look at in a serious vein. That hearing we will hold in January will even consist of people who have worked in the administration.

Mr. DORNAN. Hearing under which subcommittee?

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. R&D subcommittee, which Chairman SPENCE asked me to chair, took testimony from at least three people whose stories have been corroborated that perhaps there has been some dumbing down of intelligence reports relative to Russian command and control. So the purpose of the hearing tomorrow is not to just look at the environmental problems of Russia and to work with those good people like Dr. Yablokov, who are not afraid to stand up and speak the truth, but also to point up the fact that we in this country who want improved long-term relations with the Russians, and I certainly do as chairman of the Russian-American energy caucus and as a member of the environmental caucus that works with Russian duma member Nikolai Veronov on environmental issues, that we must never oversee the way that Russia deals with the most potent force that they have, and that is their nuclear arsenal. Dr. Yablokov, who is in our country right now to be present at the press conference and hearing tomorrow is the prime person in all of Russia who has been willing to stand up and question the leadership.

Just last week I read the FIBITS reports, as I do everyday, on Russia.

Mr. DORNAN. Flesh out that acronym.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. That is the foreign intelligence reports that we get summarizing all the foreign media.

Mr. DORNAN. Broadcast from all around the world in English.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. There were three specific articles from Russia, all three quoted Dr. Yablokov by name. One of them was highlighting the fact Dr. Yablokov has stated on the record that Russia has as much as 100,000 tons of chemical weapons despite the fact the military leadership only says they have 40,000 tons. Dr. Yablokov has come out publicly in Moscow and said that cannot be correct. Dr. Yablokov has also come out and publicly criticized the leadership over the small nuclear weapons that Russia, in fact, has accessible to it. So he is not afraid to speak his mind. He is someone for whom I have the highest respect. He is with us. He will be with us tomorrow at the hearing. He will be very candid and tell us what he feels are the problems of his country.

But I also expect him to be very candid about problems we, in fact, have in