

calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$238.7 billion. \$2.3 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1995 of \$241.0 billion.

Since my last report, dated March 13, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, March 27, 1995.

Hon. PETE DOMENICI,  
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1995 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1995 budget and is current through March 24, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1995 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 218). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, and meets the requirements of Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the 1986 First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.

Since my last report, dated March 13, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM  
(For June E. O'Neill).

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1995, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR. 24, 1995

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) <sup>1</sup>	Current level <sup>2</sup>	Current level over/under resolution
On-budget:			
Budget authority .....	\$1,238.7	\$1,236.5	\$-2.3
Outlays .....	1,217.6	1,217.2	-0.4
Revenues:			
1995 .....	977.7	978.5	0.8
1995-99 <sup>3</sup> .....	5,415.2	5,407.0	-8.2
Maximum deficit amount .....	241.0	238.7	-2.3
Debt subject to limit .....	4,965.1	4,756.4	-208.7
Off-budget:			
1995 .....	287.6	287.5	-0.1
1995-99 .....	1,562.6	1,562.6	* 0
Social Security Revenues:			
1995 .....	360.5	360.3	-0.2
1995-99 .....	1,998.4	1,998.2	-0.2

<sup>1</sup> Reflects revised allocation under section 9(g) of H. Con. Res. 64 for the Deficit—Neutral reserve funded.

<sup>2</sup> Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

<sup>3</sup> Includes effects, beginning in fiscal year 1996, of the International Anti-trust Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-438).

\* Less than \$50 million.

Note.—Detail may not add due to rounding.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR. 24, 1995

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions			
Revenues .....	(*)	(*)	\$978,466
Permanent and other spending legislation .....	\$750,307	\$706,236	(*)
Appropriation legislation .....	738,096	757,783	(*)
Offsetting receipts .....	(250,027)	(250,027)	(*)
Total previously enacted	1,238,376	1,213,992	978,466

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR. 24, 1995—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Entitlements and mandatory programs not yet enacted .....	(1,887)	3,189	(*)
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted .....	(1,887)	3,189	(*)
Total current level <sup>1</sup> .....	1,236,489	1,217,181	978,466
Total budget resolution ..	1,238,744	1,217,605	977,700
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution ..	2,255	424	(*)
Over budget resolution ..	(*)	(*)	766

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$1,394 million in budget authority and \$6,466 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$877 million in budget authority and \$935 million in outlays for emergencies that would be available only upon an official budget request from the President designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

\* Less than \$500 thousand.

Notes.—Numbers in parentheses are negative. Detail may not add due to rounding.

TURKEY'S INVASION OF IRAQ

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Rhode Island for his principled stand on this issue and am pleased to join him as an original cosponsor of Senate Resolution No. 91, which condemns Turkey's invasion of Iraq.

On March 20, an estimated 35,000 Turkish troops poured across Iraq's northern border in a massive assault on the Kurdish guerrilla group known as the Kurdistan Workers' Party, or PKK. Although Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller defended the invasion as a legitimate act of self-defense, the nature and extent of Turkey's invasion of northern Iraq belie this assertion. Accordingly, this resolution calls on President Clinton to express strong opposition to Turkey's invasion and to request that the United Nations Security Council condemn the invasion and seek an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Turkey's forces back to Turkey.

Turkey's invasion contradicts its obligations under the United Nations Charter and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe which oblige Turkey to respect the territorial integrity of other states, and to support the human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the self-determination of all peoples.

I and many of my colleagues sympathize with Turkey's struggle to defeat the Marxist PKK which has been engaged in a struggle for over a decade to establish an independent Kurdish state and has adopted terrorism as the principle means toward that end. However, the nature and brutality of the tactics Prime Minister Ciller and the military have adopted to combat the PKK are unacceptable, counterproductive, and unlikely to succeed.

The invasion, besides violating the fundamentals of international law, is likely to exacerbate the conflict rather than calm it. Moreover, Turkey's action seriously detracts from its standing in the international community.

For a nation seeking to convince the world—and the European Union in particular—that it is committed to democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights, the invasion of Iraq and the ongoing military campaign to eliminate the PKK undermine Turkey's commitment to these principles and raises legitimate questions about the nature and extent of our relationship with Turkey.

Turkey, I fear, has fallen victim to the temptation to combat terrorism with reciprocal and punitive acts of violence more destructive than PKK acts of terrorism. The Turkish military has systematically emptied Kurdish villages and uprooted many Kurdish citizens from their homes. Human rights organizations have documented extensive human rights abuses, including torture and political assassination. The military's actions often wreak havoc and destruction on innocent Kurds and provide an incentive for Kurds to support the PKK.

I fear that relations between our two nations will deteriorate unless Turkey takes demonstrable steps to improve its human rights record, abandon the military campaign, and seek alternative solutions to the Kurdish problem. Turkey's recognition, that its Kurdish civilians have civil, cultural, political, and human rights is an essential first step. Failure to recognize these rights would be folly, for it is simply inconceivable for Turkey, if it is to remain committed to the fundamentals of democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights, to seek a military solution where one-fifth of the Turkish population—15 million—is Kurdish.

Turkey has long been a loyal and trusted ally and a valuable member of NATO. Like all nations, Turkey is struggling with the difficult task of defining its diplomatic, security, and economic roles in the post-cold-war era. This task is compounded by the need to combat PKK terrorism and the expansion of violent Islamic fundamentalism. However, these challenges, difficult though they may be, in no way legitimize Turkey's invasion of northern Iraq, and the United States must make it clear to Turkey that such behavior is damaging to our relationship and inconsistent with the announced goals of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. •

SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS NOT IMMUNE FOREVER

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, one of the interests of all Members of the House and Senate, I am sure, is to preserve Social Security. We may differ on the avenue to achieve that, but we share that concern.

What should be clear to anyone who looks at the Social Security matter with any serious concern is that the national debt is the threat to Social Security.

I have just finished reading an editorial column in Congressional Quarterly written by David S. Cloud, titled "Social Security Funds Not Immune Forever."

In that article he says what is the simple reality: "The longer Congress and the White House delay dealing with the deficit, the greater the threat to Social Security's long-term existence."

No one can seriously question the validity of that statement.

I hope that sometime between now and the time this Congress adjourns, we can get one more vote for the balanced budget amendment.

At this point, I ask unanimous consent to print the complete David Cloud editorial column in the RECORD.

The column follows:

**CQ ROUNDTABLE—SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS  
NOT IMMUNE FOREVER**

(By David S. Cloud)

If Republicans and Democrats in Congress are as dedicated to eliminating the federal deficit as they profess, someday soon they will have to answer serious questions about the future of Social Security. Otherwise, neither party's promise to preserve Social Security—or to balance the budget—can be considered altogether credible.

Congressional debates about Social Security center almost entirely on charges that one party or the other is plotting to deny benefits to retirees or is looting the trust funds of payroll tax revenue. While deep cuts in Social Security are certainly possible in coming years, it won't happen because of some secret desire by elected officials; it will happen because Congress is left with no other choice.

The relationship between Social Security and the deficit is not obvious. Thanks to big payroll tax increases enacted in 1977 and 1983, Social Security recovered from near-bankruptcy and is now taking in more revenue from workers' paychecks than it pays out in benefits every year. The result is a growing trust fund balance, expected to be about \$900 billion by 2000, that many view as a nest egg to pay benefits for baby boomer retirees next century. The surplus is often used as justification for leaving Social Security alone.

There are indeed good reasons to view Social Security as unique. No other program has such a broad base or such a strongly implied contract: Workers sacrifice now in the form of payroll deductions for the security of benefits after they retire. And the program has an uncontested record of sharply reducing poverty among the elderly.

But defending Social Security in isolation from the rest of the federal budget is as misleading as it is enticing. Politicians are especially prone to try.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., has singled out Social Security as the only program immune from cuts as Republicans work to balance the budget by 2002. Senate Democrats recently killed the constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget after they failed to win special protections for Social Security.

But all this ignores a central fact: It is unlikely that the budget can be balanced without affecting a program that now constitutes more than a fifth of federal spending.

Why can't Social Security be left alone as long as it is self-financing? For openers, a program of Social Security's immensity—\$330 billion in fiscal 1994—consumes tax revenue that could otherwise go toward reducing the

deficit, if Congress didn't have to keep payroll taxes at such high levels to finance the Social Security system. Some of those benefits are going to retirees who, by any definition, are well-off. In 1990, families with income above \$100,000 received more than \$8 billion in Social Security benefits.

The logic of capturing some of that money for deficit reduction proved inescapable in 1993, when Congress raised taxes on some upper-income retirees by taxing more of their Social Security benefits. (House Republicans now want to repeal that tax increase.) There seems to be no appetite for undertaking a bolder attempt at scaling back Social Security benefits among recipients further down the income scale. The other option—increasing payroll taxes—does not seem likely.

Yet the longer Congress and the White House delay dealing with the deficit, the greater the threat to Social Security's long-term existence.

The reason rests with what is happening to all those surplus dollars Social Security is now accumulating. The trust funds are being invested in U.S. Treasury bonds, with the promise that the money plus interest will be paid back next century. In other words, the government is borrowing from the Social Security trust funds and eventually will have to repay those funds.

But continuation of massive borrowing from now until then will only make it harder to repay the obligations when the baby boomers retire.

When will this demographic crunch hit? Baby boomers will begin to retire around 2010. According to the 1994 Social Security Board of Trustees report, the trust funds will not run dry until 2036, absent further congressional action. But the fiscal strain will actually arrive much sooner—beginning around 2013, when the Social Security system starts drawing heavily on interest payments from the Treasury to pay for benefits.

If the federal government is still running a deficit, making those interest payments to the Social Security trust funds will necessitate a massive addition to government borrowing, or a big income tax increase.

All of the choices will be unappetizing—a mountain of additional debt, angry workers asked to more heavily subsidize retirees, or sharp cuts in Social Security benefits. And any effort by today's politicians to segregate Social Security from the rest of the budget will matter not a whit.●

**STEWART L. BELL: A NEW FACE  
IN POLITICS**

● Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is a pleasure for me to rise today to congratulate a good friend of mine and of the State of Nevada for a lifetime of outstanding achievement, Clark County District Attorney Stewart Bell.

Stew Bell has been a resident of southern Nevada since 1954. He graduated from Western High School with honors in 1963 while also distinguishing himself as the Nevada State High School Mathematics Champion. In 1967, he graduated with distinction from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas and, 3 years later, was awarded a Juris Doctorate from UCLA.

He returned to Las Vegas to work in the Clark County Public Defender's Office and, in 1973, he went into private practice and became a senior partner of one of the State's most prestigious firms.

Throughout his entire legal career, Stew Bell has distinguished himself as an outstanding trial attorney, defending thousands of criminal, civil, business, and domestic cases. He is one of the few attorneys to receive the Martindale-Hubbell A V Rating, the highest possible attorney rating for professional competence and ethics.

In addition to professional achievements, Stew Bell has also been a committed leader in the legal and civic community of Nevada. He has served as president and vice president of both the Nevada bar and the Clark County Bar Associations, on numerous State legal panels, as a court appointed special prosecutor, and as an alternate municipal judge and juvenile court referee.

Stew has also contributed hundreds of hours to youth programs such as the Variety Club for Handicapped Children, the Boys and Girls Club, and the Vegas Girls Soccer League. His list of civic achievements is too lengthy to enumerate, and I have always been amazed at his ability to juggle his civic, church, family, and professional responsibilities. Yet he has always done so with energy, enthusiasm, and zest.

A dedicated family man, Stew is married to Jeanne Bell and together, they have raised four wonderful children: Linda, a recent graduate of the University of San Diego School of Law; Kristen, who is currently attending the University of Nevada, Reno; Stephen, a student at Bonanza High School, and Greg, who is attending Cashman Junior High.

Last year, Stew Bell entered into his first political campaign, for the prestigious position of district attorney for Clark County. Because of his earnest reputation and his commitment to hard work, Stew was able to win the election handily.

On Sunday, April 2, the Paradise Democratic Club will be honoring Stewart Bell with the "Outstanding Democrat of the Year Award." I can think of no one more deserving of this award. Stew Bell represents all that is good about public service, and he is an excellent role model for the children and adults of our State.●

**PERSPECTIVE: BACKS DR. HENRY  
FOSTER'S NOMINATION**

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the President of the United States has nominated Dr. Henry Foster to become Surgeon General of the United States.

I have had the chance to visit with him and see him at one public meeting in action, and I have been favorably impressed.

I believe there has been great distortion of who he is and what he stands for.

I was interested in seeing in the Chicago Defender the other day, a statement by the president of Fisk University on the Henry Foster nomination.

Because of its insights, I ask that the statement be printed in the RECORD.

The statement follows: