

it will not sell to Indonesia until there is significant improvement in respect for human rights. The administration's policy already prohibited the sale of small arms and crowd control equipment.

Two days after the United States reaffirmed and expanded its policy, an Indonesian paramilitary group stormed and destroyed the headquarters of the Indonesian Democratic Party to eject supporters of the leading opposition leader, Megawati Sukarnoputri. Party members had occupied the building to protest the forced replacement of Ms. Megawati as party chair in June. The breakup of the protest sparked days of rioting in which at least 5 people were killed, 149 were injured, and dozens disappeared.

In the months after the riot, the Suharto government has cracked down on opposition groups, arresting more than 200 members of labor, human rights, and political organizations. Some individuals have reportedly been tortured in detention.

Under pressure from Congress, the administration agreed to delay the sale of F-16 fighter jets to Indonesia in response to the crackdown. In a letter I wrote urging the administration not to proceed with this sale, I noted that providing military equipment to a government that engages in a pattern of human rights violations is contrary to section 502(B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and that the Indonesian Government clearly fits this description. I urged the administration not to proceed with the sale until the Indonesian Government "provides a full accounting of the individuals who have been detained and the charges against them, assurances that they are not being subjected to mistreatment and that they have access to lawyers and their families, and that people detained for their political views have been released."

I was therefore disturbed to learn weeks later that administration officials, having delayed the sale of F-16's on account of the human rights situation, were saying publicly that the sale would proceed "as early as January." This undercut an opportunity to send a strong signal to a regime that has quashed political dissent consistently and whose actions since July reveal a disregard for the principals of democracy that the United States seeks to promote around the world. The administration should make clear, both privately and publicly, that this sale will not proceed until the Indonesian Government complies with international human rights standards.

Indeed, I urge the administration to condemn all human rights violations in Indonesia. Abuses continue to occur throughout the country and in East Timor. On November 12, East Timorese will honor the victims of the 1991 massacre of more than 200 people by Indonesian troops at Santa Cruz cemetery in Dili, East Timor. A long-standing pattern of violations by the Indonesian

military persists on that island, and the anniversary of the massacre at Santa Cruz presents an opportunity for the United States to urge the Indonesian Government to withdraw its troops from East Timor.

To that end, I urge the administration to actively support the efforts of Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo to promote dialog and bring peace to East Timor, and to support the United Nations talks on East Timor's future.

Mr. President, the senior Senator from Rhode Island, Senator PELL, who has been a long-standing champion of human rights in East Timor, visited that island in May and issued a report of his trip. In that report, he describes a meeting with clergy in East Timor, who told him about some of the abuses they had witnessed. I ask that these excerpts from his report be printed in the RECORD.

The excerpts follow:

EXCERPTS OF TRIP REPORT OF SENATOR CLAI-BORNE PELL ON HIS VISIT TO INDONESIA AND EAST TIMOR IN MAY-JUNE 1996

I had hoped to meet with the Bishop of East Timor, Msgr. Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo. Bishop Belo is widely admired for his forthright objections to Indonesian human rights abuses and is a vital leader of his people. Regrettably, he was away from East Timor during my visit, though we were able to talk by phone.

I was able to meet with eleven priests from a variety of East Timorese parishes in what was by far the most fruitful and dramatic meeting of my trip . . . these priests gradually and fearlessly opened up to me and told me what they had seen and heard in their parishes over the last 20 years.

They spoke of military harassment of the Church that varies from obstructing their ability to meet with their parishioners to trying to create mistrust among the people of the Church . . .

None of the priests had been present at the 1991 massacre but one told us, with great emotion, of his experiences, that day and in the months afterwards. His home is near the Santa Cruz cemetery where the massacre occurred. He had heard the shots that morning, but thought at first they were the rumblings of a storm. When he went out later, he heard from people what had happened and he went to the cemetery and tried to give last rites to those who were dying or were dead. The military would not let him approach and tried to make him leave. He stayed anyway and soon saw three large military trucks approach and be loaded with corpses. Then he saw other trucks come that were filled with water and he watched them spray the blood off the ground where the killings had taken place.

The wounded were all taken to military hospitals, he said. He then proceeded, without prompting, to confirm the stories I had read and been told earlier, that no one was allowed to visit these wounded in the hospitals, not even the priests. Again he was unable to give last rites to the dying. He estimated that in the month following the massacre as many people died in the hospitals, either from poor treatment or from torture, as had been killed in the cemetery. He told of hearing eyewitness accounts of mass graves holding as many as 100 corpses in one pit. He said the month following the massacre came to be known as "The Second Massacre." . . . Emotions around the room continued to rise, both for those telling the stories and those of us listening to them. I was

struck by the knowledge that 5 years previously this group would have risked the sudden intrusion of armed officials, as the priests systematically contradicted everything the Indonesian government officials in Jakarta and Dili had said . . .

Mr. President, we owe Senator PELL our gratitude for his defense of human rights in East Timor. I want to again urge the administration to use its influence with the Suharto government to permit the supporters of democracy to associate and speak freely, and to stop the violations of human rights.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through September 20, 1996. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1997 concurrent resolution on the budget, House Concurrent Resolution 178, show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$425.7 billion in budget authority and by \$248.9 billion in outlays. Current level is \$17.8 billion above the revenue floor in 1997 and \$99.4 billion above the revenue floor over the 5 years 1997-2001. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is -\$39.2 billion, \$266.5 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1997 of \$227.3 billion.

Since my last report, dated September 4, 1996, Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following appropriation bills: Military construction (Public Law 104-196), District of Columbia (Public Law 104-194), and legislative branch (Public Law 104-197). In addition, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1997 (Public Law 104-201). The Congress has cleared for the President's signature the following appropriation bills: Energy and water (H.R. 3816) and transportation (H.R. 3675). These action changed the current level of budget authority and outlays.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 24, 1996.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1997 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1997 budget and is current through September 20, 1996. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1997 Concurrent

Resolution on the Budget (H.Con.Res. 178). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report, dated September 3, 1996, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following appropriation bills: Military Construction (P.L. 104-196), District of Columbia (P.L. 104-194), and Legislative Branch (P.L. 104-197). In addition, the Congress has cleared for the President's signature the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1997 (H.R. 3230) and the following appropriation bills: Energy and Water (H.R. 3816) and Transportation (H.R. 3675). These actions changed the current level of budget authority and outlays.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1997, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 20, 1996

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution H. Con. Res. 178	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	1,314.9	889.3	-425.7
Outlays	1,311.3	1,062.4	-248.9
Revenues:			
1997	1,083.7	1,101.6	17.8
1997-2001	5,913.3	6,012.7	99.4
Deficit	227.3	-39.2	-266.5
Debt Subject to Limit	5,432.7	5,041.5	-391.2
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
1997	310.4	310.4	0.0
1997-2001	2,061.3	2,061.3	0.0
Social Security Revenues:			
1997	385.0	384.7	-0.3
1997-2001	2,121.0	2,120.6	-0.4

Note: Current level numbers are 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 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.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION; SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 20, 1996

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			1,100,355
Permanents and other spending			
legislation	843,212	804,226	
Appropriation legislation		238,523	
Offsetting receipts	-199,772	-199,772	
Total previously enacted ...	643,440	842,997	1,100,355
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
Appropriations bills:			
Agriculture (P.L. 104-180) ...	52,345	44,922	
District of Columbia (P.L. 104-194)	719	719	
Legislative Branch (P.L. 104-197)	2,166	1,917	
Military Construction (P.L. 104-196)	9,982	3,140	
Authorization bills:			
Taxpayer Bill of Rights 2 (P.L. 104-168)			-15
Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-185)	-2	-2	
Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-188)	-76	-76	579
An Act To Authorize Voluntary Separation Incentives at A.I.D. (P.L. 104-191)	-1	-1	
Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-191)	305	315	590
Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193)	-2,341	-2,934	60
Total enacted this session	63,097	48,000	1,214

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION; SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 20, 1996—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
PASSED PENDING SIGNATURE			
National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1997 (H.R. 3230)	-103	-103	
Transportation Appropriations (H.R. 3675)	12,599	12,270	
Energy and Water Development Appropriations (H.R. 3816)	19,973	13,090	
Total passed pending signature	32,469	25,257	
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	150,245	146,161	
Total current level ¹	889,251	1,062,395	1,101,569
Total budget resolution	1,314,935	1,311,321	1,083,728
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution	425,684	248,926	
Over budget resolution			17,841

¹ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$68 million in outlays for funding of emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and Congress.

NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I hope that in the process of being absorbed in the crises around the world, we do not forget the North Korean situation.

It is the one place on the face of the Earth where more troops are facing each other than any other, and it is a place where there is virtually no communication between the two Governments, North Korea and South Korea.

Let me add that I appreciate the responsible role that my colleague, Senator FRANK MURKOWSKI, took on the recent amendment offered by Senator LIEBERMAN.

It is easy to do things that are popular, and FRANK MURKOWSKI won no votes in Alaska with his stand. But he did the responsible and right thing for the people of Alaska and this Nation and of the world, and I applaud him for it. It is no accident that he has been to North Korea and has greater understanding of that situation than many Members of the Senate.

Not too long ago, Ambassador James Laney, the U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, made a speech in which he said that the leaders of North Korea "are driven not by arrogance, but by insecurity." I tend to believe that is accurate. And we have to fashion a face-saving way of maneuvering them to become more responsible members of the world community.

Ambassador Laney also said in commenting on the situation: "For our part we do not need to act strong because we are strong."

I believe in the soundness in what he has said.

I urge members of the State Department and of the administration not to put the North Korea matter on the back burner, but to continue to focus on it, and try to bring about greater communication. If the four-power talks that have been suggested do not become reality, then at the very least, we ought to be inviting parliamentarians from both North Korea and South

Korea to meet informally in the United States with each other and with others in our country. •

THE TERUYAS

• Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I wish to share with my colleagues in the Senate, a very special story about an immigrant family. This article was written by Mr. Don Chapman, and appeared in the Wednesday, September 4, 1996, issue of the Midweek.

This story is of three young men, whose parents traveled 4,800 miles to begin a new life in the Hawaiian Islands. The name of the sons were, Albert, Herman and Wallace. The Teruya brothers were extraordinary young men. Like most immigrants, they worked long hours with low wages, but they had great faith in our country. With their meager earnings, they first opened a small restaurant, Times Grill at 635 Kapiolani Boulevard, offering 24-hour service. I have had the privilege of knowing these brothers for over 50 years.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Herman and Wallace volunteered to serve in the U.S. Army. They served with the most decorated infantry regiment of World War II—the 442d Regimental Combat Team. Sgt. Herman Teruya, while charging up an Italian hill occupied by crack German soldiers made the supreme sacrifice. His valor is legendary in our regiment. After the war, Wallace returned to Honolulu to resume his activities that began before the war.

Together, the remaining brothers decided to take the big step and established a supermarket; it was called Times Supermarket. Today, 47 years later, Times Supermarket is the largest supermarket chain in the State of Hawaii. It is a household name.

We must keep in mind that we are all descendants of immigrants. This is the success story of the Teruya family, where the values of hard work and sacrifice have enabled them to live the American dream.

Mr. President, I ask that this special story of the Teruya brothers be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

THE TERUYAS

(By Don Chapman)

This is why people have always come to America, and why a teeming mass still strains to reach our shores. This is the American Dream, equal parts sweat and sacrifice, and if you're lucky a place in the sun and chickenskin on the Fourth of July.

It's about immigrant kids starting out dirt-poor on a plantation, taking a chance in the big city, working long and hard, living frugally and saving, serving their country in war even as their peers are rounded up into concentration camps, losing a brother in that war and then making his dream come alive.

It is timeless Americana. And it is the true story of the Teruyas of Times Supermarkets, which today operates 13 stores on Oahu and employs nearly 1,000 people.