

REID], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] were added as cosponsors of S. 1487, a bill to establish a demonstration project to provide that the Department of Defense may receive Medicare reimbursement for health care services provided to certain medicare-eligible covered military beneficiaries.

S. 1612

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] were added as cosponsors of S. 1612, a bill to provide for increased mandatory minimum sentences for criminals possessing firearms, and for other purposes.

S. 1623

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] were added as cosponsors of S. 1623, a bill to establish a National Tourism Board and a National Tourism Organization, and for other purposes.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 26

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 26, a concurrent resolution to authorize the Newington-Cropsey Foundation to erect on the Capitol Grounds and present to Congress and the people of the United States a monument dedicated to the Bill of Rights.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 215

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 215, a resolution to designate June 19, 1996, as "National Baseball Day."

## SENATE RESOLUTION 226

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 226, a resolution to proclaim the week of October 13 through October 19, 1996, as "National Character Counts Week".

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 50—RELATIVE TO KOSOVO

Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. PELL, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

## S. CON. RES. 50

Whereas the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, adopted in 1946 and the amended Yugoslav Constitution adopted in 1974, described the status of Kosovo as one of the 8 constituent territorial units of the Yugoslav Federation;

Whereas the political rights of the Albanian majority in Kosovo were curtailed when the Government of Yugoslavia illegally amended the Yugoslav federal constitution without the consent of the people of Kosovo on March 23, 1989, revoking Kosovo's autonomous status;

Whereas in 1990, the Parliament and Government of Kosovo were abolished by further unlawful amendments to the Constitution of Yugoslavia;

Whereas in September 1990, a referendum on the question of independence for Kosovo was held in which 87 percent of those eligible to participate voted and 99 percent of those voting supported independence for Kosovo;

Whereas in May 1992, a Kosovar national parliament and President, Dr. Ibrahim Rugova, were freely and fairly elected, but were not permitted to assemble in Kosovo;

Whereas according to the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights for 1995, "police repression continued at a high level against the ethnic Albanians of Kosovo \* \* \* and reflected a general campaign to keep [those] who are not ethnic Serbs intimidated and unable to exercise basic human and civil rights";

Whereas over 100,000 ethnic Albanians employed in the public sector have been removed from their jobs and replaced by Serbs since 1989;

Whereas the government in Belgrade has severely restricted the access of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo to all levels of education, especially in the Albanian language;

Whereas the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe observers dispatched to Kosovo in 1991 were expelled by the government in Belgrade in July 1993, and have not been reinstated as called for in United Nations Security Council Resolution 855 of August 1993;

Whereas following the departure of such observers, international human rights organizations have documented an increase in abuses;

Whereas the United Nations announced on February 27, 1995, that Serbia had granted it permission to open a Belgrade office to monitor human rights in Serbia and Kosovo;

Whereas Congress directed the State Department to establish a United States Information Agency (U.S.I.A.) cultural center in Prishtina, Kosovo, in section 223 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993;

Whereas Secretary of State Warren Christopher announced on February 27, 1996, that Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic has agreed to the establishment of such center and that preparations for the establishment of the center are proceeding;

Whereas with the signing of the Dayton agreement on Bosnia, future peace in the Balkans hinges largely on a settlement of the status of Kosovo; and

Whereas the President has explicitly warned the Government of Serbia that the United States is prepared to respond in the event of escalated conflict in Kosovo caused by Serbia: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—*

(1) the situation in Kosovo must be resolved before the outer wall of sanctions against Serbia is lifted and Serbia is able to return to the international community;

(2) the human rights of the people of Kosovo must be restored to levels guaranteed by international law;

(3) the United States should support the legitimate claims of the people of Kosovo to determine their own political future;

(4) international observers should be returned to Kosovo as soon as possible;

(5) the elected government of Kosovo should be permitted to meet and exercise its

legitimate mandate as elected representatives of the people of Kosovo;

(6) all individuals whose employment was terminated on the basis of their ethnicity should be reinstated to their previous positions;

(7) the education system in Kosovo should be reopened to all residents of Kosovo regardless of ethnicity and the majority ethnic Albanian population should be allowed to educate its youth in its native tongue;

(8) progress toward the establishment of a United States Information Agency cultural center in Prishtina, Kosovo, is to be commended and the Secretary of State should redouble efforts to open the center as soon as possible; and

(9) the President should appoint a special envoy to aid in negotiating a resolution to the crisis in Kosovo.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I rise to submit a concurrent resolution regarding human rights in Kosovo and in support of resolving the crisis in Kosovo. I am pleased to be joined by Senator PELL, Senator D'AMATO, Senator PRESSLER, Senator LEVIN and Senator FEINGOLD.

This resolution is being submitted today in the House by Representatives ENGEL, MOLINARI, and KING. We are submitting this resolution because Kosovo has been pushed to the sidelines by this administration—as well as the previous administration. And, without resolving the crisis in Kosovo there is little, if any, hope of achieving a lasting peace in the Balkans.

This resolution cites the course of events since 1989, during which the Albanian people in Kosovo have been denied their fundamental human and political rights by the Milosevic regime. The 1995 State Department country human rights reports stated the following about the deplorable situation in Kosovo, and I quote, "Police repression continued at a high level against the ethnic Albanians of Kosovo, and reflected a general campaign to keep [those] who are not ethnic Serbs intimidated and unable to exercise basic human and civil rights."

Since martial law was imposed in Kosovo more than 7 years ago, Albanians have been fired from their jobs, restricted access to all levels of education, especially in their own language, denied basic political rights, and subjected to severe human rights abuses, including torture.

Among other things, this resolution calls on the Clinton administration to maintain the so-called outer wall of sanctions against Serbia until the situation in Kosovo is resolved, to redouble efforts to open a USIA cultural center in Pristina, Kosovo, and to appoint a special envoy to aid in negotiating a resolution to the crisis in Kosovo.

Since the Dayton accords were signed, there are those who claim that peace in the Balkans has been achieved. That is wishful thinking. Let me be clear: There will be no lasting peace or stability in the Balkans unless and until the situation in Kosovo has been resolved. Indeed, ignoring Kosovo could lead to yet another violent conflict that could bring in our NATO allies on opposite sides. Therefore, the

United States must pressure the Milosevic regime diplomatically and economically to end its repression of the 2 million Albanians in Kosova.

Mr. President, we must bring Kosova from the back burner to the front burner. We need a comprehensive approach to the Balkans which includes Kosova. I hope that the submission of this resolution will send a message to the administration that it is high time to exercise U.S. leadership on this critical matter.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senator DOLE in submitting this resolution on Kosova. Congressman ENGEL has taken the lead in submitting a companion resolution in the House.

I remain concerned about the situation in Kosova, where the majority Albanian population continues to suffer severe human rights abuses. If left unchecked, the situation in Kosova could be the spark that ignites another powder keg of violence in the former Yugoslavia.

Since 1989, more than 100,000 ethnic Albanians employed in the public sector have been removed from their jobs and replaced by Serbs. The Belgrade Government has severely restricted the access of ethnic Albanians in Kosova to all levels of education, and has pursued a general campaign of intimidation and repression. This country has invested a great deal in creating and maintaining peace in Bosnia. Our diplomats and our military personnel are to be commended for the fine job that they are doing with regard to Bosnia. I am concerned, however, that if the situation in Kosova is not resolved, our diplomatic, economic, and military investment in Bosnia will be for naught. A comprehensive solution to the former Yugoslavia must address Kosova.

This resolution is designed to focus attention on Kosova—as a key component to stability in the region. It expresses the sense of Congress that among other things, the situation in Kosova must be resolved before the outer wall of sanctions be lifted against Serbia. In other words, Serbia would continue to be denied access to international financial institution assistance and to be denied full diplomatic relations with the United States and its allies pending the resolution of Kosova and other issues. There are signs that international consensus on maintaining this outer wall is cracking, and this resolution is therefore useful in keeping attention focused on Kosova. I believe it is important to send a signal to Serbian President Milosevic that he cannot hope to bring Serbia back into the international community's fold unless and until he agrees to address the issue of Kosova.

The resolution also welcomes the progress that has been made toward the establishment of a USIA office in Kosova. As one who sponsored legislation several years ago that authorized the creation of such a center, I am particularly interested in ensuring that the United States establish a presence in Kosova. Secretary Christopher

should be commended for securing President Milosevic's approval to establish such a center.

The resolution also calls on Serbia to allow international observers to return to Kosova, and urges the President to appoint a special envoy to help in negotiating a resolution to the Kosova issue.

I believe it is in our interest to maintain a spotlight on Kosova, and I would encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Thursday, March 28, 1996, at 10 a.m., in open session, to receive testimony from the unified commanders on their military strategies and operational requirements in review of the Defense authorization request for fiscal year 1997 and the future years defense program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 28, 1996, to conduct a hearing on S. 1547, "a bill to limit the provision of assistance to the Government of Mexico using the exchange stabilization fund established pursuant to section 5302 of title 31, United States Code, and for other purposes".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Thursday, March 28, 1996 session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting an executive session and markup.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 28, 1996, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to receive testimony on the issue of competitive change in the electric power industry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public

Works be granted permission to meet to consider pending business Thursday, March 28, at 9:15 a.m., hearing room SD-406.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 28, 1996 at 10 a.m. to hold hearing, agenda attached.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to conduct an oversight hearing during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 28, 1996, on the recent settlement and accommodation agreements concerning the Navajo and Hopi land dispute. The hearing will be held at 9 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 28, 1996, at 10 a.m., to hold an executive business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 28, 1996 at 2 p.m., in SH-219, to hold a closed briefing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 28, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., to hold a hearing to discuss adverse drug reactions and the effects on the elderly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on African Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 28, 1996, at 2 p.m., to hold hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Seapower be authorized