

the situation in Tibet. The excellent information the Bureau collects will be more readily acted upon by an officer focused solely on Tibet.

For too long, Tibet has fallen between the cracks of United States foreign policy. Such neglect has led Abe Rosenthal to wonder if Tibetans are not "Endangered Species," as he asked in the New York Times on May 21, 1994:

Is anybody protecting, please, another of God's endangered species, which happens to be human, the Tibetans? Not yet. Neither the Republic nor the Empire nor any other nation, great or small, does anything about the Tibetans, except India, which gives them refuge when they can escape their cage.

Would it help to say that just as there are laws against slaughtering hawksbill turtles, there are international laws against genocide—the elimination of nations and cultures? Probably not.

This is a rather somber note on which to end, yet the situation in Tibet is grave. I am pleased that the Secretary has decided to appoint a new special coordinator for Tibet and both Congress and the Administration can devote more attention to this "Endangered Species."

Mr. President, I ask that the article on the position be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, July 30, 1997]

ALBRIGHT TO NAME SPECIAL AIDE ON U.S.

POLICY TOWARD TIBET

(By Steven Lee Myers)

WASHINGTON, JULY 29.—Secretary of State Madeline K. Albright told Congressional leaders today that she would appoint a new "special coordinator" to oversee American policy toward Tibet.

The announcement, which came in response to Democratic and Republican pressure in Congress, could create new diplomatic strains with China.

The United States has never had diplomatic relations with Tibet, which it regards as part of China, but the creation of the new position would significantly raise the profile of Tibetan affairs within the Government, according to Administration and Congressional officials familiar with the plan.

"We are prepared to have someone working in the State Department to see that the religious freedom of Tibetans is promoted and that their ethnicity is respected," a senior Administration official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The new coordinator, however, would not have the rank of ambassador, with the diplomatic credentials to act on behalf of the United States, nor would the appointment bestow any diplomatic recognition on Tibet. In that sense the idea would fall short of recent proposals in both the House and the Senate, which the Administration has opposed.

But the appointment is likely to rankle China, which has repeatedly accused other nations of interfering with internal matters by raising concerns over Tibet.

President Clinton met in April with the Dalai Lama, Tibet's exiled spiritual leader, and promised to raise Tibet as a prominent issue when he meets President Jiang Zemin of China in the fall. The meeting with the Dalai Lama, a so-called drop by during the Tibetan's session with Vice President Al Gore that stopped short of an official visit, prompted protests from Beijing.

"I see this as a step in the right direction," said Lodi Gyari, president of the Inter-

national Campaign for Tibet and a former aide to the Dalai Lama. "I hope this is the beginning of a trend. If the United States is consistent and sincere and vigorous in trying to persuade the Chinese Government to come to a settlement, I strongly believe it will happen."

Ms. Albright, visiting Singapore today, discussed the appointment in a telephone call with leaders of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations and the House's Committee on International Relations, which are considering new legislation to force the appointment of an envoy with ambassadorial rank, a move the Administration opposes.

The details of the position—including the scope of the duties and resources—were not disclosed.

After the meeting, an aide to a Senate Republican said, "We want to make sure this is not one guy sitting in the bowels of the State Department with no influence over policy in Tibet."

The special coordinator would have a broad mandate to orchestrate the Administration's policies internally and also to meet with Tibetan officials, including the exiled leaders based in India, officials said. The officials said the coordinator would also act as a mediator between Chinese and Tibetan officials, trying to restart contacts.

China seized Tibet in 1950.

#### U.S. TO PRESS FOR POL POT TRIAL

(By the New York Times)

SINGAPORE, JULY 29.—Ms. Albright said today that the United States would continue to press for an international war crimes trial for Pol Pot, the former Cambodian leader.

"What we do think is very important is that Pol Pot be tried," she said in a briefing for journalists traveling with her to Asia. "We consider him a war criminal." She added that the United States sought to have him tried "by some procedure that is internationally accepted."

She acknowledged that earlier explorations into using Canadian or Dutch law had run into complications, but said American officials were continuing to search for the right site and method for a trial.

#### TRIBUTE TO GARY HURT

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to a friend and outstanding member of the Missouri Highway Patrol, who is retiring after many years of dedicated service.

You have heard the expression, "you can bet your life on it." That was more than an expression for me during the 8 years my family and I depended on the Governor's security team. We literally bet our lives on Gary Hurt and his colleagues, just as all Missourians bet their lives on other members of the highway patrol every day.

Gary Hurt has devoted 28 years of service to the Missouri State Highway Patrol. Of this tenure, 18 years has been spent on the Governor's security division, where Gary has served as assistant director for 14 years. He learned his craft in the time-honored way, as a road trooper for a full decade.

Gary fought back several years ago from an injury that threatened to end his career with the patrol. An injury to his "gun arm" required two operations, extensive physical rehabilitation and tremendous grit to overcome but overcome it he did.

As Governor, I became very close to my security team members sharing every event and most waking hours. I am particularly grateful for their patience during the endless hours that, while driving to events, I read bedtime stories into a tape recorder for my son, Sam, for those nights I could not be home in time to read to him in person. Gary and I have shared floods, tornadoes, prison riots, hangings in effigy, election night victories and defeats, births, deaths, weddings, budget crises, and fiscal triumph. As an aside, one of the weddings we most recently shared occurred when Gary's son married a caseworker in my office of constituent services.

I regret that Missouri will no longer have Gary Hurt among its law enforcement members, but I am counting on him to continue to share his humor, insight, and experience through different avenues. Thank you, Gary, and best of luck in your retirement. You have earned the chance to do things you want to do for a change. ●

#### INDIAN GAMING REGULATORY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1997

• Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, there is an error in the statement that I submitted for the RECORD in introducing S. 1077, a bill to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. The portion of the statement alluding to a new process for the negotiation of gaming compacts was inadvertently included. There is no section concerning compacting in the bill I introduced. ●

#### 100 YEARS OF THE FORWARD

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on July 22, 1997, the Washington Post contained a moving tribute to the Forward, a New York City journalistic tradition currently celebrating its centennial year.

The Members of the Senate are probably aware of the Forward's magnificent history; this daily Yiddish newspaper once enjoyed a daily circulation of over 250,000. It did its job of helping new arrivals assimilate and become Americans so very well, that its original readers' descendants can now enjoy the newspaper's superb English language edition, while a wave of new immigrants are being introduced to the nuances of American life by the newspaper's Russian edition.

The Forward's legacy lives on, not only in its three current editions, but with the tens of thousands of families whose ancestors learned about this country in the pages of Abraham Cahan's remarkable publication. On May 22, New York Mayor Giuliani hosted a reception at Gracie Mansion to mark the one-hundredth anniversary of the Daily Vorwaert's first issue. I sent a message to this reception which was reprinted in the Forward's Yiddish, English and Russian editions:

I have long believed that the Forward renders an invaluable contribution to American

society. Your dynamic newspaper should be appreciated by all who cherish our national heritage of respect for intellectual creativity and journalistic integrity. Even those of us who couldn't enjoy A Bintel Brief in the original were long ago aware of the Forward's power to captivate, educate and inspire. Your vigorous English edition is a worthy companion to the historic Yiddish Forward.

Please accept my great congratulations on this magnificent milestone.

With my best wishes to the "gold standard" of ethnic journalism.

The Forward has played a significant cultural and educational role in its first century and I trust that the members of the Senate join me in wishing similar success to the three editions that so ably carry on the historic Forward tradition.

Mr. President, I ask that the text of the Washington Post article on the Forward's centennial be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From the Washington Post, July 22, 1997]

NEW VOICES FOR A NEW CENTURY—NEWSPAPER OF AN EXODUS SPEAKS A LANGUAGE ITS CHILDREN NO LONGER HEAR, BUT REACHES OUT IN OTHERS

(By John M. Goshko)

NEW YORK.—Some of this city's most prominent editorialists, academics and intellectuals lately have been waxing nostalgic about a New York institution now personified by a half-dozen elderly men hunched over rickety, ancient typewriters in a charmless office.

These men—not all in the best of health and able to put in a full day's work—are what remains of the Yiddish staff of the Forward, or Der Vorwaerts, once celebrated as the most influential foreign-language newspaper in the United States. Now marking its 100th anniversary amid growing uncertainty about its future, the Forward is known as the paper that did its job so successfully that it has come to the brink of putting itself out of business.

To survive into a second century, the Forward has had to start thinking about ways to reinvent itself. It actively is experimenting with moves away from Yiddish, seeking to attract new audiences with editions in English and Russian.

The English edition, in particular, has aroused considerable interest because of its aggressive, no-sacred-cows coverage of Jewish affairs under editor Seth Lipsky, a graduate of the Wall Street Journal's editorial page, and his staff of young reporters. The English version doesn't always sit well with many old-line readers who find Lipsky's combative conservatism jarringly at odds with the Forward's foundations in socialism and trade unionism. They say that while the name on the masthead of the English edition may be the same, the newspaper itself is not. To them, the Forward's identity cannot be separated from the language and culture that the great waves of turn-of-the-century immigration brought to this country from East European Jewish communities destined to perish in the Holocaust.

More than 2.5 million Yiddish-speaking Jewish immigrants poured into New York between 1880 and 1925, and many learned how to Americans from the Forward. At the height of the newspaper's influence, its daily circulation of more than 250,000 stretched from New York into the sizable immigrant communities of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles. And it used this influence to become a key player in shaping the

modern American labor movement and leading the exodus of Jewish immigrants from European-inherited socialist politics to the New Deal.

"For people like me, the Forward is part of a culture; something that's in my genes," said Hyman J. Bookbinder, long the American Jewish Committee's representative in Washington. "I was brought up in a Forward home, where my parents, who came from Poland as teenagers, looked to the Forward for what amounted to their high school and college education."

In 1947, the Forward's 50th anniversary celebration packed Madison Square Garden. Today, the editor of the Yiddish Forward, Mordechia Shtrigler, worries that the paper, which became a weekly in 1983, might have to cut back further and go biweekly or even monthly. The grandchildren and great grandchildren of the original faithful have moved on. For the Yiddish edition, there remain only a geriatric generation whose imminent passing effectively will mark the dying out of Yiddish as a language with any currency in the United States.

"It's not just that the young people don't read or speak Yiddish," said Shtrigler. "We are almost out of people who can write commandingly and persuasively in Yiddish about politics and literature and culture. Many weeks I have to write more than half the newspaper myself. I fear what the future will be."

His anxiety is, in many ways, a testament to the certain vision of Abraham Cahan, an autocratic but brilliant editor who ran the paper for more than 50 years. Cahan arrived in New York from Lithuania in 1882 and quickly acquired a gift for writing in English that enabled him to become a star reporter for English-language newspapers. He gained even wider notice by writing two novels about Lower East Side ghetto life: "Yekl," which in the 1970s became the basis for the film "Hester Street," and the "Rose of David Levinsky," acclaimed at the time as a minor masterpiece of genre realism.

Both books dealt with the theme of assimilation as necessary and inevitable for survival in the new world, even when it meant a melancholy loss of one's youthful ideals. That was the message that Cahan carried over into the pages of the Forward. Cahan built a devoted readership from sweatshop laborers and pushcart peddlers with detailed, colorful coverage of New York's politics and its nascent labor movement. And he added a high-toned side, publishing the work of the best Yiddish poets and novelists. One, Isaac Bashevis Singer, published almost all of his stories in the Forward before their book publication.

But the Forward's basic message was underscored by Cahan's lead editorial on his first day as editor: "Send Your Children to College if You Can, but Don't Let Them Become Disloyal to Their Parents." It set the tone for future Forward articles that would attempt to act as a bridge between America and the shtetl. They covered every conceivable subject including one, "Fundamentals of Baseball Explained to Non-Sports," which came complete with a diagram of the Polo Grounds.

By far the most popular and famous feature was the "Bintel Brief" ("Bundle of Letters"), where readers wrote in to seek advice about their most personal concerns and aspirations.

The letters included such pre-"Dear Abby" trivia as one from "The Unhappy Fool," who confessed that he considered the girl he loved flawed because she had a dimple. The Forward's tart reply:

"The trouble is not that the girl has a dimple in her chin but that some people have a screw loose in their head."

But others were what has been called "a cry from the depths of immigrant life": the new arrival's anguish at leaving his aged parents in Europe, the plight of the young mother deserted by her husband, the despair of a tenement janitor condemned to eke out his days in "a place where the sun is ashamed to shine."

If the people who wrote to the "Bintel Brief" have a present-day counterpart, it is the immigrants from the now defunct Soviet Union, whose population in the New York area has swelled to almost 400,000 in recent years. An estimated 95 percent of them are Jewish, and in December 1995, the Forward began a weekly Russian edition to cater to their needs, with a circulation now of 10,000.

It carries a heavy dose of news about the Russian immigrant community, particularly its problems of adjustment. It even carries a Hebrew lesson in each issue.

As to the descendants of those earlier immigrants who were the Forward's original audience, they are largely successful business and professional people who have graduated to the suburbs and Manhattan's tonier neighborhoods. The English edition, a weekly established in 1990, is hoping it can lay the foundations for a new kind of paper by establishing with the new generation the same bonds of passion for Jewish issues that existed between their forebears and the Yiddish Forward.

It has a ways to go. Its circulation is only about 25,000, and it hemorrhages red ink at the rate of about \$1 million a year. Still, Lipsky optimistically insists that it is not unrealistic to harbor hopes of someday becoming a daily. In pursuit of that dream, he has hired a constantly revolving team of your talent.

Although they work just down the hall from the Yiddish staff, there is a respectful but clear separation between the two. The English edition does not use any material from its older sibling. And the younger staff members, their accents and sensibilities betraying the stamp of places like Berkeley, Cambridge and New Haven, have only the foggiest notions of the Talmudic arguments about assimilation and schisms in the socialist movement that preoccupied earlier generations of Forward editors and reporters.

Collectively, they turn out a newspaper distinguished by sophisticated arts coverage and a more probing, sometime sensationalist approach to Jewish issues than most other American Jewish publications, whose ties and funding sources generally cause them to tread cautiously around Jewish charities and organizations. The Forward also is unlike its competitors in that it frequently is willing to take some critical looks at Israel.

This attitude has earned the English edition a substantial number of enemies among Jewish organizations and individuals who feel the paper has treated them unfairly. Inevitably the biggest share of brickbats has been aimed at Lipsky's editorial positions which reader nostalgic for the old Forward consider an unpalatable mix of Reaganomics and Cold War rhetoric.

Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, a professor of humanities at New York University, accused Lipsky of trying to turn "a newspaper of socialists and social democrats [into] an echo of the Wall Street Journal." Jack Sheinkman, former president of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, expressed outrage at Lipsky's unapologetic defense of American involvement in the Vietnam War, and the literary critic, Alfred Kazin, protested that a Forward proposal to bomb North Korea's nuclear weapons facilities had no place in "a paper founded a century ago on the blood and toil of peaceful laboring people who believed in harmony with people like themselves."

Lipsky takes the criticism in stride: "A lot of people tiptoe around our ideological battles as through its something to be embarrassed about. Actually, I find it a matter of great zest." He even wrote an article in a recent issue of *Commentary* magazine arguing that "Abraham Cahan would have perfectly well understood the contours of the struggle we are in today and have responded in the spirit in which we carry on." •

#### 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 S. Con. Res. 32, the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through July 28, 1997. 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 (H. Con. Res. 178), show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by \$9.5 billion in budget authority and by \$12.9 billion in outlays. Current level is \$20.5 billion above the revenue floor in 1997 and \$101.9 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 \$219.9 billion, \$7.4 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1997 of \$227.3 billion.

Since my last report, dated June 23, 1997, there has been no action that has changed the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, July 29, 1997.

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 July 28, 1997. 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 June 23, 1997, there has been no action that has changed the current level of budget authority, outlays or revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,  
Director.

#### THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1997 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 28, 1997

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution H. Con. Res. 178	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
<b>On-Budget</b>			
Budget authority .....	1,314.9	1,324.4	9.5

#### THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1997 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 28, 1997—Continued

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution H. Con. Res. 178	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
<b>Outlays</b>			
Revenues:			
1997 .....	1,083.7	1,104.3	20.5
1997–2001 .....	5,913.3	6,015.2	101.9
Deficit .....	227.3	219.9	–7.4
Debt subject to limit .....	5,432.7	5,283.0	–149.7
<b>Off-Budget</b>			
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	2,120.3	–0.7

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 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.

#### THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 28, 1997

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
<b>Enacted in previous sessions</b>			
Revenues .....			1,101,532
Permanents and other spending legislation .....	843,324	801,465	
Appropriation legislation .....	753,927	788,263	
Offsetting receipts .....	–271,843	–271,843	
Total previously enacted .....	1,325,408	1,317,885	1,101,532
<b>Enacted this session</b>			
Airport and Airway Trust Fund Re-instatement Act of 1997 (P.L. 105–2) .....			2,730
1997 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 105–18) ..	–6,497	281	
Total, enacted this session .....	–6,497	281	2,730
<b>Entitlements and mandatories</b>			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted .....	5,491	6,015	
<b>Totals</b>			
Total current level .....	1,324,402	1,324,181	1,104,262
Total budget resolution .....	1,314,935	1,311,321	1,083,728
<b>Amount remaining:</b>			
Under budget resolution .....			
Over budget resolution .....	9,467	12,860	20,534
<b>Addendum—Emergencies</b>			
Funding that has been designated as an emergency requirement by the President and the Congress .....	9,228	1,917	
Funding that has been designated as an emergency requirement only by the Congress and is not available for obligation until requested by the President .....	315	300	
Total emergencies .....	9,543	2,217	
Total current level including emergencies .....	1,333,945	1,326,398	1,104,262

#### REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 105–18 AND TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 105–19

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaties transmitted to the Senate on July 30, 1997, by the President of the United States:

Extradition Treaty with Argentina (Treaty Document No. 105–18);  
Extradition Treaty with Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (Treaty Document No. 105–19).

I further ask that the treaties be considered as having been read the first time; that they be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

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

The messages of the President are as follows:

#### To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and the Argentine Republic, signed at Buenos Aires on June 10, 1997.

In addition, I transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty. As the report states, the Treaty will not require implementing legislation.

The provisions in this Treaty follow generally the form and content of extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States.

Upon entry into force, this Treaty would enhance cooperation between the law enforcement authorities of both countries, and thereby make a significant contribution to international law enforcement efforts. The Treaty would supersede the Extradition Treaty Between the United States of America and the Republic of Argentina signed at Washington on January 21, 1972.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 30, 1997.

#### To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Extradition Treaties between the Government of the United States of America and the governments of six countries comprising the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (collectively, the "Treaties"). The Treaties are with: Antigua and Barbuda, signed at St. John's on June 3, 1996; Dominica, signed at Roseau on October 10, 1996; Grenada, signed at St. George's on May 30, 1996; St. Lucia, signed at Castries on April 18, 1996; St. Kitts and Nevis, signed at Basseterre on September 18, 1996; and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, signed at Kingstown on August 15, 1996.

In addition, I transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaties. As the report explains, the Treaties will not require implementing legislation.

The provisions in these Treaties follow generally the form and content of extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States.