

then-Secretary of State Eagleburger, as, in effect, being a war criminal.

We know that the War Crimes Tribunal has successfully completed prosecutions arising out of the incidents in Bosnia. There has been a very noteworthy plea of guilty and a life sentence for the Prime Minister of Rwanda for the genocide which occurred there, a guilty plea, a conviction, and a life sentence—the life sentence now being under appeal—of enormous importance, although hardly noticed by the press in the United States or the press in Europe. Somehow a matter of genocide or a matter of a conviction or a matter of a prosecution of a war criminal in Rwanda is of lesser status. It should not be, but that happens to be the practical fact of life.

This morning there was a bipartisan meeting with Justice Louise Arbour, the chief prosecutor in the War Crimes Tribunal. Justice Arbour made a strong point of seeking support for the arrest of Karadzic, who is under indictment for war crimes in Bosnia, and for seeking an arrest for others in cases where there are sealed indictments arising from war crimes in Bosnia.

Justice Arbour described the number of these cases, by the reference that there are only a handful, but she made the point—and I think it is a very valid point—that IFOR should proceed to arrest those individuals—even those under sealed indictment who have been identified to the military forces now in Bosnia, and Karadzic is an especially prominent war criminal under indictment, where the indictment has been outstanding for some 4 years. Not only has Karadzic thumbed his nose at the War Crimes Tribunal, but the reality is that the IFOR troops who have a responsibility to execute those warrants have, in effect, similarly thumbed their nose at the War Crimes Tribunal. The military commanders on the scene have been heard to say that they could make these arrests, that they could make the arrest of Karadzic who is, according to reportedly reliable information, in the French quarter. A real question arises as to the willingness of the French to cooperate in the arrest of Karadzic, but this is something which could be accomplished.

Justice Arbour makes the point, and I think with great validity, that it would send a very strong message and have a chilling effect on the military and political leaders under Milosevic, if they saw that the War Crimes Tribunal had the skill to acquire evidence to bring forth indictments and then to follow with convictions; and, if the NATO and the IFOR forces had the political courage to execute those warrants of arrest by taking those indictees into custody. This would be a very, very strong deterrent to the continuation of the criminal activity by the Serbian forces and by the forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The War Crimes Tribunal has done its job. Now it is a matter of courage, the political courage and the military

courage to serve those warrants of arrest and take those individuals into custody.

By way of a footnote, Justice Arbour outlined the need for some \$18 million in funding. The entire War Crimes Tribunal has only 17 investigators, an amazingly small number, to carry out the sort of work which has to be undertaken. For example, investigating overhead satellites intelligence which is telling something about the mass grave sites. This funding is something which will be coming before the Appropriations Committee next week, soon before the full Senate, and then the Congress. And at least judging from the reaction of the Senators who were present at the meeting today with Justice Arbour, there will be a favorable response. Certainly \$18 million for the War Crimes Tribunal and an additional \$2 million for extra State Department officials and extra help from the Central Intelligence Agency is a very small amount of the \$6 billion requested by the President and the additions which have been made by the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, in conclusion—the two most popular words of any speech—I urge my colleagues to focus with great care on this resolution. I have a strong sense that it won't be possible to make extended remarks on Monday, when a vote grows nearer. The number of Senators will increase, from the presiding Senator and the one Senator on the floor making a speech, to a fair number of Senators who will be seeking recognition. When we had the resolution authorizing the use of force with the airstrikes, there was a limited time agreement. Speakers were limited to 2 minutes in the final stage of that debate before the vote, not too much time to express a Senatorial judgment on an important issue, but more time than many of us were accorded later when the time was so limited that we couldn't even speak. So seeing an empty Chamber, and in attendance an attentive Presiding Officer, I thought I would take this opportunity to speak at some length on this important subject.

I thank the Chair for his attention. The Chair is customarily in attendance, infrequently at attention.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION ON YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, I am including in the RECORD today a draft Senate Joint Resolution setting forth requirements that must be met before the United States Armed Forces may be deployed in or adjacent to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to conduct offensive ground operations. This draft resolu-

tion has been the subject of discussion among numerous Senators, as a possible compromise measure on the subject of Kosovo. My discussions with Senator DASCHLE and other Senators, from both parties, continue in an effort to determine whether bipartisan agreement can be reached on the timing and substance of a Kosovo debate here in the Senate. I commend the attached resolution to the attention of my colleagues. I ask unanimous consent it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the United States and its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are conducting offensive air combat operations against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

Whereas the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has refused to comply with NATO demands that it withdraw its military, paramilitary, and security forces from the province of Kosovo, permit the return of ethnic Albanian refugees to their homes, and permit the establishment of an international peacekeeping force in Kosovo;

Whereas the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States have performed their mission with the utmost professionalism, dedication, and patriotism; and

Whereas the President has not proposed the deployment of the Armed Forces of the United States in or adjacent to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for the purpose of conducting offensive ground operations: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE DEPLOYMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES IN YUGOSLAVIA FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING OFFENSIVE GROUND OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), none of the funds available to the Department of Defense (including funds appropriated for fiscal year 1999 or any prior fiscal year) may be used to deploy the Armed Forces of the United States in or adjacent to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for the purpose of conducting offensive ground operations unless and until—

(1) the President submits a written request to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate—

(A) seeking specific statutory authorization for any such deployment or a declaration of war against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); and

(B) containing the information described in subsection (b) regarding the deployment; and

(2) Congress enacts specific statutory authorization for any such deployment or a declaration of war against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

(b) REQUEST ELEMENTS.—In addition to the request described in subsection (a)(1)(A), the written request required by subsection (a) shall set forth—

(1) the national security interests of the United States at stake that warrant the deployment;

(2) the political and military objectives of the deployment;

(3) in general terms the military forces and other means by which the President proposes to attain the objectives specified in paragraph (2);

(4) the role the President proposes for the Kosovo Liberation Army in connection with such combat, and what assistance, if any, the President proposes to extend to that organization;

(5) in general terms what the President believes the obligations of the United States will be in connection with the recovery and reconstruction of those nations in the Balkans affected by the combat once the combat has ceased;

(6) the anticipated duration and cost of the deployment;

(7) in general terms the number of personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States estimated to be required in and around the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) after the termination of armed conflict and the mission of those personnel; and

(8) in general terms the roles and responsibilities of the NATO allies in the conduct of offensive ground operations, recovery and reconstruction efforts, and military missions after the termination of armed conflict.

(c) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) does not apply to any action to protect the security of personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States, or personnel of the armed forces of any other member country of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), that are involved in military air operations in or adjacent to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, April 29, 1999, the federal debt stood at \$5,597,263,457,235.83 (Five trillion, five hundred ninety-seven billion, two hundred sixty-three million, four hundred fifty-seven thousand, two hundred thirty-five dollars and eighty-three cents).

One year ago, April 29, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,512,959,000,000 (Five trillion, five hundred twelve billion, nine hundred fifty-nine million).

Five years ago, April 29, 1994, the federal debt stood at \$4,568,704,000,000 (Four trillion, five hundred sixty-eight billion, seven hundred four million).

Twenty-five years ago, April 29, 1974, the federal debt stood at \$471,613,000,000 (Four hundred seventy-one billion, six hundred thirteen million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,125,650,457,235.83 (Five trillion, one hundred twenty-five billion, six hundred fifty million, four hundred fifty-seven thousand, two hundred thirty-five dollars and eighty-three cents) during the past 25 years.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-2778. A communication from the Assistant to the Board, Policy Development, Federal Reserve Board of Governors, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Risk-Based Capital Standards: Market Risk" (Docket No. R-0996), received April 12, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2779. A communication from the Assistant to the Board, Division of Consumer and

Community Affairs, Federal Reserve Board of Governors, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Regulation Z, Truth in Lending" (R-1029), received April 13, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2780. A communication from the Assistant to the Board, Division of Consumer and Community Affairs, Federal Reserve Board of Governors, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Regulation M, Consumer Lending" (R-1029), received April 13, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2781. A communication from the Office of General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Final Flood Elevation Determinations, 64 FR 17571, 04/12/99", received April 15, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2782. A communication from the Office of General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations, 64 FR 17569, 04/12/99" (FEMA-7280), received April 15, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2783. A communication from the Office of General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations, 64 FR 17567, 04/12/99", received April 15, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2784. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Implementation of the Housing for Older Persons Act of 1995 (FR-4094)" (RIN2529-AA80), received April 9, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2785. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendments to the Iranian Transactions Regulations (31 CFR Part 560): Implementation of Executive Order 13059" (31 CFR Part 560), received April 20, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2786. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of the Secretary-Office of Lead Hazard Control, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures-Information Collection Approval Numbers: Technical Amendment" (FR-4444-F-02), received April 9, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2787. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Exports of Firearms" (RIN0694-AB68), received April 7, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2788. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Builder Warranty for High-Ratio FHA Insured Single Family Mortgages for New Homes (FR-4288)" (RIN2502-AH08), re-

ceived April 9, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2789. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of Public Housing and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Section 8 Certificate and Voucher Programs Conforming Rule; Technical Amendment (4054)" (RIN2577-AB63), received April 9, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2790. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Section 8 Certificate and Voucher Programs Conforming Rule; Technical Amendment (FR-4054)" (RIN2577-AB63), received April 9, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2791. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "FHA Single Family Mortgage Insurance: Statutory Changes for Maximum Mortgage Limit and Downpayment Requirement (FR-4431)" (RIN2502-AH31), received April 9, 1999; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without recommendation without amendment and with a preamble:

S.J. Res. 20. A joint resolution concerning the deployment of the United States Armed Forces to the Kosovo region in Yugoslavia.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. JEFFORDS, for the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

Kenneth M. Bresnahan, of Virginia, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Labor, vice Edmund A. Gonzales, resigned.

Arthur J. Naparstek, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring October 6, 2003. (Reappointment)

Ruth Y. Tamura, of Hawaii, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 2001. (Reappointment)

Chang-Lin Tien, of California, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 20, 2004, vice Richard Neil Zare, term expired.

Joseph Bordogna, of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation, vice Anne C. Petersen, resigned.

Gary L. Visscher, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission for a term expiring April 27, 2001, vice Daniel Guttman.

Lorraine Pratte Lewis, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, Department of Education, vice Thomas R. Bloom.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any