missions and domestic bureaus to ensure that the State Department is performing with maximum efficiency and using resources appropriately. Certainly the inspector general can, and should, continue to concentrate in these areas. But criminal investigations are far more complex and sensitive than routine audits and inspections.

I think many of my colleagues would be surprised at the type and scope of investigations that the State Department inspector general undertakes, and, frankly, at the number of matters that get referred to the Justice Department for further action which the Justice Department declines to take up.

The inspector general currently decides when and who to investigate. There are virtually no checks—none—on the office once it has commenced a criminal investigation.

While the State Department inspector general's office is supposed to be a neutral finder of fact, experience shows that historically that office has acted in a highly adversarial manner trying to establish cases that can be referred to the Justice Department.

I happen to believe, as an aside, that the inspector general's handling of matters relating to Ambassador Richard Holbrooke unnecessarily delayed the consideration of his nomination to the Senate and at additional taxpayer cost.

Let me, however, commend the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee for the very thorough but expeditious manner in which he has guided the Foreign Relations Committee deliberations of that particular nomination.

I would also like to call to the attention of the Members the final report of the independent counsel appointed to investigate the so-called ''Clinton passport matter,'' which arose in the course of the 1992 Presidential elections. Joseph diGenova, the independent counsel in that case, took the State Department Office of the Inspector General to task for the sloppiness and lack of professionalism with which it conducted the initial investigation of this matter. He concluded by saying that this matter should never have been referred for criminal prosecution, nor should an independent counsel have been appointed.

It is not my intention to push this amendment to a final vote. I know the managers of the bill and the members of the Governmental Affairs Committee have some questions about this amendment as it is currently drafted. I respect their judgment tremendously. At the very least, however, I believe there is a need for an independent agency, the General Accounting Office, to take a long and hard and serious look at the practices of the inspector general's office with respect to criminal investigations and assess whether these offices are the appropriate places for criminal matters to be looked at.

These offices were set up to conduct and perform certain valuable and important functions. In my view, as with so many other offices, once they get started they go off into areas they lack expertise in and conduct investigations which are questionable, at best. This has happened, with little or no checks and balances.

Even under the independent counsel law, I point out, a person is entitled to know what they are charged with and given a chance to respond to the allegations raised. Under the Inspector General's investigations, a person is not given those rights.

Fundamental due process would seem to insist everyone be given the opportunity to respond to charges leveled against them.

I think this is a serious matter. I am hopeful the matter can be corrected without having to go through a legislative route. I think it can be done administratively. I urge the State Department, the Secretary of State, and others to make these corrections. If not, I will come back with this amendment next year. I will offer it in committee and I will offer it on the floor to legislatively deal with this issue.

I am anxious to hear other thoughts and ideas on how to correct this problem. I take it seriously when the careers of individuals can be ruined and destroyed by opening up one of these investigations without providing that individual with an opportunity to respond to those charges.

I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment I offered a few moments ago.

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

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now stand in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:11 p.m., recessed until 2:16 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer [Mr. INHOFE].

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2000 AND 2001—Continued

AMENDMENT NO. 692

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, how many minutes are assigned to the distinguished Senator?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On the Feingold amendment, 5 minutes equally divided—amendment No. 692.

Mr. HELMS. And Senator LUGAR has some time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is 5 minutes equally divided. Senator LUGAR would have 2½ minutes.

Mr. HELMS. I thank the Chair.

I see both Senators on the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Anne Alexander, a fellow in my office, be accorded the privilege of the floor during the remainder of the debate on the State Department authorization bill.

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

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, before my time begins, I ask unanimous consent to add the Senator from North Dakota, Mr. DORGAN, as a cosponsor of my amendment.

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

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, my amendment does not kill the National Endowment for Democracy, nor does it cut off one penny from its budget. Rather, this amendment reforms the grant-making process of the NED.

The NED seeks to promote democracy around the world. I believe it is only just and fair that its grant-making process be open and competitive on a level playing field for all applicants. Mr. President, 65 percent of NED's grant money is automatically allocated to four so-called ''core grantees,'' while everyone else has to compete for the remaining 35 percent of the budget. I really do not think this is fair.

The core grantees have done good work in promoting democracy abroad, but are the programs sponsored by the core grantees so superior to all the other programs we have that we must assume they should automatically get the full 65 percent while everyone else has to compete for a much smaller piece of the pie?

My amendment does not cut funding for the NED or even necessarily for these four grantee groups. It just phases out, over a 5-year period, the automatic bonanza these groups get every year. This amendment will simply level the playing field so these groups have to compete for funding like everybody else.

So I urge my colleagues to understand this does not cut a penny. It does not change the basic mission. It just says we have reached the point, with these taxpayers' dollars, where it really should be phased down to the point where everything is done on a competitive basis.

I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin.

The National Endowment for Democracy for the last 18 years has made grants to organizations all over the world to boost democracy in the most critical areas. It came about during the Reagan administration, in which the genius of the plan, of pulling together representatives of the Republican Party, the Democratic Party, the National Chamber of Commerce, and AFL–CIO, brought checks and balances within our own political spectrum but

outside the State Department, outside the Government. For the last 18 years, these grants have not been politicized. As a matter of fact, as there are areas of concern that come to the board of the National Endowment, each of the four groups is asked to meet the challenge, to offer alternatives competitively for peer review, and then review by staff, and finally votes by members.

I have been privileged to serve for the last 8 years on the board of the National Endowment for Democracy. At each meeting I have examined over 100 of these grants. They come, each time, with really superior effort by four entities we can count on, the two party institutes in the Chamber and the labor people of this country.

I see no need to amend that process. It is a process that has worked well. It is a process that has not been politicized. It has a good track record. If the Senator's amendment is adopted, we will inevitably have a fairly large bureaucracy of people sifting through grants from all sources.

Grants do come from some 250 different entities and formulate at least a third of the grants that are awarded by the board. Some of these are worthy and some are not so worthy, but we can count upon quality of response, and I think that is important. It is a situation of trying to fix something that is not broke, and I hope Senators will resist that impulse. There is not a compelling need for change. The amendment did not have any type of airing in a hearing for examination and for testimony by witnesses on either or all sides.

Mr. BIDEN. Will the Senator yield for 5 seconds?

Mr. LUGAR. Yes.

Mr. BIDEN. I agree with the Senator from Indiana and suggest it has the added benefit of taking four groups on different ideological ends of the spectrum and having them cooperate, work together. It has a salutary impact on how they function relative to one another overall.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, the Feingold amendment to the State Department authorization bill would have the effect of diminishing the standing enjoyed by the four principal grantees—and partners—of the National Endowment for Democracy.

When the Endowment was established in 1983, the Congress envisioned that four core grantees would be established along with the NED to carry out its mission—the National Democratic Institute (NDI), the International Republican Institute (IRI), the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) affiliated with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the AFL-CIO's Solidarity Center. The reason for this decentralized approach was a belief—shared by leading Democrats and Republicans alike—that the promotion of democracy is an enduring American interest and that representatives of American civil society would be better able than government officials to help their counterparts—political parties, labor movements, business associations and civic groups—that are struggling to build democratic systems in their own countries. Private organizations doing private work in the public interest ought to be supported and expanded by federal funding.

The National Endowment for Democracy has been debated on this floor on numerous occasions, most recently at some length in 1997, after which the Senate voted 72 to 27 to reaffirm its support for the Endowment and its programs. Along with successive Administrations—including those of Presidents Reagan, Bush and Clinton alike—this body has consistently voiced its support for the mission and unique contribution to the spread of democracy by this organization.

The Feingold amendment would eliminate the concept of the ''core grantees'' of the Endowment which is the heart of the operational premise that the NED embodies. While the amendment purports to make the Endowment more efficient and effective by making all NED grants competitive, it would actually have the opposite effect. If passed, the amendment's unintended consequence would be to create a centralized, bureaucratic structure that would severely weaken the NED, and slow the responsiveness of the core grantees. It would also oblige the Republican and Democratic institutes to compete with one another for the same funding, so instead of working in tandem to promote American ideals abroad, they would be set at odds with each other. The same would happen with the institutes for business and labor: conflict, rather then comity. The harmonious package of programs would be dissolved—for no apparent reason.

The Endowment is a cost effective initiative that works. Anyone who has taken the time to examine the activities of the Endowment's core grantees or talked with the beneficiaries of their work in places like Northern Ireland, Nigeria, Indonesia, Cuba and Bosnia, would agree.

The NED should be encouraged to continue this mission, which reflects the noblest American political tradition and serves the strategic interests of the United States. It should not be hamstrung by the new and unwarranted restrictions that are proposed in this amendment.

It was the decision by the Congress that there should be four principal grantees of the Endowment because they each have a unique contribution to make in promoting democracy. This was a correct decision, and the core grantees should continue to be seen as different from other grantees and an integral part of the Endowment. If we should now change the Endowment's fundamental premise, the ability of these core grantees to respond quickly to democratic openings will be undermined.

It has been suggested that under the current arrangement the work of the core grantees is not subject to adequate scrutiny because the Endowment each year sets aside a modest allocation of funding for each of their programs. This allocation—of 4.1 million for each institute's global array of programs—does not mean that they get a free ride or a blank check. It is important to note that every single one of the over 200 grants awarded annually by the Endowment is strictly reviewed by program and financial staff and by a distinguished bipartisan Board of Directors currently chaired by the distinguished former congressman from Indiana, Dr. John Brademas. This is true regardless of whether the grantee is one of the four core grantees or not. The core grantees are covered by the same reporting and evaluation requirements that effect all grantees. Let us leave the decision-making for the allocation of funding in the very able hands of the Endowment's Board of Directors, which includes some of the most accomplished international affairs strategists and democrats in the United States.

This body frequently earmarks organizations that it believes should receive public support. There is nothing wrong nor nefarious in this approach. I hope the Senate will take this opportunity to reaffirm its strong support for the work of the four institutes associated with the Endowment—the republican and democratic party institutes, and those associated with the labor movement and the business community—by voting No on the Feingold amendment.

This amendment seeks to fix something that is not broken. The amendment will not improve the Endowment, but to weaken its unique capacity to be flexible, responsive and effective. The last thing we should do is to hastily tinker with the internal workings of this important institution without any serious examination of the supposed problems this amendment is meant to address.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 692. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 76, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 179 Leg.]

YEAS—23

Baucus	Fitzgerald	Nickles
Bingaman	Grams	Reid
Boxer	Gregg	Smith (NH)
Bryan	Helms	Specter
Dorgan	Hollings	Thurmond
Durbin	Johnson	Wellstone
Edwards	Kohl	Wyden
Feingold	Lincoln	

NAYS—76

Abraham	Enzi	Mack
Akaka	Feinstein	McConnell
Allard	Frist	Mikulski
Ashcroft	Gorton	Moynihan
Bayh	Graham	Murkowski
Bennett	Gramm	Murray
Biden	Grassley	Reed
Bond	Hagel	Robb
Breaux	Harkin	Roberts
Brownback	Hatch	Rockefeller
Bunning	Hutchinson	Roth
Burns	Hutchison	Santorum
Byrd	Inhofe	Sarbanes
Campbell	Inouye	Schumer
Chafee	Jeffords	Sessions
Cleland	Kennedy	Shelby
Cochran	Kerrey	Smith (OR)
Collins	Kerry	Snowe
Conrad	Kyl	Stevens
Coverdell	Landrieu	Thomas
Craig	Lautenberg	Thompson
Crapo	Leahy	Torricelli
Daschle	Levin	Voinovich
DeWine	Lieberman	Warner
Dodd	Lott	
Domenici	Lugar	

NOT VOTING—1

McCain

The amendment (No. 692) was rejected.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. BIDEN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NOS. 705 THROUGH 731 EN BLOC

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, we have an agreement on both sides for a managers' package of amendments, which I send to the desk, including amendments by Senator BIDEN and myself and Senators ABRAHAM and GRAMS, KENNEDY, DURBIN, LEAHY, MOYNIHAN, REID, BINGAMAN, THOMAS, BIDEN and ROTH, two amendments by Senator LUGAR, Senators MCCAIN, SCHUMER and BROWNBACK, MACK and LIEBERMAN, GRAMS and WELLSTONE, DODD, ASHCROFT, HARKIN, FEINGOLD, and FEINSTEIN.

This package of amendments has been agreed to under a previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAPO). The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), for himself and Mr. BIDEN, Mr. ABRAHAM and Mr. GRAMS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. REID, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. BIDEN and Mr. ROTH, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. SCHUMER and Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. MACK and Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. GRAMS and Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. DODD, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN, proposes amendments numbered 705 through 731 en bloc.

The amendments (Nos. 705 through 731) en bloc are as follows:

(The text of amendment No. 705 is printed in today's RECORD under ''Amendments Submitted.'')

AMENDMENT NO. 706

(Purpose: To amend the short title of the bill)

On page 2, strike lines 3 and 4 and insert ''Admiral James W. Nance Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001''.

AMENDMENT NO. 707

(Purpose: To require that the representative of the United States to the Vienna office of the United Nations also serve as representative of the United States to the International Atomic Energy Agency)

On page 141, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following new section:

SEC. 825. UNITED STATES REPRESENTATION AT THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.

(a) AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS PARTICIPATION ACT OF 1945.—Section 2(h) of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287(h)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ″The representative of the United States to the Vienna office of the United Nations shall also serve as representative of the United States to the International Atomic Energy Agency.''.

(b) AMENDMENT TO THE IAEA PARTICIPATION ACT OF 1957.—Section 2(a) of the International Atomic Energy Agency Participation Act of 1957 (22 U.S.C. 2021(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Representative of the United States to the Vienna office of the United Nations shall also serve as representative of the United States to the Agency.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply to individuals appointed on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 708

(Purpose: To provide a clarification of an exception to national security controls on satellite export licensing)

On page 96, after line 21, add the following new section:

SEC. ___. CLARIFICATION OF EXCEPTION TO NATIONAL SECURITY CONTROLS ON SATELLITE EXPORT LICENSING.

Section 1514(b) of Public Law 105–261 is amended by striking all that follows after ''EXCEPTION.—'' and inserting the following: ''Subsections (a)(2), (a)(4), and (a)(8) shall not apply to the export of a satellite or satellite-related items for launch in, or by nationals of, a country that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or that is a major non-NATO ally (as defined in section 644(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2403(q)) of the United States unless, in each instance of a proposed export of such item, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, first provides a written determination to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives that it is in the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States to apply the export controls required under such subsections.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 709

(Purpose: To extend the use of the Foreign Service personnel system)

On page 43, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following new section:

SEC. 323. EXTENSION OF USE OF FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL SYSTEM.

Section 202(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3922(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4)(A) Whenever (and to the extent) the Secretary of State considers it in the best interests of the United States Government, the Secretary of State may authorize the head of any agency or other Government establishment (including any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch) to appoint under section 303 individuals described in subparagraph (B) as members of the Service and to utilize the Foreign Service personnel system with respect to such individuals under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

''(B) The individuals referred to in subparagraph (A) are individuals hired for employment abroad under section 311(a).''.

AMENDMENT NO. 710

(Purpose: To require an annual financial audit of the United States section of the International Boundary and Water Commission)

On page 141, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following new section:

SEC. 825. ANNUAL FINANCIAL AUDITS OF UNITED STATES SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An independent auditor shall annually conduct an audit of the financial statements and accompanying notes to the financial statements of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico (in this section referred to as the ''Commission''), in accordance with generally accepted Government auditing standards and such other procedures as may be established by the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of State.

(b) REPORTS.—The independent auditor shall report the results of such audit, including a description of the scope of the audit and an expression of opinion as to the overall fairness of the financial statements, to the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico. The financial statements of the Commission shall be presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements and the report of the independent auditor shall be included in a report which the Commission shall submit to the Congress not later than 90 days after the end of the last fiscal year covered by the audit.

(c) REVIEW BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States (in this section referred to as the ''Comptroller General'') may review the audit conducted by the auditor and the report to the Congress in the manner and at such times as the Comptroller General considers necessary. In lieu of the audit required by subsection (b), the Comptroller General shall, if the Comptroller General considers it necessary or, upon the request of the Congress, audit the financial statements of the Commission in the manner provided in subsection (b).

(d) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—In the event of a review by the Comptroller General under subsection (c), all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, workpapers, and property belonging to or in use by the Commission and the auditor who conducts the audit under subsection (b), which are necessary for purposes of this subsection, shall be made available to the representatives of the General Accounting Office designated by the Comptroller General.

AMENDMENT NO. 711

(Purpose: To require an examination of the feasibility of duplicating the Embassy Paris Regional Outreach Centers)

On page 66, line 12, strike ''and''.

On page 66, line 17, strike the period and insert ''; and''.

On page 66, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following new subparagraph:

(F) examine the feasibility of opening new regional outreach centers, modeled on the system used by the United States Embassy in Paris, France, with each center designed to operate—

(i) at no additional cost to the United States Government;

(ii) with staff consisting of one or two Foreign Service officers currently assigned to the United States diplomatic mission in the country in which the center is located; and

(iii) in a region of the country with high gross domestic product (GDP), a high density population, and a media market that not only includes but extends beyond the region.

AMENDMENT NO. 712

(Purpose: Relating to the development of an automated entry-exit control system for the United States)

At the end of title VII of the bill, insert the following:

Subtitle C—United States Entry-Exit Controls

SEC. 732. AMENDMENT OF THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION REFORM AND IMMIGRANT RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1996.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 110(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1221 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) SYSTEM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall develop an automated entry and exit control system that will—

''(A) collect a record of departure for every alien departing the United States and match the record of departure with the record of the alien's arrival in the United States; and

''(B) enable the Attorney General to identify, through online searching procedures, lawfully admitted nonimmigrants who remain in the United States beyond the period authorized by the Attorney General.

''(2) EXCEPTION.—The system under paragraph (1) shall not collect a record of arrival or departure—

''(A) at a land border or seaport of the United States for any alien; or

''(B) for any alien for whom the documentary requirements in section 212(a)(7)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act have been waived by the Attorney General and the Secretary of State under section 212(d)(4)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (division C of Public Law 104–208; 110 Stat. 3009–546).

SEC. 733. REPORT ON AUTOMATED ENTRY-EXIT CONTROL SYSTEM.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit a report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the feasibility of developing and implementing an automated entry-exit control system that would collect a record of departure for every alien departing the United States and match the record of departure with the record of the alien's arrival in the United States, including departures and arrivals at the land borders and seaports of the United States.

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—Such report shall—

(1) assess the costs and feasibility of various means of operating such an automated entry-exit control system, including exploring—

(A) how, if the automated entry-exit control system were limited to certain aliens arriving at airports, departure records of those aliens could be collected when they depart through a land border or seaport; and

(B) the feasibility of the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State, negotiating reciprocal agreements with the governments of contiguous countries to collect such information on behalf of the United States and share it in an acceptable automated format;

(2) consider the various means of developing such a system, including the use of pilot projects if appropriate, and assess which means would be most appropriate in which geographical regions;

(3) evaluate how such a system could be implemented without increasing border traffic congestion and border crossing delays and, if any such system would increase border crossing delays, evaluate to what extent such congestion or delays would increase; and

(4) estimate the length of time that would be required for any such system to be developed and implemented.

SEC. 734. ANNUAL REPORTS ON ENTRY-EXIT CONTROL AND USE OF ENTRY-EXIT CONTROL DATA.

(a) ANNUAL REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ENTRY-EXIT CONTROL AT AIRPORTS.—Not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year until the fiscal year in which the Attorney General certifies to Congress that the entry-exit control system required by section 110(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended by section 732 of this Act, has been developed, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) provides an accurate assessment of the status of the development of the entry-exit control system;

(2) includes a specific schedule for the development of the entry-exit control system that the Attorney General anticipates will be met; and

(3) includes a detailed estimate of the funding, if any, needed for the development of the entry-exit control system.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS ON VISA OVERSTAYS IDENTIFIED THROUGH THE ENTRY-EXIT CONTROL SYSTEM.—Not later than June 30 of each year, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that sets forth—

(1) the number of arrival records of aliens and the number of departure records of aliens that were collected during the preceding fiscal year under the entry-exit control system under section 110(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as so amended, with a separate accounting of such numbers by country of nationality;

(2) the number of departure records of aliens that were successfully matched to records of such aliens' prior arrival in the United States, with a separate accounting of such numbers by country of nationality and by classification as immigrant or nonimmigrant; and

(3) the number of aliens who arrived as nonimmigrants, or as visitors under the visa waiver program under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, for whom no matching departure record has been obtained through the system, or through other means, as of the end of such aliens' authorized period of stay, with an accounting by country of nationality and approximate date of arrival in the United States.

(c) INCORPORATION INTO OTHER DATABASES.—Information regarding aliens who have remained in the United States beyond their authorized period of stay that is identified through the system referred to in subsection (a) shall be integrated into appropriate databases of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of State, including those used at ports-of-entry and at consular offices.

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to thank Senator HELMS and Senator BIDEN for accepting as part of S. 886, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, my amendment to remove the requirement that an automated entry-exit program be established at land and sea ports and replace that with a required feasibility study to be completed within 1 year. This amendment would correct a significant error made in the 1996 Immigration Act that if left uncorrected will cause a significant loss of U.S. jobs in export and tourist industries, and would also significantly harm our relations with Canada and Mexico.

This amendment is the same as legislation that passed the Senate in two forms last year, with the sole exception of provisions related to the U.S. Customs Service, which were removed at the request of the Finance Committee because it has scheduled a series of oversight hearings on the Customs Service, which is also up for reauthorization this year, and the removal of authorizations for the INS. Last year, the legislation passed the Senate first by unanimous consent as a stand alone bill (S. 1360) and second, as part of the Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill.

Section 110 of the 1996 Immigration Act mandated that an automated system be established to record the entry and exit of all aliens as a means to provide more information on individuals who ''over stay'' their visas. However, this well-intentioned government program, if implemented, would be quite disastrous. Today, when INS or Customs officials inspect people at land borders, they examine papers as necessary and make quick determinations, using their discretion on when to inspect further or solicit more information. If every single passenger of every single vehicle was required to provide potentially voluminous information and be entered into a computer—even assuming an incredibly quick 30 seconds per individual—the traffic delays would exceed 20 hours in numerous jurisdictions at both the northern and southern borders. This would create a human, economic, and even environmental nightmare in both directions. Last year, Congress delayed implementation of this program until March 30, 2001. But after that date, the crisis will begin.

In 1996, the House version of the omnibus immigration bill contained a measure simply to establish pilot projects to collect entry and departure records at fewer than a handful of airports. The Senate bill contained a general provision to require an automated entry-exit system—but also only at airports. Then, in conference, without any debate, a mandatory entry-exit

system to capture the records of ''every alien'' was added.

Representative SMITH and Senator Simpson, to their credit, conceded in a letter to the Canadian Ambassador that it was not the intent of the 1996 Act to cover, for example, Canadians at the northern border. However, because of the term ''every alien,'' the INS has interpreted the law to require this program to be implemented at all land borders, in addition to air and sea ports of entry. To the credit of the INS, it concedes that it cannot implement such a system and the agency questions what it will do if it is forced to do so.

The Congress itself never considered such a system. That the legislative proposal was changed fundamentally in conference is clear. As Judiciary Committee Chair ORRIN HATCH has stated, ''I think that we have all come to realize that section 110 of the 1996 Act [was] inserted in conference with little or no record, [and] no consideration or debate. It was well intended, there is no question, but I think poorly constructed.''

I would like to thank Senators KENNEDY, GRAMS, LEAHY, BURNS, MCCAIN, GORTON, CRAIG, MURKOWSKI, MURRAY, JEFFORDS, SNOWE, SMITH of Oregon, DORGAN, LEVIN, MOYNIHAN, SCHUMER, MACK, DURBIN, and HAGEL for cosponsoring this amendment and for their support along the way on this battle to prevent the major disruptions that Section 110 would cause to our economy and our international relations. I would particularly like to express my appreciation for the leadership on this amendment displayed by Senator GRAMS and his staff, who are trying to save jobs for the people of Minnesota that would be lost if this automated entry-exit system came into effect at the northern border. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

AMENDMENT NO. 713

(Purpose: To require reports with respect to the holding of a referendum on Western Sahara)

On page 115, after line 18, add the following new section:

SEC. . REPORTS WITH RESPECT TO A REFERENDUM ON WESTERN SAHARA.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than each of the dates specified in paragraph (2), the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees describing specific steps being taken by the Government of Morocco and by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO) to ensure that a free, fair, and transparent referendum in which the people of the Western Sahara will choose between independence and integration with Morocco will be held by July 2000.

(2) DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—The dates referred to in paragraph (1) are January 1, 2000, and June 1, 2000.

(b) REPORT ELEMENTS.—The report shall include—

(1) a description of preparations for the referendum; including the extent to which free access to the territory for independent international organizations, including election servers and international media, will be guaranteed.

(2) a description of current efforts by the Department of State to ensure that a referendum will be held by July 2000;

(3) an assessment of the likelihood that the July 2000 date will be met;

(4) a description of obstacles, if any, to the voter-registration process and other preparations for the referendum, and efforts being made by the parties and the United States Government to overcome those obstacles; and

(5) an assessment of progress being made in the repatriation process.

WESTERN SAHARA

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I'm delighted that the managers' amendment includes the provision Senator GORDON SMITH, Senator LEAHY, and I sponsored to require the State Department to report on progress on the July 2000 referendum in the Western Sahara, and I commend Senators HELMS and BIDEN for including this provision in the managers' amendment.

Since 1988, the United Nations has sought to organize a free, fair, and open referendum on self-determination for the people of the Western Sahara, the former Spanish colony that Morocco has illegally occupied since 1975.

The International Court of Justice, the Organization of African Unity, the United States, and many other nations throughout the world have not recognized Morocco's claim to the area. However, Morocco's occupation continues. Tens of thousands of the Sahrawi people languish in refugee camps in southern Algeria and have been denied the opportunity to determine their own future.

A U.N. referendum was originally scheduled for 1992. It has since been delayed many times, primarily due to the resistance of the Government of Morocco.

In the 1997 Houston Accords, achieved under the leadership of former Secretary of State James Baker, and in a U.N. plan last December, the international community called for the conclusion of the voter registration process and a referendum. Morocco subsequently agreed to allow the referendum to occur by July 2000.

I know the Administration shares our interest in resolving this longstanding dispute. The State Department should make it clear to both parties to this dispute that our government expects the people of the Western Sahara to be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination in a free, fair, and open referendum by July 2000.

Morocco has been a faithful ally of the United States for more than 200 years, but its refusal to allow the people of the Western Sahara to determine their own political future undercuts America's efforts to promote democratic principles worldwide.

The United States can play a constructive role in promoting a resolution of this dispute. To promote that objective, the provision included in the managers' amendment would require the State Department to report on January 1, 2000 and again on June 1, 2000 on specific steps being taken by the Government of Morocco and by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO) to ensure that a free, fair, and open referendum in which the people of the Western Sahara will choose between independence and integration with Morocco will be held by July 2000.

The reports will include a description of preparations for the referendum, including the extent to which free access to the territory for independent and international organizations, including election observers and international media, will be guaranteed. Human rights organizations and other international organizations must be allowed to observe the referendum.

The reports will also include a description of current efforts by the Department of State to ensure that a referendum will be held by July 2000 and an assessment of the likelihood that the July 2000 date will be met.

They will also include a description of obstacles, if any, to the voter registration process and other preparations for the referendum, and efforts being made by the parties and the United States Government to overcome those obstacles. Finally, the reports will include an assessment of progress being made in the repatriation process.

A solution to the conflict over the Western Sahara will enhance security and stability in Northern Africa. After more than ten years of delay, the people of the Western Sahara should be permitted to determine for themselves who will govern them. I look forward to that day, and I commend my colleagues for including this provision in the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 714

(Purpose: To require the designation of a senior-level State Department official for Northeastern Europe)

On page 35, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following new section:

SEC. 302. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL FOR NORTHEASTERN EUROPE.

The Secretary of State shall designate an existing senior-level official of the Department of State with responsibility for promoting regional cooperation in and coordinating United States policy toward Northeastern Europe.

POLICY COORDINATOR FOR NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, the State Department has been working to promote regional cooperation in Northeastern Europe. The idea behind this policy is more fully to integrate the Baltic countries into Europe and overcome cold war divisions to promote stability in the region. I support this approach, and I want to see it institutionalized at the State Department by designating a senior-level official with responsibility for coordinating policy toward Northeastern Europe.

This policy of integration also reduces tensions, since regional cooperation that includes Russia's northwestern regions gives Russia a stake in regional stability. The policy will also

show Russia that it need not feel threatened by the integration of the Baltic States into European institutions. The Baltic countries have increased their ties with the northwestern Russian regions, much the way Canada has ties with the border states of the United States. The Baltic States benefit as well from regional cooperation with the Nordic countries, further cementing the Baltic nations as part of Europe.

It is mutually beneficial for the all the Northeastern European countries to address regional problems, such as environmental problems caused by the former Soviet Union, or burgeoning crime and drug smuggling from the Russian mafia.

The Northern European Initiative announced in 1997 is just one example of this policy. It fosters regional cooperation and cross-border ties, relying on the private sector and nongovernmental organizations, as well as governments, in the areas of trade and investment, institution building, law enforcement, nuclear waste control, and the development of civil society, among others. Another positive step was the signing of the Baltic Charter in 1998 that strengthens Baltic bilateral ties and ties with the United States and addresses Baltic security concerns. Regional organizations have been set up, including BALTSEA, to coordinate military assistance, as well as several joint Baltic efforts at defense cooperation.

The State Department has set out on an ambitious agenda that I think is going in a very positive direction. However, I am afraid other crises and problems, for instance the many issues that will come up in Southeastern Europe following the crisis in Kosovo, will divert the Department's attention from this policy and cause it to lose steam. Therefore, I am offering this amendment to direct the Secretary to designate an existing senior-level State Department official with responsibility for coordinating policy toward Northeastern Europe. The way this assignment of responsibility would fit in the State Department's structure is up to the Secretary.

I also want to make clear that I mean no criticism of the Assistant Secretary for European Affairs by proposing this amendment. On the contrary, I think he has done an extraordinarily good job in pursuing the integration of Northeastern Europe. But with all of Europe on his mind, I think it would only further the aims of the bureau to be sure that a senior-level official is designated to coordinate and promote this policy.

I appreciate the support of Senator HELMS and Senator BIDEN, and understand that this amendment has been added to the manager's package.

AMENDMENT NO. 715

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SELF-DETERMINATION IN EAST TIMOR

SEC. . (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) On May 5, 1999 the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal signed an agreement that provides for an August 8, 1999 ballot organized by the United Nations on East Timor's political status;

(2) On June 22, 1999 the ballot was rescheduled for August 21 or 22 due to concerns that the conditions necessary for a free and fair vote could not be established prior to August 8;

(3) On January 27, 1999, President Habibie expressed a willingness to consider independence for East Timor if a majority of the East Timorese reject autonomy in the August ballot;

(4) Under the May 5th agreement the Government of Indonesia is responsible for ensuring that the August ballot is carried out in a fair and peaceful way in an atmosphere free of intimidation, violence or interference;

(5) The inclusion of anti-independence militia members in Indonesian forces responsible for establishing security in East Timor violates the May 5th agreement which states that the absolute neutrality of the military and police is essential for holding a free and fair ballot;

(6) The arming of anti-independence militias by members of the Indonesian military for the purpose of sabotaging the August ballot has resulted in hundreds of civilians killed, injured or disappeared in separate attacks by these militias who continue to act without restraint;

(7) The United Nations Secretary General has received credible reports of political violence, including intimidation and killings, by armed anti-independence militias against unarmed pro-independence civilians;

(8) There have been killings of opponents of independence, including civilians and militia members;

(9) The killings in East Timor should be fully investigated and the individuals responsible brought to justice;

(10) Access to East Timor by international human rights monitors and humanitarian organizations is limited, and members of the press have been threatened;

(11) The presence of members of the United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor has already resulted in an improved security environment in the East Timorese capital of Dili;

(12) A robust international observer mission and police force throughout East Timor is critical to creating a stable and secure environment necessary for a free and fair ballot;

(13) The Administration should be commended for its support for the United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor which will provide monitoring and support for the ballot and include international civilian police, military liaison officers and election monitors;

(b) POLICY.—(1) The President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Treasury (acting through the United States executive directors to international financial institutions) should immediately intensify their efforts to prevail upon the Indonesian Government and military to—

(A) disarm and disband anti-independence militias;

(B) grant full access to East Timor by international human rights monitors, humanitarian organizations, and the press;

(C) allow Timorese who have been living in exile to return to East Timor to participate in the ballot; and

(2) the President should submit a report to the Congress not later than 21 days after passage of this Act, containing a description of the Administration's efforts and his assessment of steps taken by the Indonesian Government and military to ensure a stable and secure environment in East Timor, including those steps described in paragraph (1).

SELF-DETERMINATION IN EAST TIMOR

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today I am offering an amendment in support of a peaceful process of self-determination in East Timor. I am pleased that Senators FEINGOLD, REED, MCCONNELL, HARKIN, MOYNIHAN, CHAFEE, KOHL, JEFFORDS, KENNEDY, KERRY, FEINSTEIN, MURRAY, SCHUMER, BOXER, DURBIN, WELLSTONE, and WYDEN are cosponsoring this amendment. Many of them have worked hard on this issue for as long as they have been in the United States Senate.

I understand the amendment will be accepted.

Mr. President, today, the Indonesian Government has an historic opportunity to resolve a conflict that has been the cause of suffering and instability for 23 years. It has made a commitment to vote on August 21 or 22, on East Timor's future, and recognized its responsibility to ensure that the vote is free and fair.

On May 5th, when I introduced a similar resolution, I remarked on Indonesia's accomplishments in the past year: President Suharto relinquished power; the Indonesian Government endorsed a ballot on autonomy; and the United Nations, Portugal and Indonesia signed an agreement on the procedures for that vote.

There has been more progress in the past month. Democratic elections have been held and the first members of an international observer mission and police force arrived in East Timor.

The amendment that we are offering today recognizes many of the positive steps that have been taken. A year ago few people would have predicted that a settlement of East Timor's future would be in sight.

But it also expresses our deep concern that August 21st is quickly approaching, and current conditions in East Timor are far from conducive to holding a free and fair ballot.

Hundreds of civilians have been killed, injured or disappeared in ongoing violence by anti-independence militias armed by members of the Indonesian military for the purpose of sabotaging the vote.

The inclusion of anti-independence members in Indonesian forces responsible for establishing security in East Timor threatens the neutrality of the military and police, and violates the terms of the May 5th agreement.

International human rights monitors and humanitarian organizations continue to face problems gaining access to the island, and members of the press have been threatened.

This amendment calls on the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Treasury—acting through U.S. executive directors to international financial institutions—to immediately intensify their efforts to prevail upon the Indonesian Government to disarm and disband the anti-independence militias.

We should be prepared to use all the resources at our disposal, including our voice and vote at the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and other international financial institutions, to convince the Indonesians to stop the violence. This is not only their responsibility, it is in their best interests. If the Indonesian military succeeds in sabotaging the vote, Indonesia will face international condemnation.

On June 11th, I and other Members of Congress sent a letter to World Bank President James Wolfensohn about the need for the World Bank to use its leverage with the Indonesian Government. I ask unanimous consent that the test of that letter be printed in the RECORD at the end of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. (See exhibit 1.)

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the international community has recognized the urgency of this situation. An international monitoring and police presence throughout East Timor is critical to creating a secure environment.

The Administration is shouldering its share of the costs of the UN monitors and police, and its members who arrived in East Timor several weeks ago already report some progress in stemming the violence.

But far more needs to be done. It is time for the Indonesian Government and military to do their part—to act decisively to ensure that a free and fair vote can occur.

This amendment reinforces what others have said and what the Indonesian Government has already committed to do. I thank the managers of the bill for accepting the amendment.

EXHIBIT 1

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 11, 1999.

HON. JAMES WOLFENSOHN,
President, The World Bank,
Washington, DC.

DEAR JIM: For many years, we have consistently raised concerns about the failure of the Indonesian Government to respect the human rights of the people of East Timor and to allow them an opportunity to express their right of self-determination. We are writing to convey our deep concern about the escalating violence in East Timor, which has put in doubt the August 8th ballot on East Timor's political future.

We have called on the Indonesian Government to stop military and paramilitary violence which threatens to undermine the vote, yet the threats and killings continue unabated. United Nations officials, East Timorese leaders, and members of the Catholic Church, including Bishop Belo, blame the Indonesian military for intentionally seeking to sabotage the vote. We have called on our own Administration to work urgently to pressure Jakarta to take the steps necessary for a free and fair vote.

We believe it is now imperative that the international financial institutions (IFIs), most importantly the World Bank, make clear to the Indonesian Government that if the August ballot is not free and fair, continued large scale investment by the IFIs will be in jeopardy. Jakarta must be convinced of what is at stake. If it fails to act decisively to permit a free and fair vote, it will risk becoming a pariah state. The government and army must abide by the May 5th UN-sponsored tripartite accord, most specifically by stopping and disarming the anti-independence militias that are using the weapons supplied to them by the Indonesian military to intimidate and attack East Timorese civilians.

We appeal to you to personally press the Indonesian Government to create a secure environment for the August vote and to prevent any efforts to restrict aid to East Timorese who have been displaced by the militia violence.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Patrick Leahy, U.S. Senator.
Russell D. Feingold, U.S. Senator.
Daniel Patrick Moynihan, U.S. Senator.
Tom Harkin, U.S. Senator.
Richard J. Durbin, U.S. Senator.
Luis V. Gutierrez, Member of Congress.
Patrick J. Kennedy, Member of Congress.
Frank R. Wolf, Member of Congress.
Edward M. Kennedy, U.S. Senator.
Rod R. Blagojevich, Member of Congress.
Nita M. Lowey, Member of Congress.
Peter A. DeFazio, Member of Congress.
Jack Reed, U.S. Senator.
Albert Wynn, Member of Congress.
Cynthia McKinney, Member of Congress.
John Conyers, Member of Congress.
Lane Evans, Member of Congress.
Dennis Kucinich, Member of Congress.
James McGovern, Member of Congress.
Barney Frank, Member of Congress.
Henry Waxman, Member of Congress.

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for a peaceful process of self-determination in East Timor. These are both exciting and troubling times in Indonesia as a whole, and the future of East Timor may be resolved in the coming months. President Habibie himself indicated that he would work toward resolution of East Timor's status by the end of the year.

The recent Parliamentary elections in Indonesia proceeded peacefully, and virtually without incident. It appears as if a democratic transition will be forthcoming, and I am hopeful that the people of Indonesia remain committed to free and fair elections. While we have supported these elections, and encouraged a fair process, we simultaneously receive reports of increased social unrest. Clashes between Muslims and Christians in Ambon are only one indication of the tensions which underlie relations between different ethnic groups.

The situation in East Timor has historically divided sympathies over an acceptable solution, and violent attacks in the region have become more prevalent since the beginning of the year. Evidence has indicated that anti-independence militias have been supported and armed by some members of the Indonesian military. The end result of such support can only be an increase in the political tensions and violence in East Timor. The militias have committed scores of human rights abuses against the ethnic East Timorese in an effort to suppress any movement towards full independence in East Timor.

It is as yet unclear how East Timor's status will ultimately be resolved. Solutions from greater autonomy within Indonesia to full independence are only two of the proposals that have been brought forward. The international community has sought to encourage an open decision process by the people of East Timor as to what their future status should hold, but the increased strength of the anti-independence militias threatens to undermine the process. In order for a free ballot to be held in the coming months, the United States must make an effort to ensure that the process is fair.

I co-sponsored a resolution offered by Senator LEAHY to encourage an open ballot on the question of East Timor, but this resolution also urges full access by international human rights monitors and the disbanding of the militias. Such steps are critical to the fair determination of East Timor's future, and I hope that this Congress will continue to show its support for the ballot process.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for Senator LEAHY's amendment promoting peaceful self determination for the peoples of East Timor and bringing the attention of the United States to the long and difficult climb of the East Timorese towards democracy. I am pleased to join Senator FEINGOLD as a cosponsor of this amendment which underscores the importance of the historic opportunity which the East Timorese face, and our duty to support them in their struggle for peace and self determination. The upcoming August vote, or consultation, on East Timorese autonomy is crucial, not only for the East Timorese people, but for America and for every nation that supports democracy and stands against the rule of terror and violence which has shaped twenty years of East Timorese history.

The past year has witnessed extraordinary progress. The efforts of Portugal, the United Nations, the global community and the East Timorese leaders have been impressive. Combined with the willingness of the Indonesian government, these efforts have at last resulted in a plan for the peaceful and democratic determination of East Timor's political destiny. I would like to recognize all those whose courage and commitment have led us towards the August consultation, a consultation which will allow the East Timorese, at long last, to decide for themselves how they are to be governed.

Nevertheless, much remains to be done. As great an achievement as the promised consultation may be, the future is far from certain. East Timor, already troubled by years of bloodshed, has seen even greater escalations in human rights abuses in recent months. Although it has already buried 200,000 people who have died violently since the 1975 Indonesian invasion, East Timor continues to be riven by conflict. Organized campaigns of terror and intimidation have been aimed at East Timorese leaders and journalists who favor autonomy. Some international observers have reported that

East Timorese have been systematically herded into camps in efforts to provide large blocs of pro-Indonesian votes in the August consultation. Militia activity, violence, and destruction continue unabated.

If the violence in East Timor is to cease, the militias must be stripped of their weapons and disbanded. International observers will play a critical role, both in the course of the consultation and in the implementation of the results that follow. Only subjecting this process to the harsh light of international scrutiny can we hope to prevent East Timor's violent past from serving as prologue to an equally violent future. Without our active participation and support, the hope of a lasting peace in East Timor is in danger of being lost.

Mr. President, this historic opportunity for peace must not be allowed to slip away. The United States has a proud tradition of championing those who seek freedom and democracy across the world. It is my hope that this amendment will encourage the United States to intensify efforts to ensure that the people of East Timor find peace at last.

AMENDMENT NO. 716

(Purpose: To allocate funds for scholarships for doctoral graduate study in the social sciences to nationals of the independent states of the former Soviet Union)

On page 12, line 6, strike ''$7,000,000'' and insert ''$5,000,000''.

On page 12, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:

(c) MUSKIE FELLOWSHIP DOCTORAL GRADUATE STUDIES FOR NATIONALS OF THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION.—

(1) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a)(1)(B), not less than $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, and not less than $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, shall be made available to provide scholarships for doctoral graduate study in the social sciences to nationals of the independent states of the former Soviet Union under the Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program authorized by section 227 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) NON-FEDERAL SUPPORT.—Not less than 20 percent of the costs of each student's doctoral study supported under paragraph (1) shall be provided from non-Federal sources.

(B) HOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT.—

(i) AGREEMENT FOR SERVICE IN HOME COUNTRY.—Before an individual may receive scholarship assistance under paragraph (1), the individual shall enter into a written agreement with the Department of State under which the individual agrees that after completing all degree requirements, or terminating his or her studies, whichever occurs first, the individual will return to the country of the individual's nationality, or country of last habitual residence, within the independent states of the former Soviet Union (as defined in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801)), to reside and remain physically present there for an aggregate of at least one year for each year of study supported under paragraph (1).

(ii) DENIAL OF ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE.—Any individual who has entered into an agreement under clause (i) and who has not completed the period of home country residence and presence required by that agreement shall be ineligible for a visa and inadmissible to the United States.

On page 12, line 20, strike ''(c)'' and insert ''(d)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 717

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . MIKEY KALE PASSPORT NOTIFICATION ACT OF 1999.

(a) Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall issue regulations that—

(1) provide that, in the issuance of a passport to minors under the age of 18 years, both parents, a guardian, or a person in loco parentis have—

(A) executed the application; and

(B) provided documentary evidence demonstrating that they are the parents, guardian, or person in loco parentis; and

(2) provide that, in the issuance of a passport to minors under the age of 18 years, in those cases where both parents have not executed the passport application, the person executing the application has provided documentary evidence that such person—

(A) has sole custody of the child; or

(B) the other parent has provided consent to the issuance of the passport. The requirement of this paragraph shall not apply to guardians or persons in loco parentis.

(b) The regulations required to be issued by this section may provide for exceptions in exigent circumstances involving the health or welfare of the child.

AMENDMENT NO. 718

(Purpose: To establish within the Department of State the position of Science and Technology Adviser, and for other purposes)

On page 35, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following new section:

SEC. 302. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ADVISER TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITION.—Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ADVISER.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be within the Department of State a Science and Technology Adviser (in this paragraph referred to as the 'Adviser'). The Adviser shall report to the Secretary of State through the Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs.

''(2) DUTIES.—The Adviser shall—

''(A) advise the Secretary of State, through the Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs, on international science and technology matters affecting the foreign policy of the United States; and

''(B) perform such duties, exercise such powers, and have such rank and status as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than six months after receipt by the Secretary of State of the report by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences with respect to the contributions that science, technology, and health matters can make to the foreign policy of the United States, the Secretary of State, acting through the Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs, shall submit a report to Congress setting forth the Secretary of State's plans for implementation, as appropriate, of the recommendations of the report.

AMENDMENT NO. 719

(Purpose: To prohibit the return of veterans memorial objects to foreign nations with specific authorization in law)

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section and renumber the remaining sections accordingly:

''SEC. . PROHIBITION ON THE RETURN OF VETERANS MEMORIAL OBJECTS TO FOREIGN NATIONS WITHOUT SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION IN LAW.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding section 2572 of title 10, United States Code, or any other provision of law, the President may not transfer a veterans memorial object to a foreign country or entity controlled by a foreign government, or otherwise transfer or convey such object to any person or entity for purposes of the ultimate transfer of conveyance of such object to a foreign country or entity controlled by a foreign government, unless specifically authorized by law.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ENTITY CONTROLLED BY A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—The term ''entity controlled by a foreign government'' has the meaning given that term in section 2536(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) VETERANS MEMORIAL OBJECT.—The term ''veterans memorial object'' means any object, including a physical structure or portion therefo, that—

(A) is located at a cemetery of the National Cemetery System, war memorial, or military installation in the United States;

(B) is dedicated to, or otherwise memorializes, the death in combat or combat-related duties of members of the United States Armed Forces; and

(C) was brought to the United States from abroad as a memorial of combat abroad.''

AMENDMENT NO. 720

(Purpose: To express the sense of Congress with respect to the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) peace process in Sudan)

On page 115, after line 18, insert the following new section:

SEC. ___. SUPPORT FOR THE PEACE PROCESS IN SUDAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the civil war in Sudan has continued unabated for 16 years and raged intermittently for 40 years;

(2) an estimated 1,900,000 Sudanese people have died as a result of war-related causes and famine;

(3) an estimated 4,000,000 people are currently in need of emergency food assistance in different areas of Sudan;

(4) approximately 4,000,000 people are internally displaced in Sudan;

(5) the continuation of war has led to human rights abuses by all parties to the conflict, including the killing of civilians, slavery, rape, and torture on the part of government forces and paramilitary forces; and

(6) it is in the interest of all the people of Sudan for the parties to the conflict to seek a negotiated settlement of hostilities and the establishment of a lasting peace in Sudan.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—(1) Congress—

(A) acknowledges the renewed vigor in facilitating and assisting the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) peace process in Sudan; and

(B) urges continued and sustained engagement by the Department of State in the IGAD peace process and the IGAD Partners' Forum.

(2) It is the sense of Congress that the President should—

(A) appoint a special envoy—

(i) to serve as a point of contact for the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development peace process;

(ii) to coordinate with the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development Partners Forum as the Forum works to support the peace process in Sudan; and

(iii) to coordinate United States humanitarian assistance to southern Sudan.

(B) provide increased financial and technical support for the IGAD Peace Process and especially the IGAD Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya; and

(C) instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to call on the United Nations Secretary General to consider the appointment of a special envoy for Sudan.

AMENDMENT NO. 721

(Purpose: To require a study on licensing process under the Arms Export Control Act)

On page 96, after line 21, add the following new section:

SEC. 645. STUDY ON LICENSING PROCESS UNDER THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a study on the performance of the licensing process pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, with recommendations on how to improve that performance. The study shall include:

(1) An analysis of the typology of licenses on which action was completed in 1999. The analysis should provide information on major categories of license requests, including—

(A) the number for nonautomatic small arms, automatic small arms, technical data, parts and components, and other weapons;

(B) the percentage of each category staffed to other agencies;

(C) the average and median time taken for the processing cycle for each category when staffed and not staffed;

(D) the average time taken by White House or National Security Council review or scrutiny; and

(E) the average time each spent at the Department of State after a decision had been taken on the license but before a contractor was notified of the decision. For each category the study should provide a breakdown of licenses by country. The analysis also should identify each country that has been identified in the past three years pursuant to section 3(e) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753(e)).

(2) A review of the current computer capabilities of the Department of State relevant to the processing of licenses and its ability to communicate electronically with other agencies and contractors, and what improvements could be made that would speed the process, including the cost for such improvements.

(3) An analysis of the work load and salary structure for export licensing officers of the Office of Defense Trade Control of the Department of State as compared to comparable jobs at the Department of Commerce and the Department of Defense.

(4) Any suggestions of the Department of State relating to resources and regulations, and any relevant statutory changes that might expedite the licensing process while furthering the objectives of the Arms Export Control Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 722

At the appropriate place, insert:

RUSSIAN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

SEC. 1. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this section is to establish a training program in Russia for nationals of Russia to obtain skills in business administration, accounting, and marketing, with special emphasis on instruction in business ethics and in the basic terminology, techniques, and practices of those disciplines, to achieve international standards of quality, transparency, and competitiveness.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

(1) BOARD.—The term ''Board'' means the United States-Russia Business Management Training Board established under section 5(a).

(2) DISTANCE LEARNING.—The term ''distance learning'' means training through computers, interactive videos, teleconferencing, and videoconferencing between and among students and teachers.

(3) ELIGIBLE ENTERPRISE.—The term ''eligible enterprise'' means—

(A) a business concern operating in Russia that employs Russian nationals; and

(B) a private enterprise that is being formed or operated by former officers of the Russian armed forces in Russia.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of State.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION FOR TRAINING PROGRAM AND INTERNSHIPS.

(a) TRAINING PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy, and taking into account the general policies recommended by the United States-Russia Business Management Training Board established under section 5(a), is authorized to establish a program of technical assistance (in this Act referred to as the ''program'') to provide the training described in section 1 to eligible enterprises.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—Training shall be carried out by United States nationals having expertise in business administration, accounting, and marketing or by Russian nationals who have been trained under the program or by those who meet criteria established by the Board. Such training may be carried out—

(A) in the offices of eligible enterprises, at business schools or institutes, or at other locations in Russia, including facilities of the armed forces of Russia, educational institutions, or in the offices of trade or industry associations, with special consideration given to locations where similar training opportunities are limited or nonexistent; or

(B) by ''distance learning'' programs originating in the United States or in European branches of United States institutions.

(b) INTERNSHIPS WITH UNITED STATES DOMESTIC BUSINESS CONCERNS.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy, is authorized to pay the travel expenses and appropriate in-country business English language training, if needed, of certain Russian nationals who have completed training under the program to undertake short-term internships with business concerns in the United States upon the recommendation of the Board.

SEC. 4. APPLICATIONS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) PROCEDURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible enterprise that desires to receive training for its employees and managers under this Act shall submit an application to the clearinghouse established by subsection (d), at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(2) JOINT APPLICATIONS.—A consortium of eligible enterprises may file a joint application under the provisions of paragraph (1).

(b) CONTENTS.—The Secretary shall approve an application under subsection (a) only if the application—

(1) is for an individual or individuals employed in an eligible enterprise or enterprises applying under the program;

(2) describes the level of training for which assistance under this Act is sought;

(3) provides evidence that the eligible enterprise meets the general policies adopted by the Secretary for the administration of this Act;

(4) provides assurances that the eligible enterprise will pay a share of the costs of the training, which share may include in-kind contributions; and

(5) provides such additional assurances as the Secretary determines to be essential to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Act.

(c) COMPLIANCE WITH BOARD POLICIES.—The Secretary shall approve applications for technical assistance under the program after taking into account the recommendations of the Board.

(d) CLEARINGHOUSE.—There is established a clearinghouse in Russia to manage and execute the program. The clearinghouse shall screen applications, provide information regarding training and teachers, monitor performance of the program, and coordinate appropriate post-program follow-on activities.

SEC. 5. UNITED STATES-RUSSIAN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT TRAINING BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Department of State a United States-Russian Business Management Training Board.

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Board established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be composed of 12 members as follows:

(1) The Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy.

(2) The Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

(3) The Secretary of Commerce.

(4) The Secretary of Education.

(5) Six individuals from the private sector having expertise in business administration, accounting, and marketing, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of State, as follows:

(A) Two individuals employed by graduate schools of management offering accredited degrees.

(B) Two individuals employed by eligible enterprises.

(C) Two individuals from nongovernmental organizations involved in promoting free market economy practices in Russia.

(6) Two nationals of Russia having experience in business administration, accounting, or marketing, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of State upon the recommendation of the Government of Russia, and who shall serve as nonvoting members.

(c) GENERAL POLICIES.—The Board shall make recommendations to the Secretary with respect to general policies for the administration of this Act, including—

(1) guidelines for the administration of the program under this Act;

(2) criteria for determining the qualifications of applicants under the program;

(3) the appointment of panels of business leaders in the United States and Russia for the purpose of nominating trainees; and

(4) such other matters with respect to which the Secretary may request recommendations.

(d) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Board shall be designated by the President from among the voting members of the Board. Except as provided in subsection (e)(2), a majority of the voting members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

(e) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairperson, except that—

(1) the Board shall meet not less than 4 times each year; and

(2) the Board shall meet whenever one-third of the voting members request a meeting in writing, in which event 7 of the voting members shall constitute a quorum.

(f) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Board who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall receive, while engaged in the business of the Board, compensation for service at a rate to be fixed by the President, except that such rate shall not exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and, while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in Government service.

SEC. 6. RESTRICTIONS NOT APPLICABLE.

Prohibitions on the use of foreign assistance funds for assistance for the Russian Federation shall not apply with respect to the funds made available to carry out this Act.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001 to carry out this Act.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 8. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on October 1, 1999.

AMENDMENT NO. 723

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Inspector General of the Agency for International Development shall serve as the Inspector General of the Inter-American Foundation and the African Development Foundation and shall have all the authorities and responsibilities with respect to the Inter-American Foundation and the African Development Foundation as the Inspector General has with respect to the Agency for International Development.

AMENDMENT NO. 724

At the appropriate place, insert:

The Senate finds that:

Ten percent of the citizens of the Islamic Republic of Iran are members of religious minority groups;

According to the State Department and internationally recognized human rights organizations, such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, religious minorities in the Islamic Republic of Iran—including Sunni Muslims, Baha'is, Christians, and Jews—have been the victims of human rights violations solely because of their status as religious minorities;

The 55th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights passed Resolution 1999/13, which expresses the concern of the international community over continued discrimination against the religious minorities' in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and calls on that country to moderate its policy on religious minorities until they are completely emancipated;

More than half the Jews in Iran have been forced to flee that country since the Islamic Revolution of 1979 because of relgious persecution, and many of them now reside in the United States;

The Iranian Jewish community, with a 2,500-year history and currently numbering some 30,000 people, is the oldest Jewish community living in the Diaspora;

Five Jews have been executed by the Iranian government in the past five years without having been tried;

There has been a noticeable increase recently in anti-Semitic propaganda in the government-controlled Iranian press;

On the eve of the Jewish holiday of Passover 1999, thirteen or more Jews, including community and religious leaders in the city of Shiraz, were arrested by the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and

In keeping with its dismal record on providing accused prisoners with due process and fair treatment, the Islamic Republic of Iran failed to charge the detained Jews with any specific crime or allow visitation by relatives of the detained for more than months: Now, therefore, it the sense of the Congress that the United States should—

Continue to work through the United Nations to assure that the Islamic Republic of Iran implements the recommendations of Resolution 1999/13.

(2) Condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the recent arrest of members of Iran's Jewish minority and urge their immediate release;

(3) Urge all nations having relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran to condemn the treatment of religious minorities in Iran and call for the release of all prisoners held on the basis of their religious beliefs; and

(4) Maintain the current United States policy toward the Islamic Republic of Iran unless and until that country moderates its treatment of religious minorities.

AMENDMENT NO. 725

(Purpose: To amend the reporting requirements of the PLO Commitments Compliance Act of 1989)

On page 115, after line 18, insert the following new section:

SEC. 730. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER PLO COMMITMENTS COMPLIANCE ACT OF 1989.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The PLO Commitments Compliance Act of 1989 (title VIII of Public Law 101–246) requires the President to submit reports to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate every 180 days, on Palestinian compliance with the Geneva commitments of 1988, the commitments contained in the letter of September 9, 1993 to the Prime Minister of Israel, and the letter of September 9, 1993 to the Foreign Minister of Norway.

(2) The reporting requirements of the PLO Commitments Compliance Act of 1989 have remained in force from enactment until the present.

(3) Modification and amendment to the PLO Commitments Compliance Act of 1989, and the expiration of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act (Public Law 104–107) did not alter the reporting requirements.

(4) According to the official records of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the last report under the PLO Commitments Compliance Act of 1989 was submitted and received on December 27, 1997.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The PLO Commitments Compliance Act of 1989 is amended —

(1) in section 804(b), by striking ''In conjunction with each written policy justification required under section 604(b)(1) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995 or every'' and inserting ''Every'';

(2) in section 804(b)—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (9);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (10); and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(11) a statement on the effectiveness of end-use monitoring of international or United States aid being provided to the Palestinian Authority, Palestinian Liberation Organization, or the Palestinian Legislative Council, or to any other agent or instrumentality of the Palestinian Authority, on Palestinian efforts to comply with international accounting standards and on enforcement of anti-corruption measures; and

''(12) a statement on compliance by the Palestian Authority with the democratic reforms with specific details regarding the separation of powers called for between the executive and Legislative Council, the status of legislation passed by the Legislative Council and sent to the executive, the support of the executive for local and municipal elections, the status of freedom of the press, and of the ability of the press to broadcast debate from within the Legislative Council and about the activities of the Legislative Council.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 726

(Purpose: To authorize appropriations for contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture)

On page 129, between lines 5 and 6, insert the following new section:

SEC. ___. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the President $5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for payment of contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.

AMENDMENT NO. 727

(Purpose: To ensure that investigations, and reports of investigations, of the Inspector General of the Department of State and the Foreign Service are thorough and accurate)

On page 52, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following new section:

SEC. 337. STATE DEPARTMENT INSPECTOR GENERAL AND PERSONNEL INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) AMENDMENT OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1980.—Section 209(c) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) INVESTIGATIONS.—

''(A) CONDUCT OF INVESTIGATIONS.—In conducting investigations of potential violations of Federal criminal law or Federal regulations, the Inspector General shall—

''(i) abide by professional standards applicable to Federal law enforcement agencies; and

''(ii) permit each subject of an investigation an opportunity to provide exculpatory information.

''(B) REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS.—In order to ensure that reports of investigations are thorough and accurate, the Inspector General shall—

''(i) make every reasonable effort to ensure that any person named in a report of investigation has been afforded an opportunity to refute any allegation or assertion made regarding that person's actions;

''(ii) include in every report of investigation any exculpatory information, as well as any inculpatory information, that has been discovered in the course of the investigation.''.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 209(d)(2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (D);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (E) and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following new subparagraph:

''(F) a description, which may be included, if necessary, in the classified portion of the report, of any instance in a case that was closed during the period covered by the report when the Inspector General decided not to afford an individual the opportunity described in subsection (c)(5)(B)(i) to refute any allegation or assertion, and the rationale for denying such individual that opportunity.''.

(c) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the amendments made by this section may be construed to modify—

(1) section 209(d)(4) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(d)(4));

(2) section 7(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. app.);

(3) the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a); or

(4) the provisions of section 2302(b)(8) of title 5 (relating to whistleblower protection).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to cases opened on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I rise to express serious concerns which I have about the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut regarding investigation procedures at the Office of Inspector General for the Department of State. These concerns are not mine alone, but have been brought to the attention of the Governmental Affairs Committee by a number of inspectors general. The amendment requires the Inspector General for the Department of State to provide each individual mentioned in a report an opportunity to refute any allegation or assertion made regarding that person's activities. While I understand the Senator from Connecticut's concerns, I fear that the amendment as written could have serious repercussions for law enforcement. For example, providing allegations and assertions to each individual mentioned in a criminal investigation prior to a referral, no matter how tangentially involved, could compromise a subsequent investigation by the Department of Justice. In addition, it could reveal sources of information and subject those sources to reprisals and chill future cooperation from potential witnesses. Second, the amendment could create rights that witnesses and targets of other investigations do not have. It is unclear what litigation or grievances could result from a failure to follow the amendment. Third, there are a number of unsettled issues in the amendment such as what constitutes ''exculpatory material'' and whether a subject, witness, or an individual with only marginal relevance to the investigation is entitled to review the actual report. Fourth, I understand the State Department Inspector General is concerned that the reporting requirement could be used to second-guess discretion that she uses in her investigations. Finally, by using the ambiguous term ''assertions,'' the amendment puts an unnecessary burden on the Inspector General after the report is complete to seek out each person named and allow them to comment on even the most innocuous assertions relating to them. This will unduly delay the investigative process and put a strain on the office's resources.

In addition to these concerns about the amendment itself, I am also concerned that it is being offered without any hearings at all or consideration by the Governmental Affairs Committee. As the Chairman is aware, the Governmental Affairs Committee has jurisdiction over the Inspector General Act. If there are in fact legitimate concerns that the amendment is intended to address, then perhaps it should apply to all inspectors general rather than singling out this particular one.

Despite these reservations, I understand the Foreign Relations Committee has worked hard to craft this amendment. Therefore, I will not object to its consideration at this time if the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee will agree to work with me in conference to address the concerns that I have raised.

Mr. HELMS. I thank the Chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee for his comments. I know that he has a strong interest in the inspectors general as well as in properly conducted investigations. I appreciate his willingness to work with me in conference to address the issues he has raised and I look forward to doing so.

Mr. THOMPSON. I thank the Chairman for his work on this bill and I look forward to working with him in conference.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I want to thank the Chairman of the Committee, Senator HELMS, for accepting my amendment as it relates to individuals named in reports of investigations prepared by the Office of the Inspector General at the State Department. This amendment would provide these individuals with an opportunity to comment on information contained in the report as it relates to them and to provide explanatory or exculpatory information that may be relevant to the investigation.

Mr. HELMS. It is my understanding that it is not the intention of the Senator from Connecticut to override key provisions of the Foreign Service Act, the Inspector General Act of 1978, the Privacy Act of 1974 or whistleblower protections with this amendment.

Mr. DODD. That is correct, Mr. President. As you will note from the way the amendment has been drafted, I in no way intend to undermine the ability of the Inspector General to carry out her duties. Subsection (c) of my amendment makes it clear that I do not seek to override or call into question existing provisions of law that govern the investigative practices of the Inspector General or statutory protections of individuals such as those contained in the Privacy Act of 1974 or provisions of section 2303(b)(8) of title 5 (relating to whistleblower protection.)

I have offered this amendment because I believe that both fundamental fairness and good government dictate that an individual mentioned in a report of investigation be given an opportunity to provide information as it relates to him, so that the fullest picture is set forth in the final report of investigation of the Office of the Inspector General.

Mr. HELMS. Am I correct in saying that it is not the intention of the Senator from Connecticut that the full report of investigation be turned over to each and every person named in a report, but rather that an individual be advised of allegations regarding him?

Mr. DODD. The Senator is correct. I do not seek to have the report made available to every named individual, simply be shown or briefed orally on the substance of those portions, that bear directly on that individual, consistent with appropriate privacy and whistleblower protections.

Nor do I seek with this amendment to grant individuals access to the investigative files, notes, or interim memos that may have been developed during the course of the investigation by the Office of the Inspector General.

I also do not want to overburden the Inspector General in cases where an investigation results in nothing of any significance and the case is simply closed. Certainly in such instances the Office of the Inspector General need not go through the process of providing information to any individual who might have been named in the course of an investigation.

Finally I recognize that there may be certain instances where an ongoing criminal investigation would be compromised if information were made available to an individual. That is why I chose the words ''shall make every reasonable effort'' to provide a measure of flexibility to the Inspector General. She may determine under certain circumstances that it is inadvisable to make information available. If she does so, she must simply inform the Committees of jurisdiction of the instances in which she has not made information available to an individual, as part of her reports to Congress, including the rationale for doing so. This information may be provided on a classified basis if necessary.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I believe this clarifies any questions with respect to this amendment and I believe that the managers are prepared to accept this amendment.

Mr. DODD. I thank the managers for their assistance with this matter.

AMENDMENT NO. 728

(Purpose: To require the Secretary of State to report on United States citizens injured or killed by certain terrorist groups)

On page 115, after line 18, insert the following new section:

SEC. 730. REPORT ON TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN WHICH UNITED STATES CITIZENS WERE KILLED AND RELATED MATTERS

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than six months after the date of enactment of this legislation and every 6 months thereafter, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit a

report, with a classified annex as necessary, to the appropriate congressional committees regarding terrorist attacks in Israel, in territory administered by Israel, and in territory administered by the Palestinian Authority. The report shall contain the following information:

(1) A list of formal commitments the Palestinian Authority has made to combat terrorism.

(2) A list of terrorist attacks, occurring between September 13, 1993 and the date of the report, against United States citizens in Israel, in territory administered by Israel, or in territory administered by the Palestinian Authority, including—

(A) a list of all citizens of the United States killed or injured in such attacks;

(B) the date of each attack, the total number of people killed or injured in each attack;

(C) the person or group claiming responsibility for the attack and where such person or group has found refuge or support;

(D) a list of suspects implicated in each attack and the nationality of each suspect, including information on—

(i) which suspects are in the custody of the Palestinian Authority and which suspects are in the custody of Israel;

(ii) which suspects are still at large in areas controlled by the Palestinian Authority or Israel; and

(iii) the whereabouts (or suspected whereabouts) of suspects implicated in each attack.

(3) Of the suspects implicated in the attacks described in paragraph (2) and detained by Palestinian or Israeli authorities; information on—

(A) the date each suspect was incarcerated;

(B) whether any suspects have been released, the date of such release, and whether any released suspect was implicated in subsequent acts of terrorism; and

(C) the status of each case pending against a suspect, including information on whether the suspect has been indicted, prosecuted, or convicted by the Palestinian Authority or Israel.

(4) The policy of the Department of State with respect to offering rewards for information on terrorist suspects, including any information on whether a reward has been posted for suspects involved in terrorist attacks listed in the report.

(5) A list of each request by the United States for assistance in investigating terrorist attacks listed in the report, a list of each request by the United States for the transfer of terrorist suspects from the Palestinian Authority and Israel since September 13, 1993 and the response to each request from the Palestinian Authority and Israel.

(6) A description of efforts made by United States officials since September 13, 1993 to bring to justice perpetrators of terrorist acts against U.S. citizens as listed in the report.

(7) A list of any terrorist suspects in these cases who are members of Palestinian police or security forces, the Palestine Liberation Organization, or any Palestinian governing body.

(8) A list of all United States citizens killed or injured in terrorist attacks in Israel or in territory administered by Israel between 1950 and September 13, 1993, to include in each case, where such information is available, any stated claim of responsibility and the resolution or disposition of each case, including information as to the whereabouts of the perpetrators of the acts, further provided that this list shall be submitted only once with the initial report required under this section, unless additional relevant information on these cases becomes available.

(9) The amount of compensation the United States has required for United States citizens, or their families, injured or killed in attacks by terrorists in Israel, in territory administered by Israel, or in territory administered by the Palestinian Authority since September 13, 1993, and, if no compensation has been requested, an explanation of why such requests have not been made.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.—The Secretary of State shall, in preparing the report required by this section, consult and coordinate with all other Government officials who have information necessary to complete the report. Nothing contained in this section shall require the disclosure, on a classified or unclassified basis, of information that would jeopardize sensitive sources and methods or other vital national security interests or jeopardize ongoing criminal investigations or proceedings.

(c) INITIAL REPORT.—Except as provided in subsection (a)(8), the initial report filed under this section shall cover the period between September 13, 1993 and the date of the report.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—For purposes of this section, the term ''appropriate congressional Committee'' means the Committees on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 729

(Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate that the United States should ratify the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor, and for other purposes)

On page 115, after line 18, insert the following new section:

SEC. 730. SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING CHILD LABOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The International Labor Organization (in this resolution referred to as the ''ILO'') estimates that at least 250,000,000 children under the age of 15 are working around the world, many of them in dangerous jobs that prevent them from pursuing an education and damage their physical and moral well-being.

(2) Children are the most vulnerable element of society and are often abused physically and mentally in the work place.

(3) Making children work endangers their education, health, and normal development.

(4) UNICEF estimates that by the year 2000, over 1,000,000,000 adults will be unable to read or write on even a basic level because they had to work as children and were not educated.

(5) Nearly 41 percent of the children in Africa, 22 percent in Asia, and 17 percent in Latin America go to work without ever having seen the inside of a classroom.

(6) The President, in his State of the Union address, called abusive child labor ''the most intolerable labor practice of all,'' and called upon other countries to join in the fight against abusive and exploitative child labor.

(7) The Department of Labor has conducted 5 detailed studies that document the growing trend of child labor in the global economy, including a study that shows children as young as 4 are making assorted products that are traded in the global marketplace.

(8) The prevalence of child labor in many developing countries is rooted in widespread poverty that is attributable to unemployment and underemployment among adults, low living standards, and insufficient education and training opportunities among adult workers and children.

(9) The ILO has unanimously reported a new Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

(10) The United States negotiators played a leading role in the negotiations leading up to the successful conclusion of the new ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

(11) On September 23, 1993, the United States Senate unanimously adopted a resolution stating its opposition to the importation of products made by abusive and exploitative child labor and the exploitation of children for commercial gain.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) abusive and exploitative child labor should not be tolerated anywhere it occurs;

(2) ILO member States should be commended for their efforts in negotiating this historic convention;

(3) it should be the policy of the United States to continue to work with all foreign nations and international organizations to promote an end to abusive and exploitative child labor; and

(4) the Senate looks forward to the prompt submission by the President of the new ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

AMENDMENT NO. 730

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. . (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) was established to prosecute individuals responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda;

(2) A separate tribunal, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), was created with a similar purpose for crimes committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

(3) The acts of genocide and crimes against humanity that have been perpetrated against civilians in the Great Lakes region of Africa equal in horror the acts committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

(4) The ICTR has succeeded in issuing at least 28 indictments against 48 individuals, and currently has in custody 38 individuals presumed to have led and directed the 1994 genocide;

(5) The ICTR issued the first conviction ever by an international court for the crime of genocide against Jean-Paul Akayesu, the former mayor of Taba, who was sentenced to life in prison;

(6) The mandate of the ICTR is limited to acts committed only during calendar year 1994, yet the mandate of the ICTY covers serious violations of international humanitarian law since 1991 through the present;

(7) There has been well substantiated allegations of major crimes against humanity and war crimes that have taken place in the Great Lakes region of Africa that fall outside of the current mandate of the Tribunal in terms of either the dates when, or geographical areas where, such crimes took place;

(8) The attention accorded the ICTY and the indictments that have been made as a result of the ICTY's broad mandate continue to play an important role in current U.S. policy in the Balkans;

(9) The international community must send an unmistakable signal that genocide and other crimes against humanity cannot be committed with impunity;

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that,—

The President should instruct the United States U.N. Representative to advocate to the Security Council to direct the Office for Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) to re-evaluate the conduct and operation of the ICTR. Particularly, the OIOS should assess the progress made by the Tribunal in implementing the recommendations of the Report

of the U.N. Secretary-General on the Activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, A/52/784, of 6 February, 1998. The OIOS should also include an evaluation of the potential impact of expanding the original mandate of the ICTR.

(c) REPORT.—90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to Congress on the effectiveness and progress of the ICTR. The report shall include an assessment of the ICTR's ability to meet its current mandate and an evaluation of the potential impact of expanding that mandate to include crimes committed after calendar year 1994.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr President, I rise today to join my distinguished colleague from Vermont, Senator LEAHY, in offering an amendment to encourage a peaceful process of self-determination in East Timor. This amendment closely mirrors what he and I and several other Senators express in S. Res. 96, introduced last month. We are offering this as an amendment to highlight the significance of the process underway in East Timor that will once and for all determine its political status.

As we all know, Indonesian President Habibie announced on January 27 that the government of Indonesia was finally willing to seek to learn and respect the wishes of the people in that territory. On May 5, the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal signed an agreement to hold a United Nations-supervised ''consultation'' on August 8 to determine East Timor's future political status.

Despite this positive development, excitement and tension over the possibility of gaining independence have in recent months led to a gross deterioration of the security situation. Militias, comprised of individuals determined to intimidate the East Timorese people into support for continued integration with Indonesia and widely believed to be supported by the Indonesian military, are responsible for a sharp increase in violence.

Let me recount some of the horror stories I have heard coming out of East Timor recently. To cite just a few examples, pro-government militias, backed by Indonesian troops, reportedly shot and killed 17 supporters of independence on April 5. Shortly thereafter, pro-independence groups reported clashes, arrests and deaths, as well as civilians fleeing violence in six cities. One of those cities was Liquica where at least 25 people were brutally murdered by pro-government militias when up to 2000 civilians sought shelter in the local Catholic church. Later, on April 17, hundreds of East Timorese fled the capital of Dili as knife-wielding militias attacked anyone suspected of supporting independence. At least 30 were killed in this incident as Indonesian troops made little effort to stop the violence. The perpetrators have not all been on the government side. Over the years there have been atrocities on the pro-independence side as well. In recent months, however, the overwhelming majority of the violence has come from army elements and militias under their effective control. Overall, hundreds of civilians have been killed, wounded or ''disappeared'' in separate militia attacks.

Unfortunately, the possibility exists that tension and violence could still terrorize the island between now and the ballot, although I hope that is not the case. Pro-integration militia leaders announced on April 29 that they reject the concept of the upcoming ballot, or anything that could be considered a referendum. They have further stated that if a ballot leads to independence, they are prepared to fight a guerrilla war for decades if necessary to defend Indonesian rule of the territory. Independent observers fear that neither side will accept a loss in the ballot, thus setting the stage for a prolonged conflict in East Timor. This type of rhetoric does not reassure us about the prospects for a successful transition for the people of East Timor, regardless of which form of government they choose. The climate in East Timor today, sadly, may have become too violent for a legitimate poll to take place. Worse yet, the agreement on the ballot process will be rendered meaningless if people must fear for their lives when they dare to participate in the process.

In the May 5 agreement, the Government of Indonesia agreed to take responsibility for ensuring that the ballot is carried out in a fair and peaceful way. Unfortunately, it is unclear that they are implementing this aspect of the agreement. Quite the opposite. Whether Indonesian troops have actually participated in some of these incidents or not, the authorities certainly must accept the blame for allowing, and in some cases encouraging, the bloody tactics of the pro-integration militias. The continuation of this violence is a threat to the very sanctity and legitimacy of the process that is underway. Thus, the Leahy-Feingold amendment specifically calls on Jakarta to do all it can to seek a peaceful process and a fair resolution to the situation in East Timor.

I am encouraged by the calm manner in which the people of Indonesia went to the polls earlier this month to elect a new government. While the election was not perfect, it is a step in the right direction for the people of that nation, and demonstrates an openness not seen in decades there.

I believe the United States has a responsibility—an obligation—to put as much pressure as possible on the Indonesian government to help encourage an environment conducive to a free, fair, peaceful ballot process for the people of East Timor. I am pleased that we have taken a leadership role in offering technical, financial, and diplomatic support to the recently authorized U.N. Assistance Mission in East Timor, known as UNAMET.

Our amendment recognizes the very significant progress that has been made so far, in particular the calming impact the very presence of U.N. officials has appeared to have on the security situation in the capital, Dili. Nevertheless, problems still remain, so the amendment also highlights the increase in violence and human rights abuses by anti-independence militias and urges the Habibie government to curtail Indonesian military support to the militias. The amendment also encourages the Government of Indonesia to grant full access to all areas of East Timor by international human rights monitors, humanitarian organizations and the press, and to allow all Timorese who now live in exile the ability to return to East Timor to participate in this important ballot.

It is not in our power to guarantee the free, fair exercise of the rights of the people of East Timor to determine their future. It is, however, in our interest to do all that we can to work with the United Nations, other concerned countries, the government of Indonesia and the people of East Timor to create an opportunity for a successful ballot process. We cannot forget that the Timorese have been living with violence and oppression for more than 23 years. These many years have not dulled the desire of the East Timorese for freedom, or quieted their demands to have a role in the determination of East Timor's status.

We have to do all we can to support an environment that can produce a fair ballot in East Timor now and throughout the rest of this process.

AMENDMENT NO. 731

(Purpose: To require a report on the worldwide circulation of small arms and light weapons)

On page 115, after line 18, add the following new section:

SEC. ____. REPORTING REQUIREMENT ON WORLDWIDE CIRCULATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In numerous regional conflicts, the presence of vast numbers of small arms and light weapons has prolonged and exacerbated conflict and frustrated attempts by the international community to secure lasting peace. The sheer volume of available weaponry has been a major factor in the devastation witnessed in recent conflicts in Angola, Cambodia, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan, among others, and has contributed to the violence endemic to narcotrafficking in Colombia and Mexico.

(2) Increased access by terrorists, guerrilla groups, criminals, and others to small arms and light weapons poses a real threat to United States participants in peacekeeping operations and United States forces based overseas, as well as to United States citizens traveling overseas.

(3) In accordance with the reorganization of the Department of State made by the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, effective March 28, 1999, all functions and authorities of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency were transferred to the Secretary of State. One of the stated goals of that Act is to integrate the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency into the Department of State ''to give new emphasis to a broad range of efforts to curb proliferation of dangerous weapons and delivery systems''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing—

(1) an assessment of whether the export of small arms poses any proliferation problems including—

(A) estimates of the numbers and sources of licit and illicit small arms and light arms in circulation and their origins;

(B) the challenges associated with monitoring small arms; and

(C) the political, economic, and security dimensions of this issue, and the threats posed, if any, by these weapons to United States interests, including national security interests;

(2) an assessment of whether the export of small arms of the type sold commercially in the United States should be considered a foreign policy or proliferation issue;

(3) a description of current Department of State activities to monitor and, to the extent possible ensure adequate control of, both the licit and illicit manufacture, transfer, and proliferation of small arms and light weapons, including efforts to survey and assess this matter with respect to Africa and to survey and assess the scope and scale of the issue, including stockpile security and destruction of excess inventory, in NATO and Partnership for Peace countries;

(4) a description of the impact of the reorganization of the Department of State made by the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 on the transfer of functions relating to monitoring, licensing, analysis, and policy on small arms and light weapons, including—

(A) the integration of and the functions relating to small arms and light weapons of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with those of the Department of State;

(B) the functions of the Bureau of Arms Control, the Bureau of Nonproliferation, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, regional bureaus, and any other relevant bureau or office of the Department of State, including the allocation of personnel and funds, as they pertain to small arms and light weapons;

(C) the functions of the regional bureaus of the Department of State in providing information and policy coordination in bilateral and multilateral settings on small arms and light weapons;

(D) the functions of the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security pertaining to small arms and light weapons; and

(E) the functions of the scientific and policy advisory board on arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament pertaining to small arms and light weapons; and

(5) an assessment of whether foreign governments are enforcing their own laws concerning small arms and light weapons import and sale, including commitments under the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials or other relevant international agreements.

GLOBAL PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, my amendment calls upon the Department of State to provide Congress with a report on the global proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and State Department activities to address this issue.

For fifty years we have been used to thinking about arms control in terms of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles. But, to my mind, the widespread proliferation of small arms and light weapons has now emerged as an equally pressing issue on the international arms control agenda.

Let me try to sketch out the scope and dimension of this problem, and why I think it is critical that this issue be included in the first-rank of U.S. arms control and security policy:

An estimated 500 million illicit small arms and light weapons are in circulation around the globe.

In the past decade, an estimated 4 million people have been killed in civil war and bloody fighting. Nine out of ten of these deaths are attributed to small arms and light weapons, and, according to the International Committee of the Red Cross, more than 50% of those killed are believed to be civilians.

The sheer volume of available weaponry has been a major factor in the devastation witnessed in recent conflicts in Angola, Cambodia, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan, among others, as well as the sort of violence endemic to narco-trafficking in Colombia and Mexico.

According to a report last year by ABC News, at least seven million illicit small arms and light weapons are in circulation in West Africa.

According to Human Rights Watch, a variety of small arms and light weapons were readily available on the black market in Rwanda prior to the civil war and genocide in that country:

In 1994 an AK–47 could be purchased in Rwanda for $250;

a grenade for $20; and,

a 60mm Mortar Bomb for $85.

More than 50 million AK–47s have been manufactured in the last 40 years, far more than are accounted for in government stockpiles or registries. During the past decade it is estimated that more than 1 million Uzis and 10 million Uzi copies have gone into circulation.

According to the South African Institute for Security Studies, an estimated 30,000 stolen firearms enter the illegal marketplace annually in South Africa. Mozambique, a country whose total population is 15 million, has more than 10 million small arms in circulation.

Although there are no reliable statistics available, numerous analysts and press reports have noted that in recent years various actors in the Russian military, government, and mafia have been active in selling large quantities of Russian military equipment on the black market.

The United Nations and the Red Cross estimate that there are that more than 10 million small arms are in circulation in Afghanistan, where the terrorist organization of Osama Bin Laden is based.

Over 1 million small arms—ranging from pistols to AK–47s to hand grenades—are readily available in arms bazaars on the Pakistani side of the Afghan border. Many of these weapons are believed to flow to the Kashmir, where they contribute to the instability and tension between India and Pakistan, who both now posses nuclear weapons.

The United Nations estimated that over 650,000 weapons disappeared from government depots in Albania in the three years leading up to the outbreak of violence in the Balkans, including 20,000 tons of explosives. The NATO peacekeepers who are now moving into Kosovo may be under threat and danger from these weapons.

In fact, the increased access by terrorists, guerilla groups, criminals, and others to small arms and light weapons poses a real threat to U.S. participants in peacekeeping operations and U.S. forces based overseas.

Although it is my belief that the United States is not the biggest contributor to the problem of the global proliferation of small arms and light weapons—the United Nations has found that almost 300 companies in 50 countries now manufacture small arms and related equipment, a 25% increase in production since 1984—in 1996 the U.S. licensed for export more than $527 million in light military weapons. With the average price of $100–300 per weapon, this represents a huge volume of weapons.

Most troubling, there is increased incidence of U.S. manufactured weapons flowing in the international black market. In 1998, at the request of foreign governments, the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms conducted 15,199 traces of weapons used in crimes.

In 1994, Mexico reported 3,376 illegally acquired U.S.-origin firearms. Many of these weapons were originally sold legally to legitimate buyers but then transferred illegally, many to the Mexican drug cartels, once they left the United States: Between 1989 and 1993, the State Department approved 108 licenses for the export of $34 million in small arms to Mexico, but it performed only three follow-up inspections to ensure that the weapons were delivered to and stayed in the hands of the intended users.

Other countries have equally porous arms sales and licensing regulations: In the United Kingdom, only 24 of 2,181 arms export licenses to 35 countries were refused last year.

Clearly this is a huge problem, with profound implications for U.S. security interests. As Secretary Albright noted in her speech to the International Rescue Committee last year: ''The world is awash in small arms and light weapons.''

The purpose of this amendment is very simple. It calls for a Report by the Department of State to provide Congress with an assessment of the dimension of the problem, the threats posed by these weapons to U.S. interests, and the activities of the Department regarding the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

It is my hope that this information will provide policymakers with a better understanding of this issue, whether sufficient resources are being devoted to addressing the threats posed to U.S. interests, and if additional resources will need to be directed towards this issue in the future.

I understand that the Managers have cleared and will accept this Amendment for inclusion in the State Department Authorization bill. As a former member of the Foreign Relations Committee it was a pleasure to be able to work again with my former Chairman and Ranking Member, and I would like to thank them for working with me on this Amendment. I look forward to the opportunity to continue to work with them on this important issue.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss an amendment to the State Department authorization bill. For 75 years academic freedom was squelched in the Soviet Union and the tools to build a democratic society were lost to its successor states. Thankfully, that is now passed. The Russians have the right to claim that they freed their own country from the horrors of a decayed Marxist-Leninist dictatorship. The Russian people and their leaders have something about which to be proud.

I rise in that spirit to discuss an amendment that is simple in both premise and purpose: build democratic leaders of the NIS for the future through education. This modest amendment will partially fund doctoral graduate study in the social sciences for students from the NIS during the next two years. The benefits of education and exposure to the United States will be long lasting.

We want to give these students from the NIS a chance to see American democracy and learn the tools to improve their own society. Indeed, for many it will be their first chance to visit the world's oldest democracy; to see the promise that democracy offers; and to judge its fruits for themselves. As one of our most famous visitors, Alexis de Tocqueville, wrote:

> Let us look to America, not in order to make a servile copy of the institutions that she has established, but to gain a clearer view of the polity that will be the best for us; let us look there less to find examples than instruction; let us borrow from her the principles, rather than the details, of her laws . . . the principles on which the American constitutions rest, those principles of order, of the balance of powers, of true liberty, of deep and sincere respect for right, are indispensable to all republics . . .

In 1948 the United States instituted the now famous Marshall Plan which included among its many provisions a fund for technical assistance. Part of this fund included the ''productivity campaign'' which was designed to bring European businessmen and labor representatives here to learn American methods of production. During the Plan's three years, over 6,000 Europeans came to the United States to study U.S. production. Though the funding for this part of the plan was less than one-half of one percent of all the Marshall Plan aid, its impact was far greater. The impact of this amendment may also be great.

We must note here the current state of Russia's affairs: it is deplorable. Despite this situation, last spring the United States Senate voted to expand the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Throughout the elements of the Russian political system NATO expansion was viewed as a hostile act they will have to defend against; and they have said if they have to defend their territory, they will do so with nuclear weapons; that is all they have left.

The distrust born from NATO expansion will not fade quickly. Let us hope that this amendment will provide individuals from Russia and the other NIS the opportunity to see that we Americans do not hope for Russia's demise and isolation. Perhaps we can dispel the betrayal they may feel as a result of NATO enlargement, and give them the tools to further develop their own democracies.

Beyond that, the importance of training the next generation of social scientists in the NIS is immeasurable. It is this generation that will revitalize the universities, teaching the next generation economics, political science, sociology and other disciplines. It is this generation of social scientists who will be prepared to enter their Governments armed with new ideas and new ways of thinking different from the status quo; they will bring their new knowledge and standards, their linkages to the United States back to their own countries, and they will have the best opportunity to influence change there.

Mr. BIDEN. The managers amendment which I am pleased to cosponsor with the chairman amends this legislation to name it the ''Admiral James W. Nance Foreign Relations Act, Fiscal years 2000 and 2001.''

Admiral ''Bud'' Nance was a dear friend of the chairman and a close friend of many of us in the Senate.

He served his country with extraordinary distinction, and in the final years of his life served as Staff Director to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. One of Bud Nance's objectives, which he shared with the chairman, was to see this particular legislation become law.

The Senate's approval today will be a major step to that end. When this legislation becomes law we will have authorized the payment of most of the United States arrearages to the United Nations and encouraged significant reforms in that body.

In addition, the Congress will have authorized the funding of our activities overseas for the years 2000 and 2001.

I look at those dates and can't help but think that in many ways, this being but just one, your friend, our friend, Bud Nance, will indeed be with us as we enter the new millennium.

I would like to thank the majority staff for their work in helping put this bill together—particularly Steve Biegun who assumed the role of staff director after our friend Bud Nance passed away.

Patti McNerney has been tireless as majority counsel in leading the complex staff negotiations that helped make this bill possible.

I would also like to thank Brian McKeon, our minority counsel for his hard work and the rest of the minority staff, including Jennifer Park and our Pearson Fellow, Joan Wadelton who put many long hours in with the rest of the majority and minority staff. We would not be looking at final passage today without all their dedicated efforts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the amendments are agreed to.

The amendments (Nos. 705 through 731), en bloc, were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there are five minutes equally divided.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I want to, in the minute or so I have left, congratulate the chairman of the committee for a job very well done. The managers' amendment, which he sent to the desk, I might point out, amends the legislation to name this legislation the Admiral James W. Nance Foreign Relations Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001.

Bud Nance was a man who was a dear, close friend to the chairman, and a close friend of many of us in the Senate. He served this country with extraordinary distinction in the final years of his life. He served as staff director of the Foreign Relations Committee.

One of Bud Nance's objectives, which he shared with the chairman, was that this particular legislation become law, and he began to reestablish the relevance of and the bipartisan nature of the committee. He deserves great credit for that. I think the idea of naming this legislation after him is very fitting and appropriate.

I thank the chairman again for his cooperation, for his willingness to listen, and for his help. He is a lucky man to have had such a close friend.

I yield the floor.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, in behalf of the Nance family, I express my appreciation not only to Senator BIDEN but to all of the other Senators who signed the statement of authenticity with reference to that. And personally, ladies and gentlemen, I am grateful to them. Thank you so much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 98, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 180 Leg.]

YEAS—98

Abraham	Enzi	Lott
Akaka	Feingold	Lugar
Allard	Feinstein	Mack
Ashcroft	Fitzgerald	McConnell
Baucus	Frist	Mikulski
Bayh	Gorton	Moynihan
Bennett	Graham	Murkowski
Biden	Gramm	Murray
Bingaman	Grams	Nickles
Bond	Grassley	Reed
Boxer	Gregg	Reid
Breaux	Hagel	Robb
Brownback	Harkin	Roberts
Bryan	Hatch	Rockefeller
Bunning	Helms	Roth
Burns	Hollings	Santorum
Byrd	Hutchinson	Schumer
Campbell	Hutchison	Sessions
Chafee	Inhofe	Shelby
Cleland	Inouye	Smith (NH)
Cochran	Jeffords	Smith (OR)
Collins	Johnson	Snowe
Conrad	Kennedy	Specter
Coverdell	Kerrey	Stevens
Craig	Kerry	Thomas
Crapo	Kohl	Thompson
Daschle	Kyl	Thurmond
DeWine	Landrieu	Torricelli
Dodd	Lautenberg	Voinovich
Domenici	Leahy	Warner
Dorgan	Levin	Wellstone
Durbin	Lieberman	Wyden
Edwards	Lincoln	

NAYS—1

Sarbanes

NOT VOTING—1

McCain

The bill (S. 886), as amended, was passed, as follows:

[The bill was not available for printing. It will appear in a future issue of the RECORD.]

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa is recognized under the order.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent Claire Bowman and Sarah Wilhelm, interns in my office, be granted the privilege of the floor.

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

CHILD LABOR

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I was talking this morning about a very significant event that transpired last week in Geneva on June 17. It was a historic event in the battle to end the scourge of abusive and exploitative child labor. By a unanimous vote, the International Labor Organization's member states, including the United States, approved a new convention banning the worst forms of child labor.

For the first time in history, the world spoke with one voice in opposition to abusive and exploitative child labor. Countries from across the political, economic, and religious spectrum—from Jewish to Muslim, from Buddhists to Christians—came together to proclaim unequivocally that ''abusive and exploitative child labor is a practice which will not be tolerated and must be abolished.''

Gone is the argument that abusive and exploitative child labor is an acceptable practice because of a country's economic circumstances. Gone is the argument that abusive and exploitative child labor is acceptable because of cultural traditions. And gone is the argument that abusive and exploitative child labor is a necessary evil on the road to economic development. The United States and the international community as a whole unanimously for the first time laid those arguments to rest and laid the groundwork to begin the process of ending the scourge of abusive and exploitative child labor.

Mr. President, for the better part of a decade, I have been in my own capacity working to do what I can to end abusive and exploitative child labor around the globe, including in the United States. The ILO estimates that there are about 250 million children worldwide, many as young as 6 or 7, who are working. These are not just part-time jobs. Many of them work in dangerous environments which are detrimental to their emotional, physical, and moral well-being.

Last year, I traveled with my staff to Katmandu, Nepal, and also to Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh. We were able to witness firsthand the abuse of child labor.

This chart shows a plant we went to in Katmandu. It was on a Sunday. I was taken there by a young man who had previously been a child laborer. On the outside of the gate there was this sign in both Nepalese and English: Child labour under the age of 14 is strictly prohibited.

I actually took this picture. Because we had information that the owner was gone and this young man I was with knew the guard at the gate, we were let in. When we were let in, I started taking pictures. This is one of many pictures I have of some of the young children working in that plant. We determined their ages to be somewhere in the neighborhood of 7 or 8 years. This was about 7 or 8 o'clock on a Sunday night. These kids were working in very dusty, dirty conditions, and this shows them as virtual slaves, unable to leave, unable to do anything but work at the rug plant.

This gives a little idea of the child labor I was able to glimpse on my trip. Had they known we were coming to that plant, they would have taken the children out the back door and we would not have seen any children there. They would have said: See, we don't have any child labor.

That is why it took a surreptitious action on my part to get in and take the pictures, so that I could get proof of the child labor and the deplorable conditions which occur not just in Nepal, but all over the world.

In India, I met children who were liberated from hand-knotted carpet factories where they were chained—chained, Mr. President—to looms and forced to work as many as 12 hours a day, 7 days a week. These children were nothing more than slaves. They earned no money. They received no education. They had no hope for a future until they were freed by the South Asian Coalition Against Child Servitude, headed by Kailash Satyarthi.

I have a chart prepared with ILO data. We see Latin America and the Caribbean have about 17 million children working; Africa, 80 million; Asia, 153 million; and about half a million in Oceania. That comes down to a total of about 250 million children worldwide.

Again, I want to be clear that we are not just talking about kids working after school, working part-time. That is not it at all. The convention that the ILO adopted deals with children who are chained to looms, handle dangerous chemicals, ingest metal dust, are forced to sell illegal drugs, forced into prostitution, forced into armed conflict, some of whom who work in glass factories where furnace temperatures exceed 1,500 degrees. These children are forced to work with no protective equipment. They work only for the economic gains of others. This is in sharp contrast to any kind of a part-time job for some spending money for the latest CD.

In this picture, taken in the Sialkot region of Pakistan, 8-year-old Mohammad Ashraf Irfan is making surgical equipment. He is 8 years old working around hot metal and sharp instruments. He has no protective clothing on at all, not even for his eyes. This is his lot in life at the ripe old age of 8. This is what the convention, adopted in Geneva last week, will start preventing.

Mr. President, as you and many of my colleagues know, President Clinton traveled to Geneva, Switzerland, last week to address the International Labor Organization's conference. He is the first President in U.S. history to address the ILO in its 80-year history. Imagine that. I was privileged to be asked to accompany the President for this historic event.

In his address to the ILO, President Clinton spoke eloquently of the crying need to protect all children from abusive and exploitative labor. The President said, in part:

There are some things we cannot and will not tolerate. We will not tolerate children being used in pornography and prostitution. We will not tolerate children in slavery or bondage. We will not