

**SEC. . INCLUSION OF HIGH PRIORITY CORRIDORS.**

Section 1105(d) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (Pub. L. 102-240; 105 Stat 2033) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"The Secretary of Transportation shall include High Priority Corridor 18 as identified in section 1105(c) of this Act, as amended, on the approved National Highway System after completion of the feasibility study by the States as provided by such Act."

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, this is a clarifying amendment. It establishes that high-priority corridor 18 is in fact included in the National Highway System. This had been a presumptive fact, but circumstances have arisen which make it prudent and in the interest of the State of Arkansas that this be so stated in statute.

I believe this amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, the Members on this side are in agreement with this amendment and urge its adoption.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I urge adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate on the amendment, the question is an agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 1426) was agreed to.

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

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to proceed for 5 minutes as in morning business.

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

**FRANCE TO CONDUCT NUCLEAR TESTS**

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I was disturbed, almost alarmed, when I saw that the new President of France had said that France was going to conduct eight nuclear tests. It is not at all certain, from the press releases I have seen, what the magnitude of those tests will be—that is, how much plutonium will be used and what the kilotonnage will be.

Second, I would like to say that I think President Chirac is off to a very bad start. The precedent that he is setting is certainly going to influence people in this country who, for no sound reason, think we should also begin testing again. And sure enough, this morning, I read an account—I think maybe from Reuters—that our Secretary of Defense, William Perry, has said that he is getting ready to present the President with a series of options for resuming tests, from 4 pounds of plutonium to a full-scale test. He does not say how many tests will be conducted. But the argument is the same as that being used by France, that is, we have to determine the reli-

ability of our deployed weapons and our stockpiles.

Now, bear in mind, Mr. President, that we test our ballistic missiles every year. I have been arguing on the floor of the Senate for 3 years that we are buying more D-5 missiles than we can possibly use on our Trident submarines. And in my arguments, I have always insisted that the number I think we should procure is not only adequate for the purposes, but also allows the Defense Department to continue testing anywhere from three to five D-5 missiles every year to determine their reliability.

I understand that this falls in the category of things that the Defense Department would like to do but does not have to do.

We are coming up on a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, which is supposed to go into effect in 1996, and we are all trying to get under the wire now with these little tests which were portrayed as to be "so small as to be insignificant," at least for the French, just prior to asking every other nation to be good scouts and obey what has been agreed to in the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

I hope the President of the United States will have the courage to do what he did the first year he was in office and say, "No more testing." He first said no testing for 15 months. When 15 months was over, he said no more testing, indefinitely. This is an indefinite ban on testing by the United States.

He no more had the words out of his mouth, and the Defense Department says it is absolutely essential to determine the reliability of our weapons, and we must start testing all over again.

Now, Mr. President, I will say, I know the makeup of this body. I know the makeup of the House. Unless the President says "No," and is prepared to stick with it, we will start testing.

That sends a message to every two-bit dictator in the world. We have been pleading with nations that we know are involved in trying to develop nuclear weapons, we have been pleading with them "Don't do it." Now what kind of a message does it send to those same nations when we start testing again? The United States and France will be the two most irresponsible nations on the planet Earth—if we join France and start testing again.

I do not intend to call the President. He has a lot of things to do. He knows my feelings about it. I have discussed it with him on previous occasions. I just think it would be a terrible thing for the United States, a terrible precedent, here 1 year away from the implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, before the Senator yields the floor, would he yield to me for a question?

Mr. BUMPERS. I am happy to yield to the Senator.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Sir, the distinguished senior Senator from Arkansas

will recall that in 1974, the Republic of India detonated a nuclear device.

Mr. BUMPERS. I remember it well.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. The second-most populated nation in the world, and in the 20 years since, they have never yet detonated a second—not because they are members of the Test Ban Treaty, but because they feel there is an international constraint in place and it would be in some way inappropriate. Not that they could not or that they would not like to. They have not done it.

Would the Senator consider whether or not our now presumed testing, and French testing in the Pacific, would not put pressure on regimes such as that of India, or regimes which are clearly capable of nuclear devices, such as Pakistan?

Is that what we want started?

Mr. BUMPERS. The Senator makes my point better than I made it myself.

I must say, the Senator has given me a piece of information, as closely as I try to follow this issue, that I did not realize, and that is that India has never tested since their first test.

With some respect, we expect this sort of thing from the Chinese. In the world diplomacy, the Chinese have never been quite as concerned as to how the nations of the world community might feel about what they do. They test when they are ready. As far as I know, China is the only nation that has tested since the President took that bold initiative in 1993.

It does not endear them to me, but they have always danced to their own tune, marched to their own drummer.

I thought it was irresponsible for them to start testing, but be that as it may, our thinking about testing sends a terrible signal to every nation on Earth. It seems we are doing our very best to torpedo both the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

I might also say, incidentally, on the other side of the coin, once India tested, Pakistan decided it needed nuclear weapons. The Senator is all too familiar with the problems we have with Pakistan and India, now. It is never ending. The Pakistanis will never be satisfied until they think they are co-equal in the nuclear game with India.

Every time somebody joins the field, some other nation that has a 1,000-year history of animosity with that nation immediately goes to work—Iraq and Iraq, and so it goes.

**UNITED STATES ROLE REGARDING BOSNIA**

Mr. BUMPERS. Now, Mr. President, I want to make a point on a different subject that has been discussed here several times today dealing with Bosnia. I heard the distinguished Senator from Georgia, Senator NUNN, a moment ago. I must say I thought the Senator made some very cogent points about what the United States role should be.