

their history. The Baltics were occupied and oppressed by the Soviet Union during all of the cold war, but are now on a quick path to full democracy and free market economies.

As we meet in Madrid this July with our NATO partners to discuss expansion of the alliance, we should also consider extending an invitation to our friends in the Baltics. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have all made significant progress toward the NATO requirements of irreversible democracy, free market economies, and civilian-controlled militaries. They have participated in NATO's Partnership for Peace initiative by supplying troops to NATO peacekeeping efforts. The Baltic nations have requested, and deserve, consideration for full NATO membership. That is why I am introducing legislation today recommending the integration of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into NATO at the earliest possible date.

Having traveled to Estonia recently, I have a very personal interest in its entry into NATO. Estonia is a beautiful nation on the Baltic Sea, inhabited by brave men and women dedicated to democracy and freedom from foreign domination. The people of Estonia have been under foreign rule throughout almost their entire history. They were ruled by Germans in the 13th century, Swedes in the 16th and 17th centuries, and by Tsarist Russia in the 19th century. Finally, after World War I, Estonia fought for independence for 2 years and won. The people of Estonia established a parliamentary democracy and their republic flourished for nearly two decades until the Soviet Union, and then Nazi Germany invaded during World War II. With the end of Soviet domination, Estonia and their Baltic neighbors look to the West for protection of their right to independence.

Unfortunately, the subject of NATO expansion to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania has become taboo. Many in the U.S. national security community believe the Baltics, lying so close to Russia and within the area Yeltsin considers to be Russia's sphere of influence, should not be considered for NATO membership. In fact, in February, Russian President Boris Yeltsin stated that Baltic membership in NATO would have an "extremely negative impact" on stability in the region and that the preservation of the Baltic nations' status outside blocs could dispel "still lingering fears for their security." We should not allow these threatening comments to influence our efforts to expand NATO.

Out of fear of isolating Russia, the United States and our European allies may forsake three tiny nations that did so much to promote the collapse of the Soviet Union and the eradication of communism throughout Eastern Europe.

Cold war history is replete with tragedy. The expansion of the Soviet Union across Eastern Europe is one of his-

tory's darkest moments. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, all independent nations since 1918, fell victim to secret negotiations between Hitler and Stalin during World War II. Under the auspices of the Molotove-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939, the Soviet Union laid claim to the Baltics, invaded, and ruled them with an iron fist from 1945 until 1991. Now it is time for NATO to take decisive action to rectify the past and protect the nations of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union from any future foreign irredentism.

Future NATO membership for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania is essential to their safety and prosperity. Democracy and economic reform and expansion may be at risk to security if the Baltics continue to exist, unprotected, in the shadow of an increasingly nationalistic Russia. The United States must ensure that the Baltic nations are invited to the NATO summit in Madrid and must work toward eventual membership in our security alliance for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and thank Senators D'AMATO and DURBIN for joining me as a original cosponsors.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 30—RELATIVE TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN

Mr. HELMS (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

##### S. CON. RES. 30

Whereas the Republic of China on Taiwan (hereafter referred to as "Taiwan") possesses a free economy with the 19th largest gross domestic product in the world;

Whereas Taiwan has the 14th largest trading economy in the world and the 7th largest amount of foreign investment in the world and holds one of the largest amounts of foreign exchange reserves in the world;

Whereas Taiwan is a democracy committed to the economic and political norms of the international community;

Whereas the purpose of the International Monetary Fund (hereafter referred to as "IMF") is to promote exchange stability, to establish a multilateral system of payments, to facilitate the expansion of world trade, and to provide capital to assist developing nations;

Whereas the membership of Taiwan in the IMF would benefit the world economy, especially those developing countries in need of capital, and would contribute to the purposes of the IMF;

Whereas the IMF aims to further economic liberalization and globalization and conducts conferences, exchanges, and training programs in international monetary management which would be beneficial to Taiwan;

Whereas the IMF aims to further worldwide economic relationships and is not a political entity, as evidenced by the fact that Taiwan remained a member of the IMF from 1972 until 1980 after it had been forced to give up its membership in the United Nations; and

Whereas membership in the IMF is a prerequisite for accession to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and to regional banks in which the member-

ship of Taiwan would be beneficial and fully justified: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That it is the sense of the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that it should be United States policy to support—

(1) the admission of the Republic of China on Taiwan (hereafter referred to as "Taiwan") to membership in the International Monetary Fund;

(2) the admission of Taiwan to membership in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and

(3) the admission of Taiwan to membership in all appropriate regional multilateral economic institutions.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, Senator LIEBERMAN and I are submitting today a Senate concurrent resolution in support of Taiwan's admission to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

There is simply no reason that Taiwan should be excluded from these multilateral economic institutions. Taiwan has one of the largest trading economies in the world. In fact, in the time it took me to draft this concurrent resolution, Taiwan went from the 20th largest gross domestic product, to the 19th largest.

Moreover, Taiwan is a democracy and a responsible member of the international community. This is more than one can say about many other nations who are currently members of these multilateral institutions.

Mr. President, the purpose of this resolution is straightforward. It expresses the sense of the Senate that Taiwan deserves to belong to these organizations. This resolution is not directed against any other nation. It simply puts the Senate on record in favor of justice for Taiwan.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 90—AUTHORIZING THE PRINTING OF A PUBLICATION

Mr. BYRD (for himself, Mr. COVERDELL, and Mr. CLELAND) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

##### S. RES. 90

*Resolved,*

#### SECTION 1. PRINTING OF THE PUBLICATION ENTITLED "DEDICATION AND UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF RICHARD BREVARD RUSSELL, JR."

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be printed as a Senate document the publication entitled "Dedication and Unveiling of the Statue of Richard Brevard Russell, Jr.," prepared by the Office of Senate Curator under the supervision of the Secretary of the Senate, with the concurrence of the United States Senate Commission on Art.

(b) SPECIFICATIONS.—The Senate document described in subsection (a) shall include illustrations and shall be in the style, form, manner, and binding as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing after consultation with the Secretary of the Senate.

(c) NUMBER OF COPIES.—In addition to the usual number of copies, there shall be printed with suitable binding the lesser of—

(1) 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate, to be allocated as determined by the Secretary of the Senate; or

(2) a number of copies that does not have a total production and printing cost of more than \$1,200.