

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO DETECTIVE JOHN GIBSON, OFFICER JACOB CHESTNUT, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE CAPITOL POLICE FORCE

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, in the wake of the terrible crime committed in the Capitol last Friday, I want to take a moment to reflect on the courage exhibited by the Capitol Police force in the face of that attack at the heart of America's democracy.

The Capitol Police have guarded the U.S. Congress since 1828, but their finest, yet most tragic, moment came on July 24, 1998, when two officers gave their lives to defend their fellow citizens, and our Capitol and all that it represents.

Officer Jacob J. Chestnut and Detective John M. Gibson, like all the quiet heroes of the Capitol Police force and their colleagues across America, came to work each day, performing their duties with dedication and professionalism, prepared at any moment to lay down their lives so that others could be saved, and the security of the Capitol could be preserved.

In a few terrifying minutes on the afternoon of July 24th, that moment came, as Detective Gibson and Officer Chestnut gave their lives for ours, and for countless other people working and visiting here that day. As they bravely defended the Capitol, Detective Gibson and Officer Chestnut showed the enormity of their courage, the depth of their character, and the fullness of their commitment to duty as Capitol Police officers.

As Americans, we owe Officer Chestnut and Detective Gibson a debt that can never be repaid. Instead, we can only offer our deepest sympathies to the families of these two brave officers, and pledge to honor their memories with the same enduring strength and vigilance with which they defended our lives.

I also want to recognize the other Capitol Police officers involved in apprehending the gunman, rushing people in the building to safety, and conducting the subsequent investigation with such a high degree of professionalism. We commend their service in protecting our Capitol and reaffirm with confidence that under their watch the house of the people will stay open to all the people.

Americans can take great pride in the heroism the Capitol Police displayed last Friday, and in the bravery they summon every day as they protect our nation's Capitol. To them I offer my thanks, and the thanks of my staff and the people of the State of Wisconsin, for their courageous work.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT CONCERNING THE PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 149

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

On November 14, 1994, in light of the danger of the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (weapons of mass destruction) and of the means of delivering such weapons, using my authority under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), I declared a national emergency and issued Executive Order 12938. Because the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, I have renewed the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938 annually, most recently on November 14, 1997. Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)), I hereby report to the Congress that I have exercised my statutory authority to issue an Executive order to amend Executive Order 12938 in order to more effectively to respond to the worldwide threat of weapons of mass destruction proliferation activities.

The amendment of section 4 of Executive Order 12938 strengthens the original Executive order in several significant ways.

First, the amendment broadens the type of proliferation activity that is subject to potential penalties. Executive Order 12938 covers contributions to the efforts of any foreign country, project, or entity to use, acquire, design, produce, or stockpile chemical or biological weapons (CBW). This amendment adds potential penalties for contributions to foreign programs for nuclear weapons and missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction. For example, the new amendment authorizes the imposition of measures against foreign entities that materially assist Iran's missile program.

Second, the amendment lowers the requirements for imposing penalties. Executive Order 12938 required a finding that a foreign person "knowingly and materially" contributed to a foreign CBW program. The amendment removes the "knowing" requirement as a basis for determining potential penalties. Therefore, the Secretary of State need only determine that the foreign person made a "material" contribution to a weapons of mass destruction or missile program to apply the specified sanctions. At the same time, the Secretary of State will have discretion regarding the scope of sanctions so that a truly unwitting party will not be unfairly punished.

Third, the amendment expands the original Executive order to include "attempts" to contribute to foreign proliferation activities, as well as actual contributions. This will allow imposition of penalties even in cases where foreign persons make an unsuccessful effort to contribute to weapons of mass destruction and missile programs or where authorities block a transaction before it is consummated.

Fourth, the amendment expressly expands the range of potential penalties to include the prohibition of United States Government assistance to the foreign person, as well as United States Government procurement and imports into the United States, which were specified by the original Executive order. Moreover, section 4(b) broadens the scope of the United States Government procurement limitations to include a bar on the procurement of technology, as well as goods or services from any foreign person described in section 4(a). Section 4(d) broadens the scope of import limitations to include a bar on imports of any technology or services produced or provided by any foreign person described in section 4(a).

Finally, this amendment gives the United States Government greater flexibility and discretion in deciding how and to what extent to impose penalties against foreign persons that assist proliferation programs. This provision authorizes the Secretary of State, who will act in consultation with the heads of other interested agencies, to determine the extent to which these measures should be imposed against entities contributing to foreign weapons of mass destruction or missile programs. The Secretary of State will act to further the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States, including principally our non-proliferation objectives. Prior to imposing measures pursuant to this provision, the Secretary of State will take into account the likely effectiveness of such measures in furthering the interests of the United States and the costs and benefits of such measures. This approach provides the necessary flexibility to tailor our responses to specific situations.

I have authorized these actions in view of the danger posed to the national security and foreign policy of