

of civil rights or President Roosevelt himself.

But mostly, a woman who had experienced so much personal loss in her own life, wanted simply to care for others. So much so, that I am sure that upon hearing the news of her death, an entire city grieved not only for the loss of a great philanthropist, but also for a close friend.

In the days following her death, you often heard those describe her as being of a different era. Let us hope not. Her grace, her intellect, her sharp wit, and perhaps most important, her deep sense of compassion, are qualities desperately needed in these confusing times.

I know her life of accomplishment, commitment, and kindness will set a standard for generations of leaders to come in a city she led so well.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

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

EC-715. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on base closures; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-716. A communication from the Chairman of the National Research Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the F-22; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-717. A communication from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on unit cost; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-718. A communication from the Acting Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on program acquisition unit cost; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-719. A communication from the Director of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on multifunction cost comparison studies; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-720. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "The National Defense Technology and Industrial Base, Defense Reinvestment, and Defense Conversion Act"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-721. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the Future Years Defense Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-722. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program plan for fiscal years 1996 through 2001; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-723. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the National Security Education Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-724. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the selected acquisition for the period October 1, 1994 through December 31, 1994; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-725. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the manpower request; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-726. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report relative to biological weapons; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-727. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on base closures; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-728. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on baseline environment management; to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. McCAIN (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 726. A bill to amend the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 to revise the sanctions applicable to violations of that act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 111. A resolution relative to the death of the Honorable John C. Stennis, late a Senator from the State of Mississippi; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. D'AMATO, and Mr. DODD):

S. Con. Res. 11. A concurrent resolution supporting a resolution to the long-standing dispute regarding Cyprus; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. McCAIN (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 726. A bill to amend the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 to revise the sanctions applicable to violations of that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### THE IRAN-IRAQ ARMS NONPROLIFERATION AMENDMENTS ACT

• Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, 4 years after the defeat of Iraq in the Persian Gulf war, Iran has emerged as a growing threat to the region. Bellicose statements are issued regularly from Tehran regarding the foreign presence in the Persian Gulf. More importantly, this rhetoric has been accompanied by disturbing reports of new arms shipments to Iran and the deployment of weapons which pose a direct threat to shipping in the Persian Gulf.

Today, Senator LIEBERMAN and I are introducing legislation to assist the President in his efforts to deal with this situation. The 1992 Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act, which I cosponsored with then-Senator GORE, established sanctions against third parties which assist Iran and Iraq in their efforts to rebuild their weapons capabilities. It was a start, but it did not go far enough. Efforts by Senator LIEBERMAN and I last year to expand the legislation were unsuccessful.

The 1992 bill was intended to target not only the acquisition of conventional weapons, but weapons of mass destruction as well. In the process of amending the bill to the 1993 Defense Act, however, the explicit references to weapons of mass destruction were dropped.

The bill we are introducing today attempts to make these applications absolutely clear. It also removes from the proposed sanctions exceptions for assistance under the Freedom Support Act, thereby removing the benefit of the doubt Congress may have given Russia in 1992. As I will explain later in my statement, Russia has perhaps used this exception to the detriment of United States policy in the Persian Gulf.

To the current list of sanctions against persons assisting Iran and Iraq in its weapons programs, which already include procurement and export sanctions, the amendments we are offering today add the denial of visas, denial of commercial credit, and denial of authority to ship products across United States territory. To the list of sanctions against countries offering similar assistance, the amendments add the denial of licenses for export of nuclear material, denial of foreign military sales, denial of the transfer of controlled technology, denial of the transfer of computer technology, suspension of the authority of foreign air carriers to fly to or from the United States, and a prohibition on vessels that enter the ports of sanctioned countries.

The comprehensive international U.N.-mandated sanctions against Iraq make the invocation of sanctions against third party suppliers of Iraq unnecessary in the near future, unless of course, the embargo is violated or revoked. Presently, the more pressing need with regard to Iraq is for the international community to remain firm on the embargo.

But given the history of the Iraqi military buildup before the gulf war, the sanctions included in the Iran-Iraq Act may, at a later date, be as important with regard to Iraq as they are currently in the case of Iran. Once the embargo is lifted, there will be a great temptation for cash-strapped economies to resume sales of military hardware to Iraq. Outside forces may once again be compelled to maintain a balance in the region through arms sales and a dangerous escalation of firepower.