

my fellow Senators should avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain the report from ACDA and to review both the Agency's activities and the numerous arms control compliance questions addressed in the report.

This year's unclassified report is remarkably open with regard to the kind of problems that we must address, and it represents a serious effort by ACDA Director, John Holum, and his staff to be informative and clear-headed in their analysis and judgments.

Let me give you several examples of the kind of information included in the report:

With regard to Russia's compliance with the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, the report says:

Previous assessments of Russian compliance have highlighted the dichotomy between what appears to be the commitment from President Yeltsin and other members of the Russian leadership in attempting to resolve BWC issues and the continued involvement of "old hands" in trilateral BW discussions and in what Russia describes as a defensive BW program.

With regard to former Soviet biological weapons related facilities, some research and production facilities are being deactivated and many have taken severe personnel and funding cuts. However, some facilities, in addition to being engaged in legitimate activity, may be maintaining the capability to produce biological warfare agents. The Russian Federation's 1993 and 1994 BWC data declaration contained no new information and its 1992 declaration was incomplete and misleading in certain areas. With regard to the trilateral process that began in 1992, while there has been progress towards achieving the openness intended in the Joint Statement, the progress has not resolved all U.S. concerns.

NEXT STEPS

The United States remains actively engaged in efforts to work with the Russian leadership to ensure complete termination of the illegal program and to pursue a number of measures to build confidence in Russian compliance with the BWC.

With regard to the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and China, the report says:

The United States believes that China had an offensive BW program prior to 1984 when it became a Party to the BWC.

FINDING

The United States Government believes that based on available evidence, China maintained an offensive BW program throughout most of the 1980s. The offensive BW program included the development, production, stockpiling or other acquisition or maintenance of biological warfare agents. China's CBM mandated declarations have not resolved U.S. concerns about this program and there are strong indications that China probably maintains its offensive program. The United States Government, therefore, believes that in the years after its accession to the BWC, China was not in compliance with its BWC obligations and that it is highly probable that it remains noncompliant with these obligations.

The report is quite forthcoming and realistic with regard to some of the serious problems regarding compliance with the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. For example, the report says this about the Iraqi situation:

Iraq's nuclear weapons program violated Article 11's requirement that Parties not * * * manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not * * * seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Iraq's construction of secret facilities, including its construction of a facility for nuclear weapons development and assembly, contributed to its violation of Article 11. Iraq's failure to apply safeguards to its clandestine program also constituted a violation of Article 11, which requires that safeguards be applied with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful purposes to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

The war and inspections have significantly set back Iraq's program to develop a nuclear weapon. Nonetheless, Iraq almost certainly intends to continue nuclear weapons related activities and to build a nuclear weapon as soon as domestic and international circumstances permit.

FINDING

The United States Government has determined that Iraq violated its Safeguards Agreement when it pursued an active nuclear weapons development program and that this program violated its obligations under Article 11 and 111 of the NPT. The United States Government has further determined that Baghdad is continuing its effort to undermine the UNSCOM/IAEA inspection process by withholding relevant information, and to preserve as much nuclear-related technology as possible for a renewed weapons effort.

NEXT STEPS

The United States plans to continue to support UNSCOM/IAEA inspections in Iraq and the long-term monitoring of Iraq's nuclear program in accordance with UNSCR 687 and 715.

Mr. President, I have something of an ulterior motive in bringing this report to the Senate's attention at this time. As most of you know, there is a movement afoot to abolish the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and make it a part of the Department of State. I have opposed that effort in the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I intend to oppose it on the floor when the relevant legislation is before the Senate. I am not going to make a case here for ACDA because I deeply believe that any Senator reading this report and getting a sense of the tenacity and seriousness that ACDA brings to these crucially important national security issues is quite likely to reach the judgment that the modest number of dollars necessary to keep ACDA as an independent agency are among the best spent dollars in the Federal budget.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter from President Clinton transmitting the ACDA annual report be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 13, 1995.

Hon. JESSE HELMS,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am pleased to transmit the 1994 Annual Report of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA).

The ACDA was established in 1961 in part because Dean Rusk, Secretary of State at that time, believed the President needed access to unfiltered arms control analysis.

After a comprehensive review in 1993 and a second review in early 1995, it is clear to me that Secretary Rusk was correct: sound arms control and nonproliferation policy requires an independent, specialized, and technically competent arms control and nonproliferation agency.

In the absence of such an agency, neither I nor any future President could count on receiving independent arms control advice, unfiltered by other policy considerations. A President would thus at times have to make the most consequential national security decisions without the benefit of vigorous advocacy of the arms control point of view.

Moreover, I have found that ACDA's unique combination of single-mission technical expertise with its painstakingly developed capability for multilateral negotiation and implementation of the most intricate arms control and nonproliferation agreements could not be sustained with equal effectiveness outside of a dedicated arms control agency.

The ACDA's first major success was the establishment of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Twenty-five years later, its most recent major success is its long-term effort culminating in permanent and unconditional extension of that same Treaty. On both counts, America and the world are far more secure because of the ability and dedication of ACDA's leadership and professional staff.

I have therefore decided that ACDA will remain independent and continue its central role in U.S. arms control and nonproliferation policy.

Whether the issue is nuclear nonproliferation, nuclear missile reduction, chemical weapons elimination, or any of the other growing arms control and nonproliferation challenges America faces, ACDA is an essential national security asset.

In that spirit, I commend this report to you.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? LOOK AT THE ARITHMETIC

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, Thursday, July 13, the Federal debt stood at \$4,933,342,394,729.43. On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,727.05 as his or her share of that debt.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCES B. TURNAGE

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman who was well known and liked in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, Mrs. Frances Baker Allen Turnage, who passed away last month at the age of 70.

Charleston ladies are known for their graciousness, hospitality, and elegance, and Mrs. Turnage was certainly a lady of Charleston in every manner. Born in the city, she was graduated from both the prestigious preparatory school Ashley Hall and Chevy Chase Junior College, and she attended the College of Charleston. A dedicated member of her

community, Mrs. Turnage was active in a number of civic organizations, including the Junior League; the Ivy Garden Club; the Association of the Blind; and Grace Episcopal Church. Her efforts and work greatly benefitted her hometown and helped to make it such a special place to live.

Mrs. Turnage led a full and rewarding life. She will be greatly missed by all those who had the pleasure of knowing her and my condolences go out to her husband, retired Maj. Gen. Benjamin O. Turnage, Jr.; her children, C.M. "Chipper" Allen, Ann A. Harris, Frances A. Sadler, Robin A. Rodenberg; her stepsons, Col. John O. Turnage and Rev. Benjamin W. Turnage; and numerous grandchildren and stepgrandchildren. They may all take solace in knowing their mother and grandmother was a very special lady.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JULY 17, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Monday, July 17, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there then be a period for morning business until 10 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak up to 5 minutes each; further, that at the hour of 10 a.m., the Senate immediately resume consideration of S. 343, the regulatory reform bill.

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

MANDATORY LIVE QUORUM WAIVED—S. 343

Mr. DOLE. I now ask unanimous consent that the mandatory live quorum for the cloture vote on the substitute amendment be waived.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. So, Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will resume consideration of the regulatory reform bill at 10 a.m. on Monday. Pending to the bill is a Glenn substitute amendment which is expected to be debated throughout the day.

Under the previous order, there will be a cloture vote on the Dole-Johnston substitute amendment at 6 p.m. Any other votes ordered on or in relation to additional amendments will be stacked to begin following that 6 p.m. cloture vote. Senators should be aware that the first vote on Monday will occur at 6 p.m.

As a reminder to all Senators, under the provisions of rule XXII, any second-degree amendments must be filed by 5 p.m. on Monday. Further, the majority leader has filed a second cloture motion today. Therefore, Members may file first-degree amendments with respect to the second cloture motion up until 1 p.m. on Monday.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. DOLE. The only other business to come before the Senate is a statement by Senator HELMS. I ask unanimous consent that when he completes that statement, the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

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

Mr. DOLE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The Senator from North Carolina is recognized.

(The remarks of Mr. HELMS pertaining to the introduction of S. 1038 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I send a bill to the desk and ask that it be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated.

The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

RECESS UNTIL 9:30 A.M. MONDAY, JULY 17, 1995

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:44 p.m., recessed until Monday, July 17, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 14, 1995:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DARCY E. BRADBURY, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE HOLLIS S. MCLOUGHLIN, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MICHAEL P. DOMBECK, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, VICE JIM BACA.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

JEANNE R. FERST, OF GEORGIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM SERVICES BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 6, 1999, VICE ROY L. SHAFER, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JILL L. LONG, OF INDIANA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR RURAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (NEW POSITION).

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

JOSEPH H. NEELY, OF MISSISSIPPI, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF 6 YEARS, VICE C.C. HOPE, JR.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

JOE SCROGGINS, JR., OF FLORIDA, TO BE A FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSIONER FOR THE TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2000 (REAPPOINTMENT).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CHARLES H. TWING, OF MARYLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON.