

"We will continue developing, testing and deploying missiles," said the official Korean Central News Agency, monitored in Tokyo. "If the United States really wants to prevent our missile export, it should lift the economic embargo as early as possible and make a compensation for the losses to be caused by discontinued missile export. . . . Our missile export is aimed at obtaining foreign money, which we need at present."

It was unclear whether North Korean officials had timed their statements to take advantage of concern over the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests. North Korea, facing desperate food shortages and an economy that has been in a downward spiral for eight years, is widely seen as a shrewd manipulator capable of turning tensions on the Indian subcontinent into an opportunity for itself.

Pyongyang also may be trying to build on any momentum created by South Korean President Kim Dae Jung's recent visit to the United States. Kim, who favors broader peaceful engagement with North Korea, suggested gently to President Clinton and members of Congress that sanctions could be lifted gradually in exchange for reciprocal acts of good faith by Pyongyang.

By pressing the missile point just three days after Kim's return to Seoul, officials in North Korea may be hoping to capitalize on any new softening of Washington's resolve on sanctions.

Donald Gregg, a former U.S. ambassador to South Korea and now chairman of the Korea Society in New York, said he met today with officials of the North Korean U.N. delegation and was told they were dissatisfied with the pace of oil deliveries from the United States promised under a 1994 agreement. In that deal, North Korea agreed to suspend its suspected nuclear weapons program in exchange for two new nuclear reactors and 500,000 tons of fuel oil each year until the reactors were producing electricity.

Several oil shipments have been delayed, and Gregg said the North Koreans complained that the United States was not living up to its end of the deal. He said they argued that steady deliveries of fuel are especially important now during the agricultural growing season.

Gregg said the North Koreans also may feel that there had been less movement on the sanctions issue than they expected following Kim's visit to Washington. That, combined with irritation over the oil deliveries, may have spurred today's announcement, he said.

"The hard-liners may have thought, 'Well, we've got to make a move,'" Gregg said, adding that it is good that North Korea's missile program had finally been "flushed out."

Pyongyang's announcement is not likely to win any friends in Washington. "With missiles of the United States, which is at war with [North Korea] technically, aiming at our territory, we find no reason to refrain from developing and deploying missiles to counter them," the North Korean statement said.

The United States and North Korea began talks last year in which American negotiators hope to persuade Pyongyang to freeze its missile program and join an international agreement to restrict missile proliferation. The talks have gone virtually nowhere; the latest round, set for last August in New York, was canceled, and no new sessions are scheduled.

North Korea's missiles have long been a matter of grave concern in Asia. In 1993, it test-fired a medium-range Rodong-1 model into the Sea of Japan, demonstrating that parts of Japan, a key U.S. ally in the region, were well within the missile's 1,000-mile range.

Defense analysts say North Korea has since developed the Rodong-2 missile, which has a range of 1,500 miles, putting virtually all of Northeast Asia, including the 80 million residents of greater Tokyo, within striking distance. Analysts believe North Korea also is developing missiles with even longer ranges.

North Korea's provocative statements about its missile program come as Pyongyang has been more receptive and open on other issues. In recent months, relations between North and South Korea have thawed somewhat, especially on economic matters.

Under Kim Dae Jung's "sunshine policy" of engaging North Korea, many South Korean business leaders have been traveling to the North to discuss possible ventures there. For example, Chung Ju Yung, founder and honorary chairman of the Hyundai conglomerate, entered North Korea today with a donation of 500 cattle for the impoverished nation.

[From the New York Times International, Wednesday, May 13, 1998]

NORTH KOREA SAYS IT WILL UNSEAL REACTOR  
(By Elizabeth Rosenthal)

Beijing, May 12—North Korean officials have announced that they are suspending their efforts to carry out the 1994 nuclear freeze agreement that was intended to dismantle that country's nuclear program. United States officials have said the program was intended to produce weapons.

Protesting that the United States had failed to honor promises to send fuel oil, a high-ranking member of the North Korean Government told a visiting academic on Saturday that North Korea had recently decided to unseal a nuclear reactor that under the agreement, was to have been closed permanently, and had also barred technicians from packing the last of the reactor's spent fuel rods (or shipment out of the country. The rods contain plutonium that can be used in nuclear weapons.

Although North Korea's decision to reopen the plant, in Yong Byon, about 90 miles from the capital, Pyongyang, had no immediate effect, some arms experts called it an ominous symbolic action.

"This is like somebody dusting off the old .45 and making sure that it shines, but not loading it," said Gary Milhollin, director of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control. "They're sending a clever signal in our direction saying, remember, we can stop cooperating." Mr. Milhollin also said the approximately 200 rods did not contain enough plutonium to pose a nuclear threat.

Under the 1994 agreement, North Korea pledged to dismantle its nuclear program in exchange for American promises to coordinate the building of two light-water reactors to generate electricity and to deliver 500 metric tons of oil annually. North Korea also promised to ease barriers to trade. Although the United States has had trouble raising the billions of dollars required for those measures, it has repeatedly said it would carry out its side of the agreement.

But last Friday, North Korea's Government-run Korean Central News Agency expressed deep displeasure with the pace of the United States' efforts, and hinted that the North Korean Government might restart its nuclear program. North Korea "should no longer lend an ear to the empty promises of the United States side, but open and readjust the frozen nuclear facilities and do everything our own way," a statement from an unnamed Foreign Ministry official said.

And the next day, North Korea's Foreign Minister, Kim Young Nam, elaborated on the statement in a private two-hour meeting in Pyongyang with an American expert on

Korea, Selig Harrison, of the Twentieth Century Fund.

According to Mr. Harrison, Mr. Kim said that on April 19, the North Koreans had opened up the previously sealed plant to "conduct maintenance activities," and had also halted the "canning of spent fuel rods" from the reactor, which is being conducted under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Agency supervisors have been asked to leave the reactor site, although not the country. Two hundred of the reactor's 8,000 rods have not yet been prepared, he said.

"We are keeping up our progress in implementing the nuclear freeze agreement, but the U.S. is behind," Mr. Kim told Mr. Harrison, who spoke with reporters in Beijing en route back to the United States. "So we have now decided to slow down and suspend certain aspects of the agreement." He said that once the United States had a chance to "catch up," North Korea would resume cooperation.

The North Koreans contend that the United States is behind schedule in heavy fuel shipments and in its preparations to build the new reactors, to be completed by 2003.

On Saturday, the State Department said the United States had lived up to its obligations, noting that even though oil shipments have been slow for the first part of the year, the stipulated quota would be met by year's end. "Anything that would happen to undermine the integrity of that agreement from the North Korean side or from the outside would be, in our view, extremely lamentable and regrettable," Undersecretary of State Thomas Pickering said.

A State Department official who spoke on condition of anonymity said he had no information about the unsealing of the plant. He said that whether that act violates the agreement depends on what those "maintenance activities are."

Although North Korea has generally honored its commitments under the 1994 agreement, the United States has been unhappy with what it sees as North Korea's tepid attempts to improve relations with South Korea. North Korea, in turn, had been angered by it regarded as the United States' halfhearted efforts to remove trade barriers—efforts that have so far been mostly limited to allowing phone and fax lines.

Plans for the two reactors promised under the agreement have also been slowed by the financial crisis in Japan and South Korea. The two countries have delayed payments of billions of dollars in cash they had pledged.

Despite the announcement, Mr. Harrison said North Korean leaders had made some conciliatory statements during his talks. He said they signaled that they might be willing to negotiate with both the United States and South Korea to create a threeway peacekeeping force and structure for the tense Korean demilitarized zone. North Korea has previously refused to deal with Seoul as an equal partner on the issue.

#### 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 nomination which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The nomination received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ENTITLED "SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING INDICATORS—1998"—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 141

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 Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by 42 U.S.C. 1863(j)(1), I am pleased to submit to the Congress a report of the National Science Board entitled *Science and Engineering Indicators—1998*. This report represents the thirteenth in a series examining key aspects of the status of American science and engineering in a global environment.

Investments in science and engineering research and education have enjoyed bipartisan support. They are critical to America's ability to maintain world leadership and fulfill our potential as a Nation as we begin the transition into the 21st century.

This report provides a broad base of quantitative information about U.S. science, engineering, and technology in an international context. I commend *Science and Engineering Indicators—1998* to the attention of the Congress and those in the scientific and technology communities. It will assist us in better understanding the new developments and trends in what is rapidly becoming a global knowledge-based economy.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 25, 1998.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:05 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3830. An act to provide for the exchange of certain lands within the state of Utah.

H.R. 4101. An act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4103. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

At 2:11 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hanrahan, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 297. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of both Houses.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of section

503(b)(3) of Public Law 103-227, the Speaker reappoints the following members on the part of the House to the National Skill Standards Board for four-year terms: Mr. James D. Burge of Washington, D.C. and Mr. Kenneth R. Edwards of Rockville, Maryland.

The message further announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 206 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5616), as amended by section 2(d) of Public Law 102-586, the Speaker appoints the following members on the part of the House to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Mr. William Roberts Byars, Jr. of South Carolina, to a one-year term and Adele L. Grubbs of Georgia, to a three-year term.

At 6:57 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3152. An act to provide that certain volunteers at private non-profit food bank are not employees for purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

H.R. 4112. An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 230. Concurrent Resolution honoring the Berlin Airlift.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2676) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restructure and reform the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3130) to provide for an alternative penalty procedure for States that fail to meet Federal child support data processing requirements, to reform Federal incentive payments for effective child support performance, to provide for a more flexible penalty procedure for State that violate interjurisdictional adoption requirements, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make certain aliens determined to be delinquent in the payment of child support inadmissible and ineligible for naturalization, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SINGED

The message further announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 2069. An act to permit the mineral leasing of Indian land located within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in any case in which there is consent from a majority interest in the parcel of land under consideration for lease.

H.R. 1316. An act to amend chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code, with respect to

the order of precedence to be applied in the payment of life insurance benefits.

The enrolled bills were signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3152. An act to provide that certain volunteers at private non-profit food bank are not employees for purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

H.R. 3820. An act to provide for the exchange of certain lands within the state of Utah; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The following concurrent resolution was read and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 230. Concurrent Resolution honoring the Berlin Airlift; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the first and second times, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 4101. An act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4103. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4112. An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

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-5716. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule correcting technical errors in regulations on organobromide production wastes (RIN2050-AD79) received on June 23, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5717. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plan; Indiana" (FRL6115-7) received on June 23, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5718. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding Municipal Solid Waste Emissions Guidelines in the State of Oregon (FRL6115-5) received on June 23, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5719. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management