

and enhancing United States relations with Taiwan: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—*

(1) the United States should reaffirm its commitment to the Taiwan Relations Act and the specific guarantees of provision of legitimate defense articles to Taiwan contained therein;

(2) the Congress has grave concerns over China's growing arsenal of nuclear and conventionally armed ballistic missiles, the movement of those missiles into a closer geographic proximity to Taiwan, and the effect that the buildup may have on stability in the Taiwan Strait;

(3) the President should direct all appropriate officials to raise with officials from the People's Republic of China the grave concern of the United States over China's growing arsenal of nuclear and conventionally armed ballistic missiles, the movement of those missiles into a closer geographic proximity to Taiwan, and the effect that the buildup may have on stability in the Taiwan Strait;

(4) the President should seek from the leaders of the People's Republic of China a public renunciation of any use of force, or threat to use force, against democratic Taiwan;

(5) the President should provide annually a report detailing the military balance on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, including the impact of procurement and modernization programs underway;

(6) the Secretary of Defense should inform the appropriate committees of Congress when officials from Taiwan seek to purchase defense articles for self-defense;

(7) the United States Government should encourage a high-level dialog with officials of Taiwan and of other United States allies in East Asia, including Japan and South Korea, on the best means to ensure stability, peace, and freedom of the seas in East Asia;

(8) it should be United States policy, in conformity with the spirit of section 4(d) of the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3303(d)), to publicly support Taiwan's admission to the World Trade Organization forthwith, on its own merits as well as to encourage others to adopt similar policies, without making such admission conditional on the previous or simultaneous admission of the People's Republic of China to the World Trade Organization.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President. April 10, 1999 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Taiwan Relations Act ("TRA"). Today, I am submitting a concurrent resolution commemorating this important piece of legislation and the commitments that the United States made to the people of Taiwan. The resolution is co-sponsored by Senator LOTT, the majority leader, Senator HELMS, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator THOMAS, the chairman of the East Asia Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator TORRICELLI, also on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator ROCKEFELLER, Senator BURNS, and Senator KYL. A similar resolution is being introduced today in the House of Representatives by Representative DANA ROHRBACHER.

Mr. President. I was not here when Congress passed the TRA in 1979, but I

have great respect for the wisdom that those who proceeded me played in passing this enduring piece of legislation. As former Senator Dole said in commenting on the changes the Congress made to the legislation proposed by the Carter Administration:

[The changes in the bill] "were meant only to recognize the simple reality of U.S. concerns in the Asia-Pacific region and our desire for peace for an old and faithful ally."—March 7, 1979.

In talking to colleagues and former Administration officials who were here for the creation of the TRA, you get the sense that no one expected Taiwan to be around for very long. But Taiwan not only survived, she thrived. Taiwan turned into one of the Asian Tigers, and has managed to weather the Asian flu. She is a full-fledged multi-party democracy that respects human rights and civil liberties. She serves as a model of successful democratic reform.

The positive changes in Taiwan are a tribute to the spirit and perseverance of her people, who have achieved an almost impossible dream in the view of many. The United States cannot take credit for Taiwan's achievements, but we can be proud of East Asia. So I think it is appropriate that we take up this resolution that commemorates the anniversary of this piece of legislation.

Mr. President. The resolution praises the TRA for contributing to peace, security and stability in the Taiwan Strait. The resolution also praises the growth of democracy, human rights and civil liberties on Taiwan. And the resolution notes the successful role that the American Institute in Taiwan has played in sustaining and enhancing our relations with Taiwan.

The resolution does express concern about several issues including the process for evaluating Taiwan's legitimate defense needs, the lack of high-level dialog between senior military officials on Taiwan and American defense officials regarding regional stability. The resolution also expresses Congress's grave concern over the possible threat to security in the Taiwan Strait from China's defense modernization and procurement as documented in the February 1, 1999, report to Congress by the Secretary of Defense on "The Security Situation in the Taiwan Strait".

Mr. President. This resolution calls for the Congress to reaffirm our commitment to the TRA and to the specific guarantees to provide legitimate defense articles to Taiwan. The Resolution also expresses our grave concern over the threat to Taiwan from China's growing arsenal of nuclear and conventionally armed ballistic missiles, the movement of those missiles into a closer geographic proximity to Taiwan, and the effect that the buildup may have on stability in the Taiwan Strait.

The resolution also encourages a high-level dialog with officials of Taiwan and our other East Asia allies con-

cerning the best means to ensure peace and stability in East Asia.

To provide the Congress with timely information to evaluate Taiwan's self-defense needs, this resolution asks the President to provide an annual report detailing the military balance on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Finally, this resolution notes that it should be United States policy to publicly support Taiwan's admission to the World Trade Organization on its own merits as well as to encourage other countries to adopt similar policies, without making such admission conditional on the previous or simultaneous admission of the People's Republic of China to the World Trade Organization.

Mr. President. I hope that the full Senate will have the opportunity to vote on this resolution in the near future.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities be authorized to meet at 3 p.m. on Thursday, March 11, 1999, in open session, to receive testimony on Department of Defense policies and programs to combat terrorism.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet on Thursday, March 11, 1999 at 9:30 a.m. on S. 383—Airline Passenger Fairness Act.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 11, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to consider the President's proposed budget for FY2000 for the U.S. Forest Service.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to conduct a hearing Thursday, March 11, 9:30 a.m., Hearing Room (SD-406), on S. 507, the Water Resources Development Act of 1999.

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

## COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Thursday, March 11, 1999 beginning at 10 a.m. in room 215 Dirksen.

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

## COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 11, 1999 at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

## COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet for a hearing on "Key Patients' Protections: Lessons from the Field" during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 11, 1999 at 10 a.m.

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

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON YEAR 2000 TECHNOLOGY PROBLEM

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem be permitted to meet on Thursday, March 11, 1999 at 9:30 a.m. for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

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

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE OVERSIGHTS AND THE COURTS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts, together with the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 11, 1999 at 2 p.m. to hold a hearing in room 2141 of the Rayburn House Office Building, on "Bankruptcy Reform."

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

## STRATEGIC SUBCOMMITTEE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Strategic Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Thursday, March 11, 1999 at 10 a.m. in open session, to receive testimony on ballistic missile defense programs and management, in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 2000 and the future years defense program.

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

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sub-

committee on Personnel of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Thursday, March 11, 1999, at 2 p.m. in open session, to receive testimony on the defense health program in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 2000 and the future years defense program.

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

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

## RESTORATION OF LITHUANIA'S INDEPENDENCE

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to mark the ninth anniversary of the restoration of Lithuania's independence. I also rise to pay tribute to the Lithuanian people for their perseverance and sacrifice, which enabled them to achieve the freedom they now enjoy.

On March 11, 1990, the newly elected Lithuanian Parliament, fulfilling its electoral mandate from the people of Lithuania, declared the restoration of Lithuania's independence and the establishment of a democratic state. This marked a great moment for Lithuania and for lovers of freedom around the globe.

The people of Lithuania endured a 51-year foreign occupation. Resulting from the infamous Hitler-Stalin Pact of 1939, this Soviet occupation brought with it communist dictatorship and cultural genocide. But the Lithuanian people were not defeated. They resisted their oppressors and kept their culture, their faith and their dream of independence very much alive even during the hardest times.

The people of Lithuania were even able to mobilize and sustain a non-violent movement for social and political change, a movement which came to be known as Sajudis. This people's movement helped guarantee a peaceful transition to independence through full participation in democratic elections on February 24, 1990.

Unfortunately, the peace did not last. In January 1991, ten months after restoration of independence, the people and government of Lithuania faced a bloody assault by foreign troops intent on overthrowing their democratic institutions. Lithuanians withstood this assault, maintaining their independence and their democracy. Their successful use of non-violent resistance to an oppressive regime is an inspiration to all.

On September 17, 1991, Lithuania became a member of the United Nations and is a signatory to a number of its organizations and other international agreements. It also is a member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the North Atlantic Cooperation Council and the Council of Europe. Lithuania is an associate member of the European Union, has ap-

plied for NATO membership and is currently negotiating for membership in the WTO, OECD and other Western organizations.

The United States established diplomatic relations with Lithuania on July 28, 1992. But our nation never really broke with the government and people of Lithuania. The U.S. never recognized the forcible incorporation of Lithuania into the U.S.S.R., and views the present Government of Lithuania as a legal continuation of the inter-war republic. Indeed, for over fifty years the United States maintained a bipartisan consensus that our nation would refuse to recognize the forcible incorporation of Lithuania into the former Soviet Union.

Our relations with Lithuania are strong, friendly and mutually beneficial. Lithuania has enjoyed Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) treatment with the U.S. since December, 1991. Through 1996, the U.S. has committed over \$100 million to Lithuania's economic and political transformation and to address humanitarian needs. In 1994, the U.S. and Lithuania signed an agreement of bilateral trade and intellectual property protection, and in 1997 a bilateral investment treaty.

In 1998 the U.S. and Lithuania signed The Baltic Charter Partnership. That charter recalls the history of American relations with the area and underscores our "real, profound, and enduring" interest in the security and independence of the three Baltic states. As the Charter also notes, our interest in a Europe whole and free will not be ensured until Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are secure.

Mr. President, I commend the people of Lithuania for their courage and perseverance in using peaceful means to regain their independence. I pledge to work with my colleagues to continue working to secure the freedom and independence of Lithuania and its Baltic neighbors, and I join with the people of Lithuania as they celebrate their independence. ●

## TRIBUTE TO ROBERT CONDON

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Robert Condon, one of our nation's leading child literacy advocates, who died last month, tragically, at the all-too-young age of 40. I ask my colleagues to join me in sending condolences to the Condon family.

Robert Condon was a successful businessman, but his true passion was reading. Throughout the 1980s, he took time from his career and family to read to children at local homeless shelters. He understood, far before many Americans did, that reading aloud to children is one of the most effective ways to teach literacy and improve young people's lives.

In 1991, Robert Condon quit his regular job in order to work full time promoting youth literacy. He founded the