

(i) since its creation, the International Atomic Energy Agency has provided more than \$50,000,000 of technical assistance to countries of concern to the United States, as specified in section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)) and in provisions of foreign operations appropriations Acts;

(ii) the International Atomic Energy Agency has budgeted, from 1995 through 1999, more than \$1,500,000 for three ongoing technical assistance projects related to the Bushehr nuclear installation under construction in Iran; and

(iii) the International Atomic Energy Agency continues to provide technical assistance to the partially completed nuclear installation at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

(B) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—The Senate urges the President to withhold each fiscal year a proportionate share of the United States voluntary contribution allocated for the International Atomic Energy Agency's technical cooperation fund unless and until the Agency discontinues the provision of all technical assistance to programs and projects in Iran and Cuba.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this resolution:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONVENTION.—The term "Convention" means the Convention on Nuclear Safety, done at Vienna on September 20, 1994 (Senate Treaty Document 104-6).

(3) NUCLEAR INSTALLATION.—The term "nuclear installation" has the meaning given the term in Article 2(i) of the Convention.

(4) STATE PARTY.—The term "State Party" means any nation that is a party to the Convention.

(5) UNITED STATES INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION.—The term "United States instrument of ratification" means the instrument of ratification of the United States of the Convention.

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. HELMS (for himself and Mr. TORRICELLI):

S. 693. A bill to assist in the enhancement of the security of Taiwan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GRAMM (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. 694. A bill to authorize the conveyance of the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant No. 387, Dallas, Texas; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CLELAND (for himself and Mr. COVERDELL):

S. 695. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a national cemetery for veterans in the Atlanta, Georgia, metropolitan area; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WELLSTONE:

S. 696. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to submit to Congress a plan to include as a benefit under the medicare program coverage of outpatient prescription drugs, and to provide for the

funding of such benefit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Ms. SNOWE):

S. 697. A bill to ensure that a woman can designate an obstetrician or gynecologist as her primary care provider; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI:

S. 698. A bill to review the suitability and feasibility of recovering costs of high altitude rescues at Denali National Park and Preserve in the state of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS):

S. 699. A bill to protect the public, especially senior citizens, against telemarketing fraud, including fraud over the Internet, and to authorize an educational campaign to improve senior citizens' ability to protect themselves against telemarketing fraud; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 700. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Ala Kahakai Trail as a National Historic Trail; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 701. A bill to designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the "Ronald H. Brown Federal Building"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. INOUE, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 702. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit discrimination in the payment of wages on account of sex, race, or national origin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. HELMS):

S. 703. A bill to amend section 922 of chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KYL (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. HATCH, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. INOUE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mrs. LINCOLN, and Mr. ABRAHAM):

S. 704. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to combat the overutilization of prison health care services and control rising prisoner health care costs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHCROFT:

S. 705. A bill to repeal section 8003 of Public Law 105-174; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. REID, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. KERRY, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. DODD, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. INOUE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. SARBANES):

S. 706. A bill to create a National Museum of Women's History Advisory Committee; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. REED, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. DODD, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. REID):

S. 707. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to establish a national family caregiver support program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. CHAFEE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. KERREY):

S. 708. A bill to improve the administrative efficiency and effectiveness of the Nation's abuse and neglect courts and the quality and availability of training for judges, attorneys, and volunteers working in such courts, and for other purposes consistent with the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. 709. A bill to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to establish and sustain viable rural and remote communities, and to provide affordable housing and community development assistance to rural areas with excessively high rates of outmigration and low per capita income levels; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. MURKOWSKI):

S. 710. A bill to authorize the feasibility study on the preservation of certain Civil War battlefields along the Vicksburg Campaign Trail; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 711. A bill to allow for the investment of joint Federal and State funds from the civil settlement of damages from the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mrs. HUTCHINSON, Mr. BREAUX, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 712. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to allow postal patrons to contribute to funding for highway-rail grade crossing safety through the voluntary purchase of certain specially issued United States postage stamps; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JEFFORDS,

Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MACK, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. REED, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 74. A resolution expressing the support of the Senate for the members of the United States Armed Forces who are engaged in military operations against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HELMS (for himself and Mr. TORRICELLI):

S. 693. A bill to assist in the enhancement of the security of Taiwan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations

TAIWAN SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, today on behalf of the distinguished Senator from New Jersey, Mr. TORRICELLI, and myself, I am sending to the desk a bill entitled "The Taiwan Security Enhancement Act."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received.

Mr. HELMS. I thank the Chair.

This bill is to do the best we can to ensure that the United States is fulfilling its obligations to the Republic of China as specified by the Taiwan Relations Act.

Mr. President, this has been done reasonably well for about 20 years, but recent trends disclose the need for efforts by the United States to be stepped up, hence the introduction of this bill by Senator TORRICELLI and me. There will undoubtedly be further additions to the sponsorship of this bill. In any case, as you know, the Pentagon, last month, delivered to the Congress a report entitled "The Security Situation in the Taiwan Straits." Frankly, I found this report exceedingly disturbing.

For openers, the report stated that Red China has been and will continue to deploy a large number of missiles directly across the strait from Taiwan. In fact, according to media reports, China already has more than 150 such missiles aimed at Taiwan and plans to increase the number to 650 during the next few years.

Taiwan has virtually no defenses against such missiles. In 1995 and 1996, Red China proved beyond a shadow of a doubt a willingness to use these mis-

siles, at a minimum to intimidate Taiwan.

I think Americans should also be concerned about Chinese missiles. In late November, the Chinese People's Liberation Army conducted exercises consisting of mock missile attacks on United States forces in South Korea and in Japan. The Pentagon report, to which I just referred, also makes clear that mainland China's vast quantitative edge over Taiwan in naval and air power, coupled with China's ongoing modernization drive, will prove overwhelming in any sort of military confrontation. The Pentagon report concluded that Taiwan's future success in deterring Chinese aggression will be—and I quote from the report—"dependent on its continued acquisition of modern arms, technology and equipment and its ability to deal with a number of systemic problems" such as logistics.

This is precisely where the United States had better step in, Mr. President, because the United States is the only power in the world that can assure that Taiwan can continue to acquire the weapons it needs and deal with its systemic problems.

The question is, Will we do it? Communist China has coupled its military buildup and threats against Taiwan with increased pressure on the United States to limit or to cease our arms sales to Taiwan. This is reminiscent of 1982 when the Reagan administration yielded to Chinese pressure and mistakenly agreed to limit and gradually reduce our arms sales to Taiwan in the regrettable August communique.

President Clinton, similarly, last summer caved in to Beijing's three noes—no, no, no. Will arms sales to Taiwan be sacrificed next? I put a question mark after it because I hope the administration will recover from its lack of foresight of last summer.

In any event, if one listens to administration officials, who somehow seem incapable of commenting on arms sales to Taiwan without mentioning the 1982 communique, or the administration's refusal to sell submarines to Taiwan on the flimsy pretext that those submarines are offensive, I think one will get some idea of where the United States arms sales to Taiwan will be if we do not now stand steadfast.

Let me explain. Sections 3(a) and 3(b) of the Taiwan Relations Act compel us, oblige us, to provide defensive arms to Taiwan based solely upon the judgment of the United States regarding Taiwan's needs, meaning that Beijing's opinion doesn't count. Given China's threatening military buildup, it is unlikely that Taiwan's legitimate needs are going to go down soon. Nor should U.S. arms sales go down, Mr. President.

Moreover, it is high time to begin a discussion of whether the United States ought to be doing more in the way of exchanges in training and plan-

ning with Taiwan's military. The Taiwan military has operated in virtual isolation for 20 years, and this has certainly contributed to some of the systemic problems alluded to in the Pentagon report, to which I referred just a moment ago.

Taiwan's military does not exercise with us. They do not plan with us. When the Red Chinese missiles were flying over Taiwan in 1996 and our carriers went to the strait, the Taiwan military had no direct or secure way of communicating with the United States fleet, none whatsoever. The question is, Do we want to be stuck in that situation again? While the Secretary of Defense and other top officials can rub elbows in Beijing and possibly have champagne, the State Department prevents any other officer above the rank of colonel setting foot on Taiwan.

In addition to being outrageous, this cannot help having a corrosive effect on our joint ability to deter conflict in the Taiwan Strait over time.

All of this is why I have introduced, with Senator TORRICELLI, the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act, which has three main thrusts. Let me briefly identify each of them.

One, the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act seeks to ensure that our friends in Taiwan will have the necessary equipment to maintain their self-defense capabilities as required by the Taiwan Relations Act. It does this by prohibiting any politically motivated reductions in arms sales to Taiwan pursuant to the 1982 communique and by authorizing the sale to Taiwan of a broad array of defense systems, including missile defense systems, satellite early warning data, diesel submarines, and advanced air-to-air missiles.

Secondly, the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act, which I have just introduced, seeks to bolster the process for defense sales to Taiwan. The bill does this in several ways. It requires an increase in staffing at the currently overworked technical section at the American Institute in Taiwan. It also requires the President to report to Congress annually on Taiwan's defense requests and to justify any rejection or postponement of arms sales to Taiwan.

These actions are not currently taken and the President and the Congress need to get more involved in the process, precisely as the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act, which I just introduced, will require.

Third, the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act will redress some of the deficiencies in readiness resulting in part from the 20-year isolation of Taiwan's military. This will be achieved by supporting Taiwan's increased participation at United States defense colleges, requiring the enhancement of our military exchanges and joint training, and establishing direct communication between our respective militaries.