

How much may already have leaked? The CIA lists 31 cases of thefts or seizures, most allegedly involving low-grade Russian materials found by German police, in the first six months of this year alone. But many of the cases resulted from "sting" operations, part of a pre-emptive strategy initiated by Western intelligence agencies since 1992. Some Russians charge that the operation has actually created a market. Still, some cases are chilling. In Prague last December, police found almost six pounds of highly enriched uranium in the back seat of a Saab; also in the car were a Czech nuclear scientist and two colleagues from Belarus and Ukraine. "We're starting to see significant quantities of significant material," says a White House source. Adds a Pentagon official, "If just one bomb's worth gets out, people are going to wake up real fast."

Some members of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's staff are already sounding the alarm. After a presidential inquiry last fall, staffers identified nine facilities they said urgently require modern security systems. But everyone agrees that the list barely begins to address the problem: U.S. experts say not one of the nearly 90 facilities where a total of 700 tons of weapons-grade materials are stored has adequate security. The outcry seems to have had an impact on Minatom, a huge bureaucracy whose director, Victor Mikhailov, is legendary in Washington for resisting foreign interference. In June, Mikhailov agreed to let teams of U.S. experts go to five of his facilities "to facilitate development of joint improvement plans." U.S. experts also will install and demonstrate new security systems at the Arzamas and Chelyabinsk complexes. Moscow's Kurchatov Institute already has the new system.

Paying for all that will require major outlays. U.S. officials estimate that the new equipment will cost \$5 million per site; a total of \$450 million if Russia agrees to harden security at all its storage facilities. The Clinton administration has begun discussions in NATO, in the International Atomic Energy Agency and among members of the Group of Seven about how the costs might be spread around. The Russian presidential commission studying the problem paints an even grimmer picture. It says upgrading security will cost \$17 billion. Nobody knows where that kind of money might come from. But in the meantime, the Russians have begun to adopt a drastic but simple strategy—closing the doors to nuclear plants, even to their own inspectors. Asked if it would be possible to visit one nuclear site, Mikhailov's spokesman said that "because of Chechnya, no one can go anywhere." Evidently security has already been tightened against possible attacks by Chechen separatists.

In place of the arms race, a new race is on—to see how quickly Russian can be cajoled and helped into throwing up enough safeguards to prevent some of the world's most lethal materials' leaking into the wrong hands. In the meantime, the Pentagon is spending \$100 million this year in an effort to identify high-tech "counterproliferation" tools to track and, if necessary, take out rogue nuclear powers. And policy specialists already are wrestling with the dilemma of how the United States can both cut military spending and continue to convince Japan and other friends around the world that they don't need their own nuclear weapons. It's still a battle to make sure "The Day After" isn't just a day away.

[From the Los Angeles Times, July 17, 1995]

CHIRAC ADMITS FRANCE'S COMPLICITY WITH NAZIS

(From Times Wire Service)

PARIS.—President Jacques Chirac acknowledged Sunday what a generation of political leaders did not—that the French state was an accomplice to the deportation of tens of thousands of Jews during World War II.

At a ceremony to commemorate the 53rd anniversary of the roundup of at least 13,000 Jews at a Paris stadium—the biggest during the war years—Chirac said that French complicity with the Nazis was a stain on the nation.

"These dark hours soil forever our history and are an injury to our past and our traditions," Chirac told the gathering at the former site of the Velodrome d'Hiver stadium in western Paris.

"The criminal folly of the [German] occupier was seconded by the French, by the French state," he said.

Chirac, a conservative who took office in May, is the first French president to publicly recognize France's role in the deportations of Jews under the Vichy regime of Marshal Philippe Petain, which collaborated with the Nazis.

In all, about 75,000 Jews were deported from France to Nazi concentration camps during World War II. Only 2,500 survived.

Chirac's predecessor, Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, maintained that the Vichy regime did not represent the French republic and its actions were not those of the state.

That attitude pained France's large Jewish community, which has long pressed authorities to come to grips with the nation's collaborationist past.

At dawn on July 16, 1942, French police banged on doors throughout Paris, pulling men, women and children from their homes and rounding them up at the cycling stadium. The families were imprisoned for three days without food or water, then deported to Auschwitz. Only a handful returned.

"France, the nation of light and human rights, land of welcome and asylum, accomplished the irreparable," said Chirac. "Betraying its word, it delivered its dependents to their executioners."

In a clear warning against today's extreme-right National Front, Chirac also urged vigilance against attempts by some political parties to promote a racist, anti-Semitic ideology.

Noted Nazi hunter Serge Klarsfeld hailed Chirac for his "courage" and said that the president's words were "what we had hoped to hear one day."

Chirac's statements culminated a process that gained pace in 1994 when a court for the first time convicted a French citizen, Paul Touvier, of crimes against humanity. The former pro-Nazi militia chief is serving a life term for ordering the executions of six Jews in June 1944.

Several deportation survivors attended Sunday's ceremony, along with representatives of the Jewish community and the archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, a Jew who converted to the Roman Catholic faith.

LOBBYING REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. EHRlich] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. EHRlich. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to talk about a very important

issue, really one of the issues that I believe we were sent here to address, which is lobbying reform, ending taxpayer-funded lobbying by special interests, Mr. Speaker. And the problem is one of the best kept secrets in this town and on this floor.

Special interests lobby for taxpayers' money and then use that taxpayers' money to create political operations that serve to lobby for even additional money. It is a vicious cycle, Mr. Speaker. It is taxpayer abuse, and it is an outrage.

More than 40,000 special interests received at least 39 billion, Mr. Speaker, that is with a B, dollars in federal grants during 1990. Because accounting records are not complete and because some records are not available for inspection, there is no way of knowing how much taxpayers' money is being used to direct lobbying and political efforts. There are, however, specific examples, Mr. Speaker, of recipients of federal grants that lobby the government.

Examples of abuse, Mr. Speaker, on Flag Day in June, the ABA, the American Bar Association, staged a rally at the Capitol to protest a proposed constitutional amendment protecting the desecration of the American flag. Last year, the ABA received more than \$10 million in grants in Washington. The Nature Conservancy used a \$44,000 grant from the Department of Commerce to lobby for defeat of a Florida referendum.

At the request of Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, the National Fish and Wildlife Federation lobbied to protect the National Biological Service from cuts in FY 1995 rescissions. The foundation has received hundreds of thousands of dollars in federal grants from the Interior Department.

Since 1993, Mr. Speaker, the EPA has distributed more than \$90 million in federal grants to more than 150 special interests, including the Sierra Club, the Natural Resources Defense Council, and other groups that are lobbying against the regulatory reform component of the Contract with America, an issue near and dear to my heart because it currently formed the focal point of our campaign for this House.

The federal dollars also make many special interests appear to be a larger force in the political arena than they would be if they relied solely on private business. This is a very important point, Mr. Speaker.

For example, the National Council of Senior Citizens receives more than 96 percent, that is 96 percent of its funding from this Congress. AARP receives 66 percent; Planned Parenthood, 33 percent, et cetera.

Because special interests do not open their books for public inspection, there is no way to guarantee that they are not using taxpayer dollars for political advocacy. In many cases, however, these federal dollars free up the group's private resources to be spent in direct political lobbying and other advocacy activities.

Mr. Speaker, Representatives ISTOOK, MCINTOSH, and myself have a bill to stop this taxpayer abuse.

The bill bans grantees from using taxpayer-funded grant money, Mr. Speaker, to lobby the government. Because money is fungible, the bill also places strict limits on the amount of lobbying that grantees can do with their nongrant funds.

To ensure the law is followed, Mr. Speaker, grantees must open their books to audits and submit annual reports to GAO and agencies that award the grants. Most importantly, the bill gives taxpayers the information and the authority they need to root out abuses on their own so they can recover in an appropriate way these grant funds from the government.

Americans need to have confidence that their hard-earned tax dollars are not being wasted. Under this program, their money is not going down a rat hole.

If Americans knew this happened every day, Mr. Speaker, they would be rightly outraged.

We have gathered many, many groups throughout the country who support this legislation, including the Association of Concerned Taxpayers, Citizens for a Sound Economy, the American Family Association, the National Restaurant Association, Americans for Tax Reform, the Competitive Enterprise Institute, the National Taxpayers Union, Citizens Against Government Waste, the National Federation of Independent Business, the National Association of Wholesaler Distributors, the Chamber of Commerce, the National Beer Wholesalers, Senior Coalition, and the list goes on and on, Mr. Speaker.

There are a lot of people, there are a lot of groups in this country engaged with respect to this issue who understand how important the issue is and support our reform efforts.

Just to conclude with a few remarks, Mr. Speaker, it has been popular to criticize this reform measure as "defunding the left." The left, the right and the center have nothing to do with respect to this particular piece of legislation, whether groups on the right or groups on the center or groups on the left are violating the law, we need to know. I particularly do not care what particular ideological group they happen to fall into. It is unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, that everything is spun and subject to political spin in this town. This is not about ideology, other than, Mr. Speaker, cleaning up this House and the way we conduct business in Washington, DC.

One last point, Mr. Speaker. We seem to have lost the distinction in this country when it comes to nonprofit lobbying efforts between an advocate and the mission of the nonprofit. The purpose, the bottom line with respect to this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to return the primacy of special, of nonprofit groups to their targeted areas, to their missions, to their goals and away, Mr.

Speaker, from going to the public, coming to this town, coming to this floor and asking forevermore additional moneys to fund their advocacy programs.

There is a clear distinction between the two concepts, Mr. Speaker. The purpose of this bill, the bill put forward by Representatives MCINTOSH, ISTOOK, and EHRLICH is to reestablish that dichotomy, that very important distinction between nonprofits who view their essential mission in life to accomplish their goals, to fulfill their missions and other nonprofits who simply seek to expand their ability to gain public dollars.

That should not be their primary mission; being a lobbyist should not be what they are about. That is the bottom line to their reform measure. I have been very pleased to receive the sort of response from our district and from around the country, from the groups I mentioned earlier and from just individual citizens who are very happy to see true nonideological reform efforts take place in this House.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SANDERS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. OLVER, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. WISE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. TOWNS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA for 5 minutes, today.
Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. OWENS, for 5 minutes, today.
(The following Members (at the request of Mr. EHRLICH) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)
Mr. MCINNIS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BROWNBACK, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SANDERS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FRAZER.
Mr. LIPINSKI.
Mr. SERRANO.
Mr. TOWNS.
Mr. HAMILTON in three instances.
Mr. LANTOS.
Mr. CLYBURN in three instances.
Ms. NORTON.
Ms. WOOLSEY.
Mr. GORDON.
Mr. MORAN.
Mr. BROWDER.
Mr. THOMPSON.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. EHRLICH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
Mr. MCINNIS.
Mr. TIAHRT.
Mr. PACKARD.
Mrs. MYRICK.
Mr. GILMAN.
Mr. HASTERT.
Mr. HANSEN.
Mr. HORN.
Mr. ARMEY.
Mr. RADANOVICH.
Mr. EVERETT.
Mr. CUNNINGHAM.
Mr. GOODLING.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 20, 1995, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1228. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the mid-year monetary policy report, pursuant to the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

1229. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense articles and services sold commercially to International Maritime Satellite Organization [INMARSAT] (Transmittal No. DTC-50-95), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

1230. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "The Propriety of the Agreement Between Merrill Lynch and Lazard Freres, Who Served as the District's Financial Advisor," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1231. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide administrative procedures for the nonjudicial foreclosure of mortgages on properties to satisfy debts owed to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1232. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "Annual Report of the Metals Initiative", pursuant to section 8 of the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988; to the Committee on Science.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CLINGER: Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. H.R. 1655. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. Government, the community