

exception for one pending deal. I want to set the record straight.

The conference report simply clarifies the definition of a binding contract, and let me add that this clarification was raised by a Democrat Member, not a Republican.

Second, the letter insinuates that during conference, Republicans took out a provision imposing a tax on U.S. citizens who renounce citizenship.

Mr. President, we have already been through this. We explained earlier this week, that in the Senate we agreed to impose taxation on U.S. citizens who renounce citizenship. But, this measure was adopted without the benefit of hearings. Subsequently, the Finance Committee's oversight subcommittee held a preliminary hearing. This proposal raises important questions, and the hearings exposed some serious concerns. We simply decided to not delay action on H.R. 831 while we continued to consider alternatives to this expatriate provision. That is right, let me set the record straight once again—we are not opposing this in any way. Just the opposite, we want to get this done.

The conferees asked the Joint Committee on Taxation to study this provision and other alternatives and get back to us by June 1, 1995. It is also clear that this provision will be effective as of February 6.

But while concerns remained with the provision, we did not include it in H.R. 831.

Also, Mr. President, during floor debate in the House on the tax bill, one of the signatories of the letter, Congressman GEPHARDT, tried to put a similar expatriate tax provision in the tax bill—with an effective date of October 1, 1996, much later than the Finance Committee provision.

The letter to the President claims that House Democrat Members want to close an important tax loophole for millionaires, but it seems like they want to close it very slowly.

CONCLUSION

It is my sincere hope that the President gets the record straight. Because if he does not, and he decides to play politics as usual, then 3.2 million farmers, ranchers, small businesses, and taxpayers will suffer for it.

It has been 3 days since the President received H.R. 831, and I urge the President to sign it into law. There is no reason to delay any longer. It should be signed as soon as possible so that taxpayers can finish preparing their tax returns in time.

TRIBUTE TO NELLE M. BIGBEE

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, Mrs. Nelle M. Bigbee, a native of Tuscumbia, AL, passed away on March 8 at the age of 92. An accomplished writer, news commentator, artist, poet, and public speaker, Nelle was the first female newscaster in the State of Alabama. Her daily radio and television programs, which were such a fixture of the Tuscumbia community, won many

awards from the American Women in Radio and Television Organization.

Nelle Bigbee wrote for numerous publications and received many awards from the Associated Press as well. She participated in many community, church, civic, and professional activities, including the American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, and United Way, just to name a few. She was instrumental in organizing the first Helen Keller play, and acted the part of "Aunt Ev" for several years. She held the distinction of being the first female candidate to run for elected representative to the Alabama Legislature.

She was a wonderful neighbor of mine. She and her departed husband Hatton were great friends. She was admired and loved by all who knew her.

Nelle Bigbee indeed lived a long, rich, and multifaceted—even trailblazing—life. The talented Alabama journalists and commentators of today owe her a great deal of thanks for her pioneering spirit and determination. I extend my condolences to her entire family in the wake of their loss, and join her many friends and admirers in reflecting on the many outstanding accomplishments that defined her life and work.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, Thursday, April 6, the Federal debt stood at \$4,872,967,679,626.75. On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,497.87 as his or her share of that debt.

PRESSLER AMENDMENT: STAY THE COURSE

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I join the President, Members of Congress, and the American people in welcoming the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, to the United States. I wish her well during her visit. I had the opportunity to meet with her in Pakistan just a few months after her reelection as Prime Minister in October 1993. I enjoyed visiting her beautiful country. The opportunity for lasting peace and economic growth both within Pakistan and throughout South Asia should be a top priority for the United States and all the countries of that region.

I suspect that it is largely due to the visit of Prime Minister Bhutto that the Clinton administration once again is publicly questioning the effectiveness of the so-called Pressler amendment, the law that prohibits direct United States aid to Pakistan.

As my colleagues know, it was 10 years ago that I successfully offered an amendment in the Foreign Relations Committee to cut off aid and military sales to Pakistan if the President could not certify that Pakistan did not possess a nuclear explosive device. The Reagan administration supported the

amendment. In fact, they helped write it. Even the Government of Pakistan did not object to the amendment because they claimed they were not pursuing a nuclear option.

In fact, my amendment was considered a compromise. Our former colleague from California, Senator Alan Cranston, had another amendment that immediately would have cut off aid to Pakistan, without Presidential certification, because he believed Pakistan already possessed the materials needed to assemble a nuclear bomb.

In October of 1990, nearly 5 years after the Pressler amendment became law, the Bush administration was unable to certify that Pakistan was not in possession of a nuclear explosive device. As a result, all U.S. direct aid and military sales were terminated. At the time of the aid cutoff, Pakistan was attempting to purchase a fleet of F-16's from the United States. Because of the enforcement of the Pressler amendment, delivery of the aircraft never took place.

Despite claiming to have a strong policy on nuclear nonproliferation, the Clinton administration consistently has shown hostility toward the Pressler amendment—the only nuclear nonproliferation law with teeth. In the fall of 1993, the Clinton administration called for the repeal of the Pressler amendment, but backed off after pressure from Members of Congress.

The Clinton administration last year began to float a new proposal to grant a one-time waiver of the Pressler amendment to allow for the delivery of at least 22 of the F-16 aircraft sought by Pakistan—aircraft that can carry and drop a nuclear bomb. The administration's proposal was originally unconditional, but was later modified with a condition that Pakistan promise to cap its nuclear weapons arsenal.

In recent weeks, the Clinton administration has been at it again, proposing a \$1 billion package of military equipment, consisting mainly of the F-16's. Frankly, Mr. President, I find simply preposterous any proposal that would transfer even one F-16 to Pakistan without first securing that nation's compliance with the Pressler amendment and its signature on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty [NPT].

The latest Clinton F-16 transfer plan—like the first—is unacceptable. I am astounded that an administration that pays so much lip service to the cause of nuclear nonproliferation would consider providing Pakistan with aircraft capable of carrying a nuclear weapon.

Never before in history has a nation sought to transfer nuclear delivery vehicles to a country that has nuclear weapons and say it is doing so in the interest of nuclear nonproliferation. The Clinton plan defies basic common sense.

Indeed, President Clinton's proposed military aid package to Pakistan would have the worst of consequences: It would strike a serious blow against

regional peace and worldwide nuclear nonproliferation; undermine the tremendous economic progress that has occurred in South Asia; launch a nuclear arms buildup in South Asia; and perhaps most frightening, increase the likelihood of nuclear weapons falling into the hands of terrorists. Indeed, any individual who has an interest in the future economic development of South Asia should have serious concerns with the Clinton administration's proposal.

I recognize that a number of U.S. aerospace firms have a strong interest in this issue. The transfer of F-16's would mean new business, new contracts, and new jobs here at home. I suspect these firms are putting tremendous pressure on the Clinton administration to push for military aid to Pakistan.

Mr. President, the aid package may mean more jobs at home, but it would come at a heavy price on a global scale. I do not believe any issue is more important to the security of all free people than nuclear nonproliferation, particularly in potential hot spots such as South Asia. I am concerned that the transfer of F-16's would spark a nuclear arms race in South Asia.

The Clinton administration has traveled this same road before. The catalyst for the nuclear tightrope walk that occurred in North Korea was the perception by officials in Pyongyang that the United States was not serious about nuclear nonproliferation. I would have thought that after North Korea, the Clinton administration would have learned an important lesson. It does not appear they have learned.

Once again, the administration is willing to be the catalyst for destabilization. The wrong signals are there. I fear India will be forced to rethink its current military force structure if Pakistan takes delivery of the F-16's, including resumption of their nuclear program, deployment of short-range weapons, and even development of long-range options.

Further, Mr. President, we must consider not just the instability between India and Pakistan, but instability within Pakistan itself. With all due respect to Prime Minister Bhutto, I have very serious concerns about the ability of her civilian government to hold its military leaders accountable to civilian-based policies. I urge my colleagues to examine closely this military-civilian chain-of-command issue.

We also must examine the inability of Mrs. Bhutto's government to respond effectively to the shocking wave of violence sweeping her country. Terrorist groups, such as the Harkatul Ansar—the Movement of Friends—are based in Pakistan, but have links to similar groups in Iran. The New York Times recently reported that a massive worldwide network of Islamic terrorism was traced to a university in Peshawar—the University of Dawat and Jihad. This is not a run-of-the-mill institution of higher learning. Stu-

dents go there to seek advanced degrees in worldwide terrorism. Graduates of this university have applied their lessons of death in North Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.

Terrorist violence is a mortal plague within Pakistan, leaving more than 1,000 people dead since the beginning of last year. This wave of terror recently claimed the lives of two American diplomats, who were tracked down and killed in cold blood. Even Prime Minister Bhutto questioned whether or not she had the resources necessary to crack down on the militant organizations operating within her country. Others question whether or not Prime Minister Bhutto has enough political capital to take the tough action needed to restore stability.

Therefore, I shudder at the thought of a nuclear capable government in South Asia that is incapable of controlling its own military command or restoring order at home. This internal instability increases the possibility that nuclear weapons could fall into the hands of a terrorist state or organization. It boggles my mind that President Clinton would propose an aid package that would add both to the Government's nuclear capability and to the region's instability.

This fact raises yet another problem, which gets to the very essence of the Pressler amendment. Mr. President, the Pressler amendment was meant to be a strong warning to an ally: If you go nuclear, it will come at the expense of U.S. aid. The United States cannot condone—through taxpayer assistance—the Government of Pakistan becoming a nuclear power.

This policy has worked to a large degree. Pakistan has at least frozen the development of its nuclear program. A number of states that pursued active nuclear weapons research programs in the 1980's have abandoned them, including Argentina, Brazil, South Korea, Taiwan, and South Africa. They responded to American diplomacy and their own good common sense. It is worth noting that both South Korea and Taiwan have antidemocratic neighbors and the temptation to hide behind a nuclear shield is undoubtedly high.

In one of the worst ways imaginable, the Clinton administration's proposed military aid package would be seen as a certification and acceptance of Pakistan as a full-fledged nuclear power—a signal that runs counter to our own support and insistence for the ratification of the NPT. Pakistan is not a signatory of the NPT. It does not allow inspections. Yet, these facts do not seem to be important to the Clinton administration. Just as ominous, the proposed military aid package tells other countries that there are no long-term penalties for going nuclear.

Mr. President, I have made this point: The administration's proposal to change the Pressler Amendment is a bad policy. I urge my colleagues to review it carefully, but skeptically. Let me reiterate: I want to see Pakistan

succeed economically. I want to see peace achieved both within and beyond Pakistan's borders. I want to see our nuclear nonproliferation goals achieved. The administration can achieve all those policies by withdrawing its proposed aid package and standing firmly behind the Pressler amendment.

THE REAL MEANING OF THE CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, for almost 100 days now, we have been hearing about the Contract With America—here in Washington and in my home State of South Dakota.

This week we get their contact with America. Every time you open a newspaper or turn on your TV or your radio—or even your computer—some Republican is speaking in superlatives about what is happening in Congress. Not everyone shares that enthusiasm.

One of the most astute assessments I have heard of the Republicans' 100 days was offered last week by a Capitol tour guide. When someone asked him what had passed so far in this Congress, he said, "About 12 weeks."

I can tell you a lot more has happened in South Dakota during those 12 weeks. Farmers and ranchers, who have been gearing up for the spring planting and helping their livestock through the calving season, are grappling with the harsh realities of low commodity and livestock prices, hoping there will be enough to support their families.

On Main Streets in cities and towns across South Dakota, small business owners and employees are working longer and harder just to maintain their incomes.

In other words, life is going on in South Dakota, and people are trying to move forward, looking toward change in Washington to help them realize their dreams.

The tradition of scrutinizing the first 100 days really began, as you know, with President Franklin Roosevelt. Most students of government still consider the first 100 days of the New Deal to be the most successful in the history of the Federal Government. And no wonder. By the end of President Roosevelt's first 100 days, Congress had passed an extraordinary package of 15 bills that fundamentally changed the relationship between business and Government, and individuals and Government.

It was an agenda that was firmly rooted in FDR's belief, as he said, that "the future lies with those wise political leaders who realize that the great public is interested more in good government than in politics." That is a sentiment you won't find in the Republicans' Contract With America. For it was politics pure and simple—the 1994 election and a mountain of polling data—that gave us the so-called contract.