

(3) Iran has opposed the Middle East peace process and continues to support the terrorist group Hezbollah in Lebanon and radical Palestinian groups;

(4) Iran has asserted control over the Persian Gulf island of Abu Musa, which it had been previously sharing with the United Arab Emirates;

(5) during the last few years Iran has reportedly acquired several hundred improved Scud missiles from North Korea;

(6) Iran has moved modern air defense missile systems, tanks, additional troops, artillery, and surface-to-surface missiles onto islands in the Persian Gulf, some of which are disputed between Iran and the United Arab Emirates;

(7) Iran has already taken delivery of as many as 30 modern MiG-29 fighter aircraft from the Russian Federation;

(8) the Russian Federation has sold modern conventionally powered submarines to Iran, which increases Iran's capability to blockade the Straits of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf; and

(9) the Russian Federation has continued to pursue a commercial agreement intended to provide Iran with nuclear technology despite being provided with a detailed description by the President of the United States of Iran's nuclear weapons program.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Russian Federation should be strongly condemned if it continues with a commercial agreement to provide Iran with nuclear technology which would assist that country in its development of nuclear weapons, and, if such transfer occurs, that Russia would be ineligible for assistance under the terms of the Freedom Support Act.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Russian Federation should be strongly condemned for continuing with a commercial agreement to provide Iran with nuclear technology which would assist that country in its development of nuclear weapons, and that such an agreement would make Russia ineligible for United States assistance under the terms of the Freedom Support Act.

This past January, Russia signed a billion-dollar deal to sell nuclear power reactors to Iran. In the United States, this news was greeted with very strong concern that this Russian nuclear technology would be used to support Iran's nuclear weapons development program.

At the recent summit in Moscow, Russian President Yeltsin was asked by President Clinton to cancel the reactor sale to Iran. Yeltsin would not. Instead, he offered us a fig leaf when he cancelled the Russian sale of a gas centrifuge to Iran and halted the training of 10 to 20 Iran scientists a year in Moscow.

Iran is aggressively pursuing a nuclear-weapons acquisition program. The CIA said last September that Iran probably could, with some foreign help, acquire a nuclear weapons capability within 8 to 10 years. And Iran is receiving that foreign help, and it is not just from the Russians. China is helping Iran build a nuclear research reactor, and in April it concluded a deal to sell Iran two light-water reactors. Pakistan, a country with its own significant nuclear weapons program, has reportedly provided key technical assistance to Iran.

Iran's nuclear weapons program is not the only cause for concern. The Defense Department is increasingly concerned about—and is closely watching—the Iranian military buildup in the Persian Gulf.

Let me just review some of the disturbing facts about this Iranian buildup. Iran has acquired as many as 30 Mig-29's out of a reported deal with Russia for 50 of these modern combat jets, and Russia has also sold Iran sophisticated air-to-air missiles to arm these aircraft. Iran has received numerous surface-to-air missile systems from both Russia and China. Iran's submarine force consists of two modern Russian-made Kilo-class submarines, and a third is expected to be delivered. Russia also provided Iran with sophisticated torpedoes for these subs.

In addition, despite U.S. pressure, Poland is going ahead with the planned sale to Iran of over 100 T-72 tanks, and Iran has also taken delivery of several hundred other T-72's from Russia. And over the last few years Iran has reportedly acquired several hundred improved Scud missiles from North Korea.

Iran has asserted control over the Persian Gulf island of Abu Musa, which it had been previously sharing with the United Arab Emirates. And Iran has moved air defense missile systems, tanks, additional troops, artillery, and surface-to-surface missiles onto islands in the Persian Gulf, some of which are disputed between Iran and the United Arab Emirates.

Mr. President, Iran's military buildup in the Persian Gulf and its aggressive nuclear program should be of serious concern to us all. Iran has opposed the Middle East peace process and continues to support the terrorist group Hezbollah in Lebanon and radical Palestinian groups. And whether Russia realizes it or not, Iran also poses a long-term threat to them as well. A nuclear-armed Iran poses just as great a threat to Russia as it does to United States interests in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East. President Clinton tried to reason with the Russians earlier this month, but they refused to listen. Russia's misguided commercial agreement to sell nuclear technology to Iran should be condemned.

SENATE RESOLUTION 125—HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF FATHER JOSEPH DAMIEN DE VEUSTER

Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 125

Whereas Father Joseph Damien de Veuster was born in Tremeloo, Belgium, on January 3, 1840;

Whereas Father Damien entered the Sacred Hearts Order at Louvain, Belgium, as a postulant in January 1859 and took his final vows in Paris on October 7, 1860;

Whereas, after arriving in Honolulu on March 19, 1864, to join the Sacred Hearts Mission in Hawaii, Father Damien was ordained to the priesthood in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Peace on May 21, 1864;

Whereas Father Damien was sent to the Puna, Kohala, and Hamakua districts on the island of Hawaii, where Father Damien served people in isolated communities for 9 years;

Whereas the alarming spread of Hansen's disease, also known as leprosy, for which there was no known cure, prompted the Hawaiian Legislature to pass an Act to Prevent the Spread of Leprosy in 1865;

Whereas the Act required segregating those afflicted with leprosy to the isolated peninsula of Kalaupapa, Molokai, where those afflicted by leprosy were virtually imprisoned by steep cliffs and open seas;

Whereas those afflicted by leprosy were forced to separate from their families, had meager medical care and supplies, and had poor living and social conditions;

Whereas in July 1872, Father Damien wrote to the Father General that many of his parishioners had been sent to the settlement on Molokai and lamented that he should join them;

Whereas on May 12, 1873, Father Damien petitioned Bishop Maigret, having received a request earlier for a resident priest at Kalaupapa, to allow Father Damien to stay on Molokai and devote his life to leprosy patients;

Whereas for 16 years, from 1873 to 1889, Father Damien labored to bring material and spiritual comfort to the leprosy patients of Kalaupapa, building chapels, water cisterns, and boys and girls homes;

Whereas on April 15, 1889, at the age of 49, Father Damien died of leprosy contracted a few years earlier;

Whereas the Roman Catholic Church began the consideration of beatification of Father Damien in February 1955, and Father Damien will be beatified on June 4, 1995, by Pope John Paul II in Brussels, Belgium;

Whereas Father Damien was selected by the State of Hawaii in 1965 as 1 of the distinguished citizens of the State whose statue would be installed in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol;

Whereas the life of Father Damien continues to be a profound example of selfless devotion to others and remains an inspiration for all mankind;

Whereas common use of sulfone drugs in the 1940's removed the dreaded sentence of disfigurement and death imposed by leprosy, and the 1969 repeal of the isolation law allowed greater mobility for former Hansen's disease patients;

Whereas in the mid-1970's, the community of former leprosy patients at Molokai recommended the establishment of a United States National Park at Kalaupapa, out of a strong sense of stewardship of the legacy left by Father Damien and the rich history of Kalaupapa;

Whereas the Kalaupapa National Historical Park was established in 1980 with a provision that former Hansen's disease patients may remain in the park as long as they wish; and

Whereas the remaining patients at Kalaupapa, many of whom were exiled as children or young adults and who have endured immeasurable hardships and untold sorrows, are a special legacy for America, exemplifying the dignity and strength of the human spirit: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States recognizes Father Damien for his service to humanity and takes this occasion to—

(1) celebrate achievements of modern medicine in combating the once-dreaded leprosy disease;

(2) remember that victims of leprosy still suffer social banishment in many parts of the world; and

(3) honor the people of Kalaupapa as a living American legacy of human spirit and dignity.

SENATE RESOLUTION 126—TO AMEND THE SENATE GIFT RULE

Mr. MCCONNELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 126

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the "Senate Gift Rule Reform Resolution".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO THE SENATE GIFT RULE.

Rule XXXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

"RULE XXXV

"GIFTS

"1. (a) No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate, or the spouse or dependent thereof, shall knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, any gift in any calendar year of more than the minimal value as established by section 7342(a)(5) of title 5, United States Code, or \$100, whichever is less from any person, organization, or corporation unless, in limited and appropriate circumstances, a waiver is granted by the Select Committee on Ethics.

"(b) The prohibitions of subparagraph (a) do not apply to gifts—

"(1) from relatives; or

"(2) of personal hospitality of an individual.

"2. For purposes of this rule—

"(a) The term 'gift' means a payment, subscription, advance, forbearance, rendering, or deposit of money, services, or anything of value, including food, lodging, mementos, transportation, or entertainment, and reimbursement for expenses, unless consideration of equal or greater value is received, but does not include (1) a political contribution otherwise reported as required by law, (2) a loan made in a commercially reasonable manner (including requirements that the loan be repaid and that a reasonable rate of interest be paid), (3) a bequest, inheritance, or other transfer at death, (4) a bona fide award presented in recognition of public service and available to the general public, (5) anything of value given to a spouse or dependent of a reporting individual by the employer of such spouse or dependent in recognition of the service provided by such spouse or dependent, (6) free attendance at a widely attended event (as such term is defined by the Select Committee on Ethics) connected with the official duties of the Member, officer, or employee, (7) permissible travel, lodging, and meals at an event connected with the official duties of the Member, officer, or employee, or (8) permissible travel, lodging, and meals at an event to raise funds for a bona fide charity, subject to a determination by the Select Committee on Ethics that participation in the charity event is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

"(b) The term 'relative' has the same meaning given to such term in section 107(2) of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-521).

"(c) The term 'permissible travel' means reasonable expenses for transportation which are incurred by a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate in connection with services provided to or participation in an event sponsored by the organization which provided reimbursement for such expenses or which provides transportation directly, how-

ever expenses do not include the provision of transportation, or the payment for such expenses, for a continuous period in excess of 3 days exclusive of travel time within the United States of 7 days exclusive of travel time outside of the United States unless such travel is approved by the Select Committee on Ethics as necessary for participation in the event.

"(d) The terms 'lodging' and 'meals' do not include expenditures for recreational activities or entertainment, other than that provided to all attendees as an integral part of the event.

"3. (a) For purposes of the exceptions provided by paragraphs 2(a)(6), 2(a)(7), and 2(a)(8), a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at an event for an accompanying spouse shall not be considered to be a gift if others in attendance will generally be accompanied by spouses or if such attendance is appropriate to assist in the representation of the Senate.

"(b) The Select Committee on Ethics shall publish notice in the Congressional Record of the attendance by a Member, officer, or employee at an event permitted by paragraphs 2(a)(7) and 2(a)(8) not later than 30 days after such attendance. Attendance by an employee at an event permitted by paragraphs 2(a)(7) and 2(a)(8) shall be subject to approval of the employee's supervisor.

"4. If a Member, officer, or employee, after exercising reasonable diligence to obtain the information necessary to comply with this rule, unknowingly accepts a gift described in paragraph 1, such Member, officer, or employee shall, upon learning of the nature of the gift and its source, return the gift or, if it is not possible to return the gift, reimburse the donor for the value of the gift.

"5. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of this rule, a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate may participate in a program, the principal objective of which is educational, sponsored by a foreign government or a foreign educational or charitable organization involving travel to a foreign country paid for by that foreign government or organization if such participation is not in violation of any law and if the Select Committee on Ethics has determined that participation in such program by Members, officers, or employees of the Senate is in the interests of the Senate and the United States.

"(b) Any Member who accepts an invitation to participate in any such program shall notify the Select Committee in writing of his acceptance. A Member shall also notify the Select Committee in writing whenever he has permitted any officer or employee whom he supervises (within the meaning of paragraph 11 of rule XXXVII) to participate in any such program. The chairman of the Select Committee shall place in the Congressional Record a list of all individuals participating; the supervisors of such individuals, where applicable; and the nature and itinerary of such program.

"(c) No Member, officer, or employee may accept funds in connection with participation in a program permitted under subparagraph (a) if such funds are not used for necessary food, lodging, transportation, and related expenses of the Member, officer, or employee."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by section 2 shall take effect on October 1, 1995.

SENATE RESOLUTION 127—RELATIVE TO BORDER CROSSING FEES

Ms. SNOWE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 127

Whereas in the budget of the United States for fiscal year 1996 that was submitted to Congress, the President proposed to impose and collect a boarder crossing fee for individuals and vehicles entering the United States;

Whereas both the Canadian and Mexican governments have expressed opposition to the imposition and collection of such a fee and have raised the possibility of imposing retaliatory border crossing fees of their own;

Whereas the imposition and collection of such a fee would have adverse effects on tourism and commerce that depend on travel across the borders of the United States;

Whereas the imposition and collection of such a fee would have such effects without addressing illegal immigration in a meaningful way;

Whereas on February 22, 1995, the President modified his proposal making the imposition of the new fees voluntary on United States border States (but tied the availability of Federal funds to improve border crossing infrastructure on their willingness to impose such fees); and

Whereas on May 4, 1995, the President further modified the border crossing fee proposal in immigration control legislation he submitted to Congress setting a \$1.50 per car and \$.75 per pedestrian fee structure: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States Government should not impose or collect a border crossing fee along its borders with Canada and Mexico.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

LAUTENBERG AMENDMENT NO. 1168

Mr. EXON (for Mr. LAUTENBERG) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 13) setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002; as follows:

On page 68, add at the end of line 12 the following: "In addition, paragraph (1)(B) of this section shall not apply to legislation that proposes to eliminate up to \$1,000,000,000 from wasteful bureaucratic overhead and wasteful procurement in the military budget, and to apply the resulting savings for use in strengthening enforcement of immigration laws."

LAUTENBERG (AND WELLSTONE) AMENDMENT NO. 1169

Mr. EXON (for Mr. LAUTENBERG for himself and Mr. WELLSTONE) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, supra; as follows:

On page 68, add at the end of line 12 the following: "In addition, paragraph (1)(B) of this section shall not apply to legislation that proposes to eliminate up to \$2,000,000,000 from wasteful bureaucratic overhead and wasteful procurement in the military budget, and to apply the resulting savings for use in addressing the problem of domestic violence."