

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . NATION'S CAPITAL BICENTENNIAL DESIGNATION ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS; PURPOSE.—

(1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Nation's Capital Bicentennial Designation Act".

(2) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(A) the year 2000 will mark the 200th anniversary of Washington, D.C. as the Nation's permanent capital, commencing when the Government moved from Philadelphia to the Federal City;

(B) the framers of the Constitution provided for the establishment of a special district to serve as "the seat of Government of the United States";

(C) the site for the city was selected under the direction of President George Washington, with construction initiated in 1791;

(D) in submitting his design to Congress, Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant included numerous parks, fountains, and sweeping avenues designed to reflect a vision as grand and as ambitious as the American experience itself;

(E) the capital city was named after President George Washington to commemorate and celebrate his triumph in building the Nation;

(F) as the seat of Government of the United States for almost 200 years, the Nation's capital has been a center of American culture and a world symbol of freedom and democracy;

(G) from Washington, D.C., President Abraham Lincoln labored to preserve the Union and the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. led an historic march that energized the civil rights movement, reminding America of its promise of liberty and justice for all; and

(H) the Government of the United States must continually work to ensure that the Nation's capital is and remains the shining city on the hill.

(3) PURPOSE.—The purposes of this section are to—

(A) designate the year 2000 as the "Year of National Bicentennial Celebration of Washington, D.C.—the Nation's Capital"; and

(B) establish the Presidents' Day holiday in the year 2000 as a day of national celebration for the 200th anniversary of Washington, D.C.

(b) NATION'S CAPITAL NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The year 2000 is designated as the "Year of the National Bicentennial Celebration for Washington, D.C.—the Nation's Capital" and the Presidents' Day Federal holiday in the year 2000 is designated as a day of national celebration for the 200th anniversary of Washington, D.C.

(2) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that all Federal entities should coordinate with and assist the Nation's Capital Bicentennial Celebration, a nonprofit 501(c)(3) entity, organized and operating pursuant to the laws of the District of Columbia, to ensure the success of events and projects undertaken to renew and celebrate the bicentennial of the establishment of Washington, D.C. as the Nation's capital.

BYRD AMENDMENT NO. 1276

Mrs. BOXER (for Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1156, supra; as follows:

On page 49, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

SEC. 148. \$4,000,000 from local funds shall be available for the establishment of a remedial education pilot program in the District of Columbia public school system to remain available through fiscal year 1999, of which

\$3,000,000 shall be used to create a one-year pilot program for the implementation of a remedial education program in reading and mathematics for the 3 lowest achieving elementary schools in the District of Columbia public school system (as to be determined by the District of Columbia public school system's Board of Education) and the training of teachers in remediation instruction at the targeted schools and \$1,000,000 shall be used to establish a continuing education program for all teachers in the District of Columbia public school system. The General Accounting Office shall report to Congress on the effectiveness of the pilot program funded by this section at the end of fiscal year 1999.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to consider the nomination of M. John Berry to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Policy, Management, and Budget.

The hearing will take place Thursday, October 9, 1997, at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

For further information, please call Camille Flint at (202) 224-5070.

NOTICE OF HEARING POSTPONEMENT

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the October 8, 1997, hearing to receive testimony on S. 1064, a bill to amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act to more effectively manage visitor service and fishing activity in Glacier Bay National Park and for other purposes which is scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources has been postponed until further notice.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the subcommittee staff at (202) 224-5161.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Wednesday, October 1, 1997, at 10 a.m. in open session, to consider the nomination of Dr. Jacques S. Gansler, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet

on Wednesday, October 1, 1997, at 9 a.m. on the nomination of William Kennard to be FCC Chairman.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet Wednesday, October 1, 1997, beginning at 10 a.m. in room SH-215, to conduct a markup on several bills.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee special investigation to meet on Wednesday, October 1, at 10 a.m., for a hearing on campaign financing issues.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 1, 1997, at 10 a.m. in room 226 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building to hold a hearing on "Congress' Constitutional Role in Protecting Religious Liberty."

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on health insurance coverage during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 1, 1997, at 10 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 1, 1997, at 10 a.m. until business is completed to hold a business meeting concerning the contested election for U.S. Senator from Louisiana.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 1, 1997, at 2 p.m. to hold an open confirmation hearing on the nomination of Lt. Gen. John A. Gordon, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic

Preservation, and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 1, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 940, a bill to provide a study of the establishment of Midway Atoll as a national memorial to the Battle of Midway; and H.R. 765, a bill to ensure the maintenance of a herd of wild horses in Cape Lookout National Seashore.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH
ASIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 1, 1997, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMARKS OF SENATOR JON KYL AT THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATIVE CONGRESS

• Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask that the text of the my remarks before the First International Conservative Congress be printed in the RECORD.

The text of the remarks follows:

REMARKS BY SENATOR JON KYL AT THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATIVE CONGRESS— SEPTEMBER 28, 1997

DEFINING A CONSERVATIVE APPROACH TO DEFENDING THE WEST

Thank you for inviting me to address the conference.

A conservative and internationalist approach to foreign policy is consistent. For example, during the Cold War Ronald Reagan worked not just to contain communism but to expand democracy. NATO expansion is a contemporary example where conservatives believe the U.S. should remain involved internationally to promote democracy, free markets, and to hedge against a revival of communism. A successful internationalist policy requires that you have firm clear national goals and the means and will to achieve them strategically.

The Clinton Administration pursues a foreign policy without clear goals or the will to act decisively and is squandering the national security means left to it by a dozen years of Republican presidency. It emphasizes hope over reality and reliance on arms control agreements like the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) over a stronger defense. And political benefit over national security, as in its decisions to cave in to the concerns of some in industry in irresponsibly relaxing export controls on key items like encryption technology and supercomputers.

Today's debate is similar to that which took place during the Cold War between those who favored detente and arms treaties and those who believed in a rational, tough

policy of peace through strength. During the Cold War, the proponents of detente argued that the U.S. should overlook violations of promises and arms control agreements because of our tense relations with the Soviet Union and China. Today, the supporters of "engagement" say we should overlook violations of such treaties because of our improved relations with Russia and China. The result is the same—a muddled, confused foreign policy. But it hasn't stopped the Administration from proposing even more treaties, even as existing treaties are continually violated by all but the U.S.

PROLIFERATION

I want to focus on how conservatives in the West believe we should deal with the threat posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles, which is the key national security challenge facing us today.

As with so many other areas, the Clinton Administration's efforts to address this issue have been long on rhetoric and short on action. In 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12938 declaring that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them constitutes "an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States," and that he had, therefore, decided to "declare a national emergency to deal with that threat." The President reaffirmed this Executive Order in 1995 and 1996. But since issuing this order, the Administration has primarily focused on concluding arms control agreements and sending diplomatic protest notes to combat this growing threat.

THE THREAT

Rogue nations that are hostile to the United States are the primary proliferation threat, though the Russian arsenal remains the largest potential threat. Iran is of particular concern. Tehran is aggressively pursuing the development of nuclear weapons. On January 19, 1995, the Washington Times reported that Western intelligence agencies believe Iran is using its civilian nuclear power program as a cover for acquiring the technology and expertise to build nuclear weapons. According to the Times, the CIA estimates Iran is about 5-7 years away from building nuclear weapons, but could shorten that timetable if it received foreign assistance.

Iran's chemical and biological weapons programs began in the early 1980's and are now capable of producing a variety of highly lethal agents. Iran currently has Scud-B and Scud-C missiles also working to develop the ability to domestically produce longer-range missiles. On September 10, 1997, the Washington Times disclosed that Russia is assisting Iran with the development of two ballistic missiles that could be fielded in as little as three years. One of the missiles will reportedly have sufficient range to allow Tehran to strike targets as far away as Germany. In addition, other rogue states like Iraq, Libya, Syria, and North Korea are also aggressively pursuing ballistic missile and nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons programs.

HOW SHOULD THE WEST RESPOND TO THE PROLIFERATION THREAT?

We need an integrated strategy combining three elements: (1) responsible export controls, (2) firm economic and diplomatic actions to create incentives and disincentives to prevent the spread of missiles and weapons of mass destruction, and, (3) ultimately, robust defenses to deter and respond to attacks.

The Clinton Administration has irresponsibly relaxed U.S. export controls on key technologies like encryption, machine tools,

and supercomputers. For example, in 1994, the Administration approved the sale of machine tools to China that were intended to be used to produce McDonnell Douglas civilian airliners. Just six months after the export licenses were approved, the company discovered the machine tools had been diverted to a facility where cruise missiles and fighter aircraft are produced for the Chinese military. In addition, China has purchased 47 supercomputers from the U.S. and one of Russia's premier nuclear weapons facilities has bought four supercomputers from a U.S. firm as well.

Multilateral control regimes like the Australia Group, restricting chemical trade, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and the Nuclear Supplier Group can limit the spread of sensitive technology. But as we learned through our experience with COCOM during the Cold War, even the best controls only slow the spread of the technology because determined nations find ways to circumvent the controls or eventually develop the technology themselves. We also must guard against a reliance on arms control agreements like the CWC and the CTBT that are not global or verifiable, and therefore not effective or useful.

We should make it unprofitable for countries to supply missiles and weapons of mass destruction technology to rogue regimes. For example, the annual foreign aid bill recently passed by the Senate conditions U.S. aid to Russia on a halt to nuclear and missile cooperation with Iran. Western nations can also impose economic sanctions on supplier countries and companies to provide disincentives for them to continue this dangerous trade. In addition, we should use convert action to raise the costs to countries that are suppliers of this sensitive technology.

Ultimately, we need to maintain strong defense capabilities to deter and respond to attacks involving weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles. By maintaining a robust, credible nuclear weapons capability, the U.S. can deter rogue nations from using weapons of mass destruction against U.S. forces or our allies. The U.S. should also improve our chemical and biological defenses. As we learned during the recent Senate debate over the Chemical Weapons Convention, the U.S. military's chemical and biological defense programs are underfunded and are inadequate to meet the current and projected threat.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE

The West is nearly defenseless against the expanding missile threat we face. Space-based systems offer a promising long-term solution and should be pursued. Sea-based missile defenses based on the Navy's AEGIS class ships, however, have the potential to provide near-term, flexible, and affordable protection for U.S. forces and our allies abroad. Sea-based systems would allow for ascent phase intercept of missiles armed with chemical or biological warheads.

Sea-based systems are more affordable because the U.S. has already invested \$50 billion in the AEGIS fleet. Development of a sea-based theater missile defense could be completed in five years and deployment of 650 interceptors on 22 ships could cost as little as \$5 billion. This system could then evolve into a national missile defense system, whose development, production, and deployment could be completed in 6-10 years for \$12-17 billion, according to preliminary CBO estimates.

CONCLUSION

There are two points of view on how to address this threat. We can either talk tough, and even in the face of incontrovertible evidence, overlook arms control violations for