

the same kind of satisfaction—because by showing others the horrors of this war against the innocent, he has struck a blow against the worldwide scourge of land mines. But more must be done.

I commend Kevin Wallevand, and the others who worked on this story at WDAY, for bringing this tragedy to the attention of others. Landmines are a worldwide problem, but with a very simple solution. We must rid the world of landmines and promise future generations that this weapon of destruction will never be used again for warfare. In sharing this Emmy winning story, Kevin's work heightens our awareness of the problem and brings us a step closer to that ultimate goal. Congratulations to Kevin Wallevand. You make North Dakotans very proud.

#### RURAL SATELLITE SUBSCRIBERS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to raise an issue that my colleagues may have heard about, the recent decision by an arbitration panel convened under the auspices of the Copyright Office in the Library of Congress regarding the rates satellite carriers will pay under the satellite copyright compulsory license. The panel, in attempting to set a fair market value of the retransmission of broadcast signals, has decided to raise those rates and has made the new rate effective July 1, 1997. The arbitration panel's decision is currently on appeal to the Librarian of Congress who is empowered to review the decision. The standard of review is limited to one of arbitrariness or contrariness to law. The Librarian's decision will be announced next Tuesday, October 28. At that point, the Librarian's decision is subject to appeal to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The decision to raise the rates and especially its retroactive effective date has raised objections by the satellite carriers. Obviously, copyright owners disagree with the satellite carriers. My colleagues may be contacted by one side or the other of this dispute in the coming weeks or months.

My colleagues should know that as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the committee of jurisdiction over copyright matters generally, and the Satellite Home Viewers Act in particular, I have begun a review of the satellite and cable licenses. Earlier this year I asked the Copyright Office to conduct in depth public hearings and make a comprehensive report to the Judiciary Committee on the licenses, together with recommendations for reforms. The Judiciary Committee is now reviewing these recommendations.

As we make our review of the compulsory licenses, I believe we need to keep in mind the needs of rural families. The Satellite Home Viewers Act was originally intended in 1988 to ensure that households that could not get television in any other way, such as traditional broadcast or cable, would

be able to get television signals via satellite.

The market has changed substantially since 1988, and those changes have led to many of the controversies that currently surround the act. Many are looking to satellite carriers to compete directly with cable companies for viewership. But as we consider reforms to make the license work better in the current marketplace, we need to consider carefully the impact on the original beneficiaries, rural folks who are otherwise beyond the reach of traditional television signals.

I come from a state that has a fine broadcast industry that invests its energy and capital in trying to reach as many viewers as it can in our mountainous State of Utah. But there are some Utahans, or others in similar rural States, who appear to be simply beyond the reach of broadcast transmitters and translators, despite the best efforts of our broadcasters. As the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, I hope to find a fair way of helping the greatest number of Utahans have the greatest amount of choice in television entertainment. Obviously this means balancing a number of interests, since consumer choice will be curtailed if any segment of the industry is disadvantaged too much to support the other segments. We need to try to get a system that will be consumer-friendly, fair to creators and copyright holders to encourage them to continue to produce quality entertainment, and that makes for a competitive environment that will lower prices and increase choices. As we do this, we need to remember the original purpose of the satellite license, which is to make television available to those who cannot otherwise get it.

I believe many of my colleagues on the committee and in the Senate share my views, particularly my good friend, the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, Senator LEAHY. Mr. President, I would ask the distinguished ranking member if he shares my concerns about rural satellite viewers, as well as the other affected interests in this industry?

Mr. LEAHY. I thank Senator HATCH for his comments. I am also very concerned about rural areas in my home State of Vermont and about the needs of rural satellite viewers throughout the country.

Mr. HATCH. I thank my colleague. Mr. President, I would ask my colleague from Vermont if he will work with me and the other members of the Judiciary Committee to help ensure that we keep the needs of rural satellite viewers in mind as we consider reforms to the compulsory licenses?

Mr. LEAHY. I look forward to working with you and the rest of the committee on these important issues.

Mr. HATCH. I thank my colleague, and I invite my colleagues in the Senate to work with me and with the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee as we review the compulsory li-

censes to ensure the best situation for all our constituents.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

##### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting a withdrawal and sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:25 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2646. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes.

A message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2107) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes.

#### MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

H.R. 2646. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes.

#### 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. LUGAR:

S. 1313. A bill to provide market transition assistance to quota owners, tobacco producers, and communities that are dependent on tobacco production, to phase out Federal programs that support tobacco production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. FAIRCLOTH):

S. 1314. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that married couples may file a combined return under which

each spouse is taxed using the rates applicable to unmarried individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FAIRCLOTH:

S. 1315. A bill to establish an Office of National Security within the Securities and Exchange Commission, provide for the monitoring of the extent of foreign involvement in United States securities markets, financial institutions, and pension funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. KYL, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. GRAMM):

S. 1316. A bill to dismantle the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

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

S. 1317. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to expand the opportunity for health protection for citizens affected by hazardous waste sites; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. 1318. A bill to establish an adoption awareness program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

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

S. 1319. A bill to repeal the Line Item Veto Act of 1996; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, with instructions that if one committee reports, the other committee have 30 days to report or be discharged.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 1320. A bill to provide a scientific basis for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to assess the nature of the association between illnesses and exposure to toxic agents and environmental or other wartime hazards as a result of service in the Persian Gulf during the Persian Gulf war for purposes of determining a service connection relating to such illnesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. JEFFORDS:

S.J. Res. 37. A joint resolution to provide for the extension of a temporary prohibition of strikes or lockout and to provide for binding arbitration with respect to the labor dispute between Amtrak and certain of its employees; read the first time.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BROWNBACK, and Mr. INOUE):

S. Res. 140. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate in support of the President's action to eliminate discriminatory trade practices by Japan relating to international shipping; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. FAIRCLOTH:

S. 1313. A bill to establish an Office of National Security within the Securities and Exchange Commission, provide for the monitoring of the extent of foreign involvement in U.S. securities markets, financial institutions, and pension funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

THE U.S. MARKET SECURITY ACT OF 1997

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, on October 28 the President of the People's Republic of China will begin an official state visit to this country. Jiang Zemin is coming. It is reported, as a gift to him, the Clinton administration will applaud China's policy on weapons proliferation.

As a reward for China's responsible behavior, President Clinton and Vice President GORE plan to willingly, without reservation, share our most sensitive nuclear technology with China.

There is something very suspicious about this drastic shift in U.S. foreign policy. I cannot understand why the administration would negotiate this kind of deal?

Hasn't the CIA told us that China serves as the weapons clearinghouse of the world? Why in the world would President Clinton seek to abandon a longstanding Federal law that has prohibited American corporations from selling nuclear technology to Communist China.

It appears this is payback time.

Senator THOMPSON and the Governmental Affairs Committee have spent the last few months searching for why China would funnel illegal contributions into American political campaigns. Perhaps the pieces of the puzzle are starting to come together.

Clearly, the Chinese Government wants the best American technology for both military and commercial use. China wants both nuclear weapons and nuclear powerplants.

Apparently, President Clinton and Vice President GORE are convinced that the best American nuclear technology is none too good for Beijing.

Now I understand that there are some very good American companies which stand to make billions from this deal. Certainly the foreign policy establishment is excited about all of the new lobbying and consulting possibilities. But aren't there some far more important factors to be considered?

Let me remind the Clinton administration that its own Central Intelligence Agency concluded in July that the People's Republic of China had become the most significant supplier of nuclear and chemical weapons technology to foreign countries.

Let me remind the Clinton administration that the People's Republic of China sold chemical weapons materials to Iran and missiles and ring magnets used to process uranium to Pakistan.

Let me remind the Clinton administration that the People's Republic of China has a long history of misrepresenting the use of American technology it buys and then reselling it to

other nations, often terrorist countries like Iran.

Mr. President, selling nuclear technology to the Chinese is a terrible idea. Even worse, however, is the thought that Americans are paying for it too.

Since 1989, the Peoples Republic of China and various businesses connected to the Chinese Government have issued nearly \$7 billion in bonds denominated in United States dollars.

China itself has issued some \$2.7 billion in such bonds.

The Chinese International Trading and Investment Co., Chaired by Wang Jung, reportedly connected to the Chinese Army, has issued \$800 million in bonds in the United States during the past few years.

If Mr. Jung's name sounds familiar—it's because he was at the White House having coffee with the President on February 6, 1996. What a delightful man for a tea party.

It was also discovered that Mr. Jung's other company, Poly Technologies, was responsible for smuggling AK-47's to Los Angeles gangs.

This is the man that was at the tea party.

The Bank of China has also issued some \$80 million in dollar denominated bonds in the United States. This is the same bank that wired money to Charlie Trie on a regular basis.

Mr. President, my greatest concern is that American mutual funds and pension funds will end up owning these bonds. Where else is there for them to go except to mutual funds and pension funds? To say that these bonds are risky is putting a nice face on them. If these companies default, they will stick the American taxpayer with the bill on the Chinese bonds.

Today, I am introducing legislation that will require the SEC to establish an office of national security that will routinely report to the Congress on security offerings by foreign governments and companies. This will also require the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to annually review America's pension funds and report on the number of foreign securities being held.

It is time that Congress and the American public start paying attention to this quiet financial invasion. We need to pay attention to what is in America's retirement funds because we know who will pick up the deficit.

Already, it has been reported that the Arkansas State Teachers' Retirement Fund is holding roughly 40 percent of its assets in Pacific rim entities, several of which are Chinese.

If so, this is a tragedy for people who worked all their lives and are counting on that pension for their retirement peace of mind, when in reality it might not happen.

Mr. President, maybe this administration thinks the American people don't care about China's activities. Maybe I'm wrong, but I believe the American people do care. They know the Chinese people are oppressed by a