

they simply wouldn't have the time to explore alternatives. In fact, the treaty allows any country to request a 5-year waiver. Under my language, the United States would automatically request that extension if an alternative method can be found.

The condition to the treaty states that if "the President determines that alternatives to incineration are available which are safer and more environmentally sound, but whose use would preclude the United States from meeting the Convention time lines, the President shall consult with the Congress on whether to request to the Executive Council of the OPSW for an extension of the Convention's destruction deadline."

Finally, adding this condition to the treaty is crucial to the effort to find alternative methods because last year's appropriations language not only has to be renewed every single year, but fails to address the treaty's deadline. Year after year, we're going to be faced with fighting the funding aspect out on the House and Senate floor, with no guarantee of winning.

But with my language attached to the treaty, the search for alternative methods won't be left entirely up to a yearly floor battle. That's because I will have effectively closed any loophole related to treaty deadlines that might allow the Army to avoid searching for alternative technologies.

In closing, let me say that up until this point I have withheld support for the Chemical Weapons Convention. But because I have been able to negotiate these critical protections of the exploration of safe, affordable, and environmentally sound alternatives to chemical weapons incineration. I will now put my support behind the treaty.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter from the President to Secretary of Defense William Cohen, and a letter sent to me by the Acting Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Sandy Berger, be included in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, DC, February 27, 1997.

Hon. WILLIAM S. COHEN,
Secretary of Defense, Washington DC.

DEAR BILL: Since the enactment of the FY 1997 Defense Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-208) last fall, Under Secretary Kaminski has acted quickly and diligently to begin implementation of Section 8065, establishing a pilot program to identify and demonstrate alternatives to the Army's baseline incineration process for the demilitarization of assembled chemical munitions. As I stated in a letter last July to Senator Ford, who sponsored a similar provision on the FY 1997 Defense Authorization Act, I am committed to going the extra mile to explore whether there may be safer and more environmentally sound alternatives to incineration.

I would, therefore, request that Defense give this pilot program high priority in order to ensure that the United States has the best plans and programs for meeting its chemical weapons destruction requirements.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, DC, February 27, 1997.

Hon. WENDELL H. FORD,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR WENDELL: I am pleased that we have reached agreement with you on the attached Condition to the Chemical Weapons Convention CWC resolution of ratification, making clear the President's commitment to exploring alternatives to incineration for the destruction of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile and clarifying the relationship between the CWC and our chemical weapons demilitarization program.

We look forward to entering this historic treaty into force on April 29 with the U.S. as an original Party. As the President said in his State of the Union address, "Make no mistake about it, it will make our troops safer from chemical attack. It will help us to fight terrorism. We have no more important obligations, especially in the wake of what we now know about the Gulf War."

Again, we appreciate your support on this crucial issue.

Sincerely,

SAMUEL R. BERGER,
Acting Assistant to the President,
for National Security Affairs.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

FORD EXECUTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 20

(Ordered referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)

Mr. FORD submitted an Executive amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Chemical Weapons Convention (Treaty Doc. No. 103-21); as follows:

CONDITION #15

CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION.—Prior to depositing the United States instrument of ratification, the President shall certify to the Senate that he is committed to exploring alternative technologies for the destruction of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile in order to ensure that the U.S. has the best plans and programs for meeting its chemical weapons destruction requirements. The President shall also certify that—

A. the current statutory requirement for completing destruction of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile by December 31, 2004 shall be superseded after the Convention enters into force by the CWC-mandated deadline of April 29, 2007;

B. the requirement under Article III, paragraph 1 (a)(v) of the Convention for a declaration not later than 30 days after the Convention enters into force on general plans for chemical weapons destruction does not in any way preclude the United States from deciding in the future to employ a destruction technology different than that specified in this U.S. declaration; and,

C. if, as a result of the alternative technologies program mandated in Section 8065 of the FY 1997 DOD Appropriations Bill (PL 104-208), the President determines that alternatives to incineration are available which are safer and more environmentally sound, but whose use would preclude the United States from meeting the Convention's timelines, the President shall consult with the Congress on whether to submit a request to the Executive Council of the OPCW for an

extension of the Convention's destruction deadline, as provided under Part IV (A) of the Verification Annex.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS EXPENDITURES AU- THORIZATION RESOLUTION

GLENN AMENDMENT NO. 21

Mr. GLENN proposed an amendment to the resolution, Senate Resolution 39, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Governmental Affairs; as follows:

On page 10, strike lines 17 through 20 and insert the following:

"(b) PURPOSE OF ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The additional funds authorized by this section are for the sole purpose of conducting an investigation into illegal or improper fundraising and spending practices in the 1996 Federal election campaigns, including the following:

"(A) Foreign contributions and the effect of those contributions on the United States political system.

"(B) Conflicts of interest involving Federal office holders and employees, and the misuse of Government offices.

"(C) Failure by Federal employees to maintain and observe legal limitations relating to fundraising and official business.

"(D) The independence of the Presidential campaigns from the political activities pursued for their benefit by outside individuals or groups.

"(E) The misuse of charitable and tax exempt organizations in connection with political or fundraising activities.

"(F) Amounts given to or spent by a political party for the purpose of influencing Federal elections generally that are not subject to the limitations or reporting requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) (commonly referred to as 'soft money') and the effect of soft money on the United States political system.

"(G) Promises or grants of special access in return for political contributions or favors.

"(H) The effect of independent expenditures (whether by corporations, labor unions, or otherwise) upon the current Federal campaign finance system, and the question as to whether such expenditures are truly independent.

"(I) Contributions to and expenditures by entities for the benefit or in the interest of Federal officers.

"(J) Practices described in subparagraphs (A) through (I) that occurred in previous Federal election campaigns to the extent that those practices are similar or analogous.

"(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Committee on Governmental Affairs under the Senate Rules or section 13(d) of this resolution.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the House Subcommittee on the Constitution will hold a joint hearing on Tuesday, March 11, 1997, at 9:30 a.m. in

room G50 of the Senate Dirksen Building, on "Partial Birth Abortion: The Truth."

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet in SR-301, Russell Senate Office Building, on Wednesday, March 12, 1997, at 9:30 a.m. to hold an oversight hearing on the operations of the Smithsonian Institution, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

For further information concerning this hearing, please contact Ed Edens of the Rules Committee staff at 224-6678.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Subcommittee on Employment and Training, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources will be held on Tuesday, March 11, 1997, 9:30 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is Oversight of Federal Job Training Programs. For further information, please call the committee, 202-224-5375.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Subcommittee on Public Health and Safety, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources will be held on Wednesday, March 12, 1997, 9:30 a.m., in SD-G50 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is Scientific Discoveries in Cloning: Challenges for public policy. For further information, please call the committee, 202-224-5375.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that an Executive Session of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources will be held on Thursday, March 13, 1997, 10:00 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The following are on the agenda to be considered. First, S. 4, the Family Friendly Workplace Act and second, Presidential Nominations. For further information, please call the committee, 202-224-5375.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for information of the Senate and the public that a hearing of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources will be held on Friday, March 14, 1997, 9:30 a.m., in SD-430 of the Senate Dirksen Building. The subject of the hearing is Higher Education Act Reauthorization. For further information, please call the committee, 202-224-5375.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Monday, March 10, 1997, at 1:30 p.m. for a hearing on overview of management issues for the Department of Commerce.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

MAYOR JOE RILEY

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, the esteemed journalist David Broder profiled Mayor Joe Riley of Charleston, SC, in Sunday's Washington Post. Joe Riley has done more for Charleston and the State of South Carolina than anyone could have dreamed. He is truly one of the brightest lights in the American political scene. I strongly encourage everyone to read Mr. Broder's article and I respectfully request that it be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

THE RIGHT WAY TO RENEW A CITY

CHARLESTON, SC—"Sometimes, if you paint on a smaller canvas, you can make a more beautiful picture."

That's what Mayor Joseph Riley told me in his office here, just hours after he had announced that he would not be the Democratic candidate for governor of South Carolina next year. He had lost the Democratic nomination for governor by a hair in 1994 to a candidate who in turn was narrowly defeated in the general election. Riley was the Democrat's leading hope to challenge Republican Governor David Beasley in 1998, but the "painful decision," as he said in his formal statement, was dictated by his family's reluctance to face life in the fishbowl of a statewide campaign and, possibly, the governor's office.

Riley, 54, has been mayor of Charleston since 1975, and what has been achieved here under his leadership is extraordinary. The city has endured much—Hurricane Hugo's \$2 billion devastation, the closing of the Navy base that was its biggest employer. But Charleston has double the population and six times the area it did when Riley became mayor, it boasts the internationally renowned Spoleto music festival, its downtown stores are thriving and it is one of the nation's favorite tourist attractions.

But it is mainly the way that Charleston treats the social problems that all old cities share that has made Riley's long reign so remarkable.

When Britain's Prince Charles visited the city, he went past the elegant homes on the harbor to the homeless shelter run by Crisis Ministries, a nonprofit, interfaith group. It is a spotlessly clean facility, which provides what former HUD secretary Henry Cisneros urged all cities to offer, "a full spectrum" of services to the men, women and children who, as the staff is trained to say, are "guests" in the building.

My guide, Debbie Waid, explained that the food is donated, the cooking is done by community volunteers and the residents keep it swept and scrubbed. But the mayor has arranged for all the support services—from the policeman on duty every night to the counselors who help the homeless get back on

their feet. The soup kitchen and the daily clinic serve everyone in the city who needs help.

The other part of Cisneros's dream that has been realized in Charleston is scatter-site public housing. In previously run-down neighborhoods bordering the historic district with its magnificent antebellum homes, the city housing authority has been winning prestigious design awards of its own.

Don Cameron, who has been running the authority almost as long as Riley has been mayor, showed me single lots, or two or three adjoining lots, where town houses or duplexes or small apartment buildings have been built so handsomely that private developers have snapped up adjoining property and whole blocks have been revived.

Driving with Cameron through the decrepit East Side, where freed slaves congregated after the Civil War, you could see where one freshly painted building, erected by the city or one of the many nonprofits that have sprung up in response to Riley's leadership, is being cloned up and down the street with private capital, encouraged by federal low-income housing tax credits.

These buildings don't resemble public housing. The porches, the materials, the roof lines all have been chosen to look like other Charleston homes. Riley's dictum is that "there is no reason for government ever to build something that is not beautiful." Even his downtown parking garages have won architectural awards.

Because the subsidized housing is handsome, the NIMBY problem—Not in My Back Yard—has been minimized. Unlike the old public housing projects, with weed-choked front lawns littered with whiskey bottles, and beat-up cars at the curb, the scatter-site homes are scrupulously maintained. The cars are parked off-street, out of site. The fences are posted against trespassing, and the police see to it that vagrants do not loiter.

Riley has been at it for a long time and, with last week's decision against running for governor, may be here a lot longer. His work has had its rewards.

When I asked him how he had done in his last reelection race in 1995, he said, "I got 75 percent," then added with a laugh, "It would have been more, but we had a tornado warning in midafternoon, and some of my people never got to vote." But a more important commendation came recently at a fancy reception at The Citadel commandant's home, where a woman serving drinks whispered to the mayor, "I'm moving into public housing next week—and it is so beautiful."

Next week, the 19th International Conference on Making Cities Livable will be held here. They are coming to the right place.●

COMMEMORATING THE MASSACRE OF TIBETAN CIVILIANS BY THE CHINESE MILITARY ON MARCH 10, 1959

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate March 10, 1959, a dark day in history for all of us. It was on this day that Chinese troops viciously attacked and murdered 87,000 Tibetan civilians who sought to protect their beloved Dalai Lama, a man whose love of peace is known to all of us. The pattern of intimidation and human rights abuses by the Chinese Government against the people of Tibet, unfortunately, continues today. It is quite frankly unsuitable for a country like China which seeks status as a responsible member of the community of nations.