

participate, making it more difficult for them to acquire precursor chemicals for poison gas and easier to monitor their efforts to do so.

The intelligence-sharing and global verification network that will result from this treaty will increase the chances that terrorist attacks involving chemical weapons can be prevented before they ever occur—a net gain in the security of our troops and our citizens.

We must start with the proposition that no arms control agreement is 100 percent verifiable. But with the CWC, we will know far more about who is trying to develop chemical weapons, where, and how than we would without the treaty. That is why the intelligence community has consistently testified that, while the treaty is not completely verifiable, they regard it as a highly desirable tool that will enhance our knowledge of chemical weapons programs and our ability to stop them.

The CWC's verification regime requires routine inspections of all declared facilities working with significant amounts of chemicals listed by the treaty. In addition, any site, declared or not, may be subject to short-notice challenge inspections if there are suspicions that it is being used to produce or store banned chemicals.

The CWC also establishes significant trade restrictions on precursor chemicals. These restrictions will make it more difficult for nations who are not parties to the treaty to acquire these chemicals, and will provide us with much more information than we currently have about who is seeking to import such chemicals, and in what amounts.

So the concern about verification, while valid, I believe has been more than adequately addressed. We must go into this treaty with our eyes open, aware that it will not detect every violation. But why would we deprive ourselves of the extremely useful tools and information this treaty would provide on the grounds that they are not fool-proof? It would be incredibly shortsighted to do so.

Another concern that has been raised involves the potential theft of commercial or trade secrets. Nothing in the CWC or its implementation language require the United States, or any U.S. company, to provide any confidential business information to any foreign party.

I am concerned about how this issue has been addressed in this implementation legislation. Under this bill, the American taxpayer must pay for the theft of confidential business information by foreign industrial spies.

I think the better course is for the injured business to first take reasonable steps to seek compensation from the spy who stole the information or from the foreign company which used the stolen information to gain a competitive advantage, before going after the U.S. Treasury. I am hopeful that

this issue can be addressed in the conference on this legislation, and I appreciate the commitment of the Senator from Arizona to continue to work with me on this.

Mr. President, I think this debate really comes down to whether or not one supports international arms control agreements. Many of the criticisms of the CWC and implementation legislation were levied against all previous successful arms control treaties, such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and the START Treaty.

Those who worry that the United States will weaken its vigilance in our efforts to guard against the threat of chemical weapons have actually done us a service. I believe the intensity of this debate has helped to ensure that we will never allow ourselves to believe that the treaty by itself is enough. We will follow the course that President Reagan did—a strong national defense and arms control agreements with verification.

The CWC is not a panacea, and none of its proponents believes it is. It will not by itself banish chemical weapons from the earth, but it would result in the destruction of much of the world's chemical weapons stocks, and provide us with a valuable set of tools that would significantly strengthen our ability to monitor and defend against the threat of chemical weapons.

I am very pleased that both sides of this debate were able to work together and come to what I feel is, overall, a good agreement. I urge my colleagues to vote for the CWC Implementation Legislation.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1997, S. 610, adequately serves to implement the obligations of the Nation under the Chemical Weapons Convention that we ratified a few weeks ago. S. 610 reinforces the concerns expressed in the ratification conditions that constitutional protections for U.S. citizens must be maintained during the intrusive inspection regime required by the CWC. S. 610 protects both private companies and Federal installations from frivolous challenge inspections by demanding that probable cause be demonstrated in order to obtain a search warrant.

S. 610 implements procedures for taking samples and maintains the requirement in the Senate's ratification conditions that these samples will stay within the country. To the extent possible, I would encourage the U.S. National Authority to work with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to move toward inspection techniques that avoid all concerns with loss of proprietary chemical information from the acquisition and analysis of samples. Measurement techniques, using acoustic signatures for example, have been developed at Los Alamos that can identify whether the

contents of a container are a known chemical weapon agent or precursor, without resorting to actual chemical analysis.

During the ratification process for the CWC, I was concerned with protection of business interests of U.S. companies, and was particularly concerned that small businesses might be adversely impacted by challenge inspections directed against their property. S. 610 now allows any company to request federal assistance in preparing for an inspection and provides that a small business shall receive such assistance without cost. That's a good step for further protecting the interests of our small businesses.

With passage of S. 610, the United States will move ahead to implement the Chemical Weapons Convention in concert with the International Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Unfortunately, the international community involved in the CWC now does not include Russia since they failed to ratify the convention. To realize the full global benefits of the CWC, more nations need to accept the convention's conditions—and I hope that Russia will lead the way among the nations that still have not ratified the convention.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the bill be considered read a third time and passed, the title amendment be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that statements relating to the bill appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 610), as amended, was deemed read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read:

A bill to implement the obligations of the United States under the Chemical Weapons Convention.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, with these agreements we did pass the three judges by voice vote, the Chemical Weapons Convention implementation bill by voice vote. Therefore, there will be no further votes today.

We will therefore not have another vote before 5 p.m. on Tuesday, June 2. We will announce the details of the first 2 days we are back later on this afternoon.

I yield the floor, Mr. President.

Mr. LEAHY. Will the Senator from Mississippi yield in regard to the Chemical Weapons Convention?

I do want to compliment the majority leader.

Mr. LOTT. On that basis, I would be happy to yield.

Mr. LEAHY. I want to compliment him, the Democratic leader, the chairman of the committee, Senator BIDEN, Senator KYL, and their staffs, who worked with me and my staff and others throughout this week, sometimes

until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, to get this agreement together.

I think it shows the kind of bipartisan cooperation we should have.

Mr. LOTT. I yield the floor.

Mr. HATCH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I also would like to take this occasion to thank Senators HELMS, LUGAR, KYL, LEAHY, and BIDEN for their work on the Chemical Weapons Convention. I think that went very well. We put it out through the Judiciary Committee yesterday, and we passed it here today. So I am very proud of that.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

LARRY HARRISON

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I want to take a few moments to recognize the dedication of a gentleman who has long been a part of the Senate. Larry Harrison, Senate Chamber attendant, is retiring after over 36 years of Federal service.

Larry began his long Government career in the U.S. Army in 1942. Those who have been around the Hill for a while may have known him in various capacities as he worked for the Architect of the Capitol and in the Senate's Environmental Services operation.

As a Chamber attendant for the past 10 years, Larry frequently was here before we arrived and remained after we left, opening the Chamber in the morning and locking it again after the day's business was completed. He has greeted us each day with a smile and a friendly word. We will all miss Larry around here.

Larry's retirement will allow him to do something that makes us all a bit envious—and I'm not talking about playing golf, though I'm sure he'll be doing plenty of that, too. He will be spending more time with his wife, Jean, and sons, Michael Henry, Albert Philips, and Kevin Harrison.

I want to express my personal appreciation to Larry and his family, and I'm certain my colleagues share my sentiments. Our best thoughts and wishes are with him.

LARRY HARRISON: THREE DECADES OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, at the end of this month one of the Senate's finest employees, Larry Harrison, will retire. He will be sorely missed. Larry has served his Nation for most of his life and worked in the Capitol for over 36 years—longer than most of my col-

leagues and I have been in Washington. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II, participating in the D-day invasion at Normandy, and following the war worked for the Architect of the Capitol for 5 years. Larry returned to the Capitol to work for the Sergeant at Arms in 1967, and has been with us ever since. Throughout his long years of service, his dedication to his work has been extraordinary.

One of the great joys of working in the Capitol is the magnificent beauty of this building. For this, we owe a large debt to Larry. It is his job to maintain the President's Room, the Cloakroom, and the Senate Chamber, and the pride he takes in this work is well evident. Thanks to his careful attention to detail, these historic rooms are kept in pristine condition. In addition, he operates a shoe shine station in the Senators' bathroom. As my colleagues will attest, he never fails to have a kind word and a smile for everyone.

Larry is known and loved by staff and Senators alike for his good humor. Indeed, his friendly nature has been contagious. An avid golfer, he is single-handedly responsible for the creation of the Cloakroom Invitational—an annual golf tournament involving the Cloakroom staff of both parties. More than just a day to relax on the golf course, it is an opportunity for staff from both sides of the aisle to get to know each other. It is safe to say that thanks to Larry Harrison, the Senate runs with a greater deal of friendship, respect and trust than would otherwise be the case. All this from a man whose first game of golf took place in a cornfield with a branch as a club and a crumpled ball of tape as a golf ball.

I wish Larry all the best as he begins his retirement, and thank him for his years of service. As he leaves, our thoughts and prayers go with him. I hope he will enjoy the best of health, and have many years of happy retirement with his wife Jean and their three sons.

LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, periodically I report to the Senate on the progress being made on the Louisiana investigation. On May 8, I advised the Senate that the Committee on Rules and Administration was working on a bipartisan investigation into allegations that fraud, irregularities, and other errors affected the outcome of the 1996 election for U.S. Senator from Louisiana—the first such Senate investigation into alleged vote fraud since the early 1950's, almost 45 years ago.

Since that time, the committee has secured appropriate office space in New Orleans to meet the needs of the investigation. Our committee counsel, majority and minority together, have also been to Baton Rouge, where they were joined by our investigative teams, headed by Richard Cullen and George Terwilliger from the law firm of

McGuire, Woods, Battle & Boothe, and Robert Bauer and John Hume of the law firm of Perkins Coie.

While in Baton Rouge our teams met with Gov. Mike Foster—a Republican, the President of the Senate Randy Ewing, and the Speaker of the House "H.B." Hunt Downer, Jr.—both Democrats, each of whom expressed their full cooperation in the conduct of the Senate's investigation.

Meetings were also held with the Secretary of State Fox McKeithan, the Commissioner of Elections Jerry Fowler, and others, and again full cooperation and assistance as needed were offered.

Senator FORD and I have requested the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the form of a detail of investigative agents. I ask unanimous consent that our letter to the Attorney General of the United States, Janet Reno, and to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Louis Freeh, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, May 14, 1997.

Hon. JANET RENO,
The Attorney General, Department of Justice,
Washington, DC.

Hon. LOUIS J. FREEH,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM ATTORNEY GENERAL AND DIRECTOR FREEH: As you are aware, the Committee on Rules and Administration is conducting a preliminary investigation into allegations of fraud and other irregularities which reportedly occurred in the 1996 U.S. Senate race in Louisiana. The Committee anticipates that this investigation will last approximately 45 days.

The Committee has hired outside counsel to advise the Committee and direct this investigation. It is their strong recommendation that the Committee augment our resources with professional investigators. In order to expedite and facilitate this investigation, and ensure the level of investigative professionalism required in such a case, the Committee respectfully requests the assistance of detailees from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Committee has identified an immediate need for two detailees, preferably with a familiarity with Louisiana, and the New Orleans area specifically. As the investigation progresses, the Committee anticipates a need for at least two additional detailees. We ask that these detailees be provided to the Committee on a non-reimbursable basis, with the Committee bearing the associated travel expenses for these detailees, pursuant to Senate rules.

The Committee has secured space in the Hale Boggs Federal Building in New Orleans for the duration of this investigation with the expectation that attorneys for the Committee will begin occupying that space by early next week. Due to the timeliness of this investigation, we would hope that two detailees could be made available to the Committee at the same time so that the Committee investigation could begin promptly.

It is important to the Committee that this investigation be conducted with the utmost