

As part of its 50th anniversary celebration, Salve Regina will host year-long activities, open to all, centered around the theme "The Enduring Power of Vision: Tradition, Achievement, Challenge." These activities, including a conference on cultural and historical preservation, will take place on the university's 60-acre campus, bordering on the famed Cliff Walk in Newport.

Mr. President, you may be interested to know that since the enrollment of its first class on September 24, 1947, the university has expanded to offer 29 undergraduate majors in the arts and sciences and 16 graduate programs, including a Ph.D. in Humanities.

I am particularly pleased that the continued success and achievement of Salve Regina will be celebrated this year. And I am very proud to congratulate Salve Regina University for its 50 years of dedication and excellence in education.●

ANNOUNCEMENT OF POSITION ON VOTE—AMENDMENT NO. 382

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, on Tuesday, June 17, I was unable to vote. I would have voted "yes" on the Lugar amendment No. 382 to S. 903, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1997.

I believe that the United States should pay our debt to the United Nations. However, I also believe that change and reform in the United Nations are essential if the United Nations is to be revitalized. The U.S. dues for the regular U.N. budget and for international peacekeeping should be reduced. These cost-saving goals can be achieved but we will have to convince our allies and friends, who will have to bear a larger portion of the costs as our contributions decline, that we are serious about our leadership and our compliance with our obligations. That is why I believe that Senator LUGAR offered a reasonable solution to wipe the slate clean of our arrears and clear the way to pursue the U.N. reforms that will make it a more viable institution.

I am hopeful that when this bill emerges from the conference committee the 38 benchmarks mandated in title XXII of the bill as pre-conditions for our payment will be addressed and corrected.●

FAIRNESS IN AMERICA'S DAIRY INDUSTRY

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to speak once again of one of the greatest impediments to a free market system for U.S. dairy: the Northeast Interstate Dairy Compact.

The compact as approved by Secretary Glickman permits six States in the New England area to set the minimum price paid to dairy producers above the minimum price guaranteed by the federal milk marketing order system. I believe this type of artificial price increase will inevitably lead to

an overproduction of milk in the New England area. Unfortunately, this may serve to further reduce milk prices paid to dairy farmers in Michigan and in other regions of the country. Subsidizing an already subsidized industry is totally unnecessary and, in my opinion, creates a dangerous precedent in allowing regions or States to set up artificial trade barriers. This seems to contradict the intention of last year's freedom to farm bill: removing price controls and taking Government out of farming.

I supported the freedom to farm bill because it eliminates agriculture subsidies and gives American farmers the ability to choose which crops to grow. This bill was of paramount importance to the promotion of free markets in the global economy for this Nation's agriculture producers. I was disheartened when the Northeast interstate dairy compact slipped into the farm bill conference report at the last moment. It is my hope that Congress will correct this flaw and move U.S. agriculture one step closer to establishing a true market economy.●

THE 70TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAVISES

● Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 70th wedding anniversary of Gerald and Billie Davis Jones of West Monroe, LA. They celebrate their anniversary today with a large gathering of family and friends. The Joneses have been model citizens and contributed to their church and community in both large and small ways. We salute them for their impressive stability and wish them continued happiness together.●

BISMARCK RECEIVES ALL-AMERICAN CITY AWARD

● Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the city of Bismarck, ND, for recently being named an "All-America City."

This honor comes as no surprise to those of us who have been proud to call Bismarck home. But for many years, weather reports of blowing snow and subzero temperatures enabled us to keep what we call the good life in Bismarck a well-guarded secret. With this award and new national prominence, residents of Bismarck, ND, can no longer be modest.

Bismarck is a place where the quality of life is good, the economy is growing, and the threat of crime is practically nonexistent. Our kids can go to good schools without worrying about carrying knives or guns and they can play outside on their streets after dark. It is a place where people still get to know their neighbors and where hard-working people can make a decent wage. Unemployment for the city is a mere 2.7 percent, well below the national average of 4.8 percent.

But now our secret's out—and I'm pleased it has been done with such

honor. Only 10 cities receive the All America City designation each year from the National Civic League. This year, 120 cities applied and only 30 were chosen as finalists. By surpassing the 20 other cities nationwide to win the award, Bismarck gained a title and prominence that will surely attract new businesses, increase population, and provide new opportunities for growth in our State.

Bismarck currently has a population of close to 50,000 residents—most of whom are very hard-working, civic minded people who get involved in the decisions that affect their community—which is one of the main reasons the city was chosen for this award. While Bismarck received recognition from the judges for three of its projects, the city was singled out for its unique city sales tax allocation. In Bismarck, citizens have a share in the decision of where their city sales tax is spent. The judges applauded this unique approach to local government that gives taxpayers input for city projects. What a remarkable idea.

Bismarck was also recognized for its Suicide Prevention Task Force and some local programs produced at the Anne Frank exhibit, including a 10-minute script that pokes fun of images that some people have of Bismarck and North Dakota.

Again, I want to congratulate the city of Bismarck for receiving this prestigious All-America City Award. It is exemplary of the good people and good quality of life that we've always enjoyed in our State.●

MR. PATRICK BISTRAN, JR.

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Patrick Bistran, Jr., of Amagansett, NY, on the occasion of his retirement from the board of education of the Amagansett Union Free School District after 30 years of service.

As a student, Pat Bistran earned recognition in both academic and athletic pursuits. He held almost all the high school track and field records. Local legend has it that some of them still stand today. His leadership in school evolved into a devotion to community service.

Throughout his 30 years on the board, he never wavered in his commitment to the children of the Amagansett School District. Guided by common sense and an admirable dose of doggedness, his can do attitude was always applied for the good of the children. After a fire destroyed the school gymnasium in 1975, Patrick Bistran fastidiously saw to every detail regarding the replacement of the building. To his credit, the facility exceeded even the grandest expectations and came in under budget.

While voluntarism has now become fashionable throughout the land, the concept is not new to Patrick Bistran; for him, it is a way of life. I am certain the Members of the Senate join me in saluting Patrick Bistran for his 30

years of selfless commitment to the Amagansett community. Much like his athletic accomplishments in track and field, he has left behind a legacy that will surely go unrivaled for some time to come.●

"ILLUSORY GAME OF ARMS CONTROL"

● Mr. KYL. Mr. President, during the recent Senate debate over the Chemical Weapons Convention, a great deal of discussion centered on the proper role of arms control agreements. I recommend the Washington Times op-ed by Sven Kraemer, who served as Director of Arms Control at the National Security Council during the Reagan administration to anyone interested in the subject. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The op-ed follows:

[From the Washington Times, May 11, 1997]

ILLUSORY GAME OF ARMS CONTROL

(By Sven Kraemer)

"They cry 'peace,' but there is no peace." Jeremiah's lament about the false prophets of peace applies tragically to the false prophets of arms control who won Senate ratification of the proposed Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) recently. They cry "arms control," but there is no arms control.

CWC supporters saw the CWC as an "arms control" talisman to ward off evil powers and "to ban forever the scourge of chemical weapons from the face of the globe." They proclaimed it a global ban although the CWC is far from global in its list of banned chemical precursors and in the number of states likely to sign or to ratify it. They proclaimed it as "arms control" while admitting it cannot be effectively verified or enforced and it cannot stop, and even risks abetting proliferation.

Such false prophets and fatal flaws are tragically common to other "arms control" items on President Clinton's radical agenda headed for Senate review. These include proposed "bans" on nuclear testing, biological weapons, fissile materials and land mines, a START III "framework" that vitiates START II, and a Helsinki summit agreement setting new limits on missile defenses. They don't build foundations or bridges for arms control in the 21st century, but are more like bungee jumps. Counting on miracles, spectacle and concessions rather than effective measures to control and protect against arms, they miss both the opportunities and the obligations of serious arms control and responsible leadership.

CWC supporters claimed years of political legitimacy for the CWC and declared that a "no" vote would destroy U.S. leadership, wrecking a long effort to establish high international arms control norms and placing the United States on the side of pariah states. But it is a "yes" vote that puts the United States on the side of pariahs. A "no" vote would have embarrassed a few officials, but would have marked a principled U.S. stand, supported by American public opinion, against a fatally flawed arms control approach that rewards pariahs and rogues, lowers already low arms control standards and seriously endangers our own security.

NEXT STEPS

The required leadership won't come from the White House and its misguided Senate supporters. The task of critique, reinvention and leadership will come from the unprecedented coalition of courageous senators,

former Cabinet-level officials, key businessmen, and leaders of some 40 citizens groups who joined in opposition to the CWC and who want serious arms control, serious defense, and serious protection of our citizens' rights. CWC funding and implementation legislation provide early opportunities for such leadership in correcting the treaty's fatal flaws. The extraordinary Kyl-Lott-Helms, et al. "Chemical and Biological Weapons Threat Reduction Act" passed by the Senate the week before the CWC vote, will be an excellent foundation for that effort.

For the future, CWC opponents will be more dubious than ever about the administration's blizzards of misinformation and the next items on Mr. Clinton's radical agenda. Their concerns are backed by Luntz polls that show the American people to be overwhelmingly opposed to treaties like the CWC which cannot be effectively verified or enforced, which create costly and intrusive new U.N.-style international bureaucracies, and which endanger U.S. rights and weaken U.S. security. The administration and its Senate supporters have been put on notice.

To silence such critics and undermine potential long-term opposition, Clinton CWC supporters have sought political cover by invoking George Bush and even Ronald Reagan for their efforts. A George Bush signature was presented as necessarily guaranteeing effective "arms control," and the CWC was even declared a "Reagan treaty." In the wake of the Senate vote, such claims require new review and rebuttal.

The Bush signature guarantees nothing. Grave flaws were evident in the CWC when it was rushed to signature in the closing days of the Bush presidency in January 1993. In the four years since then, changed global conditions have turned these flaws into deadly gambles. Left standing, the CWC flaws, high-risk Clinton arms control and defense policies, and dangerous international developments (notably including severe proliferation problems fostered by Russian and Chinese violations which the Clinton administration rewards instead of engages) will be heading the United States into the bull's eye of disaster.

THREE REAGAN LESSONS AND LEGACIES FOR THE FUTURE

The invocation of Ronald Reagan on behalf of the CWC and similar spurious arms control efforts is particularly ironic. Mr. Reagan's understanding of history and his approach to arms control are repudiated by the CWC's underlying assumptions, provisions and impact. Mr. Reagan often spoke of the historic reality that arms control agreements were routinely violated by dictators and rogues unfettered by the democratic hopes, principles and processes of the American people and their allies. He often spoke of the high cost paid in lives and treasure for trust in such agreements, including those from the 1970's, which were being systematically violated by the Soviet Union. His strategy of "peace through strength" won the Cold War in part because he redefined arms control in terms of its contribution to America's security, not as a matter of trust in a "process" or as an end in itself.

DEALING WITH DICTATORS AND ROGUES

Enforcing compliance, ending proliferation: From the beginning of his presidency, Ronald Reagan's arms control approach rejected the prevalent lowest common denominator approach of his predecessors in negotiations with dictators and rogues, and focused instead on mastering the task of working with democratic allies effectively to constrain, deter and defend against such evil powers. This task is more important than ever in today's world as Iraq, Iran, North Korea, Libya, Syria and their chief suppliers

in Moscow and Beijing routinely violate a wide range of anti-proliferation and other arms control agreements and as the Clinton administration fails to enforce these treaties or even to implement U.S. laws providing sanctions for such behavior.

To start with, Mr. Reagan insisted that violations of existing treaties had to be exposed and corrected before new ones could be signed. And for chemical, biological and toxin weapons, the first two years of the Reagan presidency focused on assessing and reporting such violations and seeking correction, especially concerning Soviet Production and use. The Reagan compliance reports were unprecedented in accurately presenting the threat and in pressing the case for establishing higher norms for international arms control compliance. Thus, when he had Vice President George Bush table a preliminary draft CW Convention in April 1984, half of the press and diplomatic kit made available by the White House and the vice president provided detailed information on troublesome Soviet activities that had to be corrected before CW arms control could begin to be taken seriously.

Mr. Reagan's CWC draft did not contain the "poisons for peace" language of the current CWC's Article XI which requires "the fullest possible exchange of chemicals, equipment and information" and which forbids "the maintenance of restrictions." Nor did his CWC draft contain the other pro-proliferation clause, Article X, which declares that "nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as impeding the rights of States Parties to request and provide assistance bilaterally."

EFFECTIVE VERIFICATION, ENFORCEMENT AND INSURANCE CAPABILITIES

Mr. Reagan insisted that serious arms control treaties had to impose real, verifiable and enforceable restrictions, not the "nuclear freeze"-type illusions demanded by the Soviet Union and favored by the self-styled U.S. "arms control" lobby. Thus, he proposed the "zero option" for Intermediate-Nuclear Forces in 1981 and a "deep cuts" Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty in 1982. And when a draft CW Convention was tabled in Geneva in 1984, Mr. Reagan insisted on an interagency and international work program focused on a long-term effort to try to develop such effective restrictions in the future. Reflecting this Reagan imperative, George Bush told the Geneva press: "Let's try to use this as a beginning, a place to get a start on the negotiations."

Mr. Reagan insisted that effective arms control required U.S. security capabilities in place to provide the insurance of high-confidence U.S. verification, enforcement and defense, and he required that such capabilities be certified for each arms control proposal by the U.S. intelligence community and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. For chemical weapons, he required enhanced intelligence, robust anti-chemical defenses, and a small residual stock of modern chemical weapons to provide enforcement and negotiation leverage until a period near the end of the final weapons destruction date.

In addition to such U.S. insurance capabilities for specific arms control treaties, Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, introduced in March 1983 (a year before the draft CWC was tabled), provided for deterrence and defense based on protection rather than on his predecessors' dubious Cold War policy of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD). The American people, and people around the world, were to share the benefits of the accelerated development and deployment of advanced U.S. theater and strategic defenses to be available against missiles—the delivery system of choice most threatening in the use