

units of government to enforce certain regulations regarding the operation of citizen band radio equipment. •

INDIAN EDUCATION

• Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today, I lend my support of the resolution my colleague Senator DOMENICI has introduced to bring the quality of Indian education on par with the rest of America. Increasing the quality of education available to our Native American youth will go far in solving many of the problems facing tribal governments and Indian people.

This resolution acknowledges that the facts are discouraging. Indian youth lead all ethnic and racial groups in drop-out and poverty rates. Their juvenile delinquency rate continues to grow faster than the rest of young people in America. Both Indian reservation and Bureau of Indian Affairs schools are severely underfunded from a programmatic standpoint. These schools attempt to provide services to their children in spite of substandard facilities—facilities that no parent should have to send their child to and that no teacher should have to work in. These schools are understaffed and Indian educators are sorely underpaid.

As this resolution makes clear, the United States has a moral and legal obligation to provide or aid tribal governments in providing quality education to American Indian and Alaskan Native youth. This responsibility is recognized in treaties, Executive orders, court decisions, and statutes. Yet, the disturbing facts that I have just mentioned make it clear that this obligation is not being met. It is my hope that this resolution will be the first step in building awareness of the current state of Indian education that will allow us to focus on a pragmatic solution.

The importance of Indian education cannot be overstated. It holds the key to solving the most prevalent and devastating problems in Indian country: grinding poverty and the absence of opportunity for Indian youth.

I am drafting legislation to address the unemployment problem on reservations by helping tribes create jobs and attract businesses. But in addition to a lack of capital and an abundance of regulatory obstacles, tribes face the challenge of filling jobs with trained people. Education and job creation must go hand-in-hand if tribes are to improve the standard of living for their members. Only through education will Indian tribes be able to solve problems such as unemployment, economic development, and achieving higher standards of living.

At a recent Indian Affairs Committee hearing, a member of the Office of Juvenile Justice stated in his testimony that "while violent crime is falling in American cities, it is rising on American Indian reservations." Additionally, a report released by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center re-

veals that over the past 5 years gang related crimes, in the form of drive-by-shootings and homicides, have increased by more than 500 percent in some Indian communities. Mr. President, it must be understood that many of the problems facing Indian youth today center on the erosion of their culture. Too often, Indian children lack pride in who they are, where they live, and where they come from. This lack of self-esteem has caused consequences that ripple through the lives of Indian youth such as high drop-out rates and a growing juvenile delinquency and gang problem. As we resolve to better the quality of education for Indian children, we must strive to do so while acknowledging the importance of promoting Indian culture.

Mr. President, as the 105th Congress proceeds, I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this resolution. •

BENNETT AMENDMENT TO STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION BILL

• Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise in support of the amendment offered by Senator BENNETT, which urges the administration to enforce the Gore-McCain Iran-Iraq Nonproliferation Act of 1992.

There is wide agreement among leaders in the Congress and the administration that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction [WMD] and advanced conventional weapons is one of the key national security threats facing the United States today. In fact, 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 despite declaring a national emergency, the administration has been unwilling to take actions which would reduce the threat we face, such as enforcement of the nonproliferation laws passed by the Congress and signed by the President. For example, the administration has refused to invoke sanctions on China for the transfer of advanced C-802 antiship cruise missiles to Iran as required by the Gore-McCain Nonproliferation Act of 1992. This act requires the United States to impose sanctions on any entity that transfers "goods or technology so as to contribute knowingly and materially to the efforts by Iran or Iraq (or any agency or instrumentality of either such country) to acquire chemical, biological or nuclear weapons or to acquire destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons."

The administration's failure to invoke sanctions as required by law is particularly disappointing in light of

the statement then-Senator AL GORE made on the Senate floor on October 17, 1991, about the need for strong actions to combat proliferation. Mr. GORE urged governments around the world to make sales of sensitive technologies "high crimes under each country's legal system; to devote the resources necessary to find those who have violated those laws or who are conspiring to violate them, and to punish the violators so heavily as to guarantee the personal ruin of those who are responsible, and to easily threaten the destruction of any enterprise so engaged."

In 1996, China sold C-802 antiship cruise missiles and fast-attack patrol boats to Tehran. The C-802 has a range of 120 km with a 165 kg warhead and is especially lethal due to its "over-the-horizon" capability. In an interview last year, Vice Adm. Scott Redd, commander of the U.S. Fifth Fleet expressed concern that the C-802 gave the Iranian military increased firepower and represented a new dimension to the threat faced by the U.S. Navy in the Persian Gulf.

On April 10, 1997, former U.S. Ambassador to China, James Lilley, testified to the Senate that Iran planned to increase the survivability and mobility of its force of C-802's, by mounting some of the missiles on trucks, which could use numerous caves along the gulf coast for concealment. And just this morning, Secretary of Defense Cohen announced that Iran had successfully tested an air-launched version of the missile earlier this month.

Yet despite these facts, the administration has narrowly interpreted its legal obligations and has not invoked sanctions on China for the sale of these missiles to Iran. The administration concedes that the missiles are advanced, but claims the sale was not destabilizing, thereby dodging the requirement to impose sanctions.

As we saw in 1987, when 37 sailors died from the impact of one missile on the U.S.S. *Stark*, cruise missiles like the C-802 pose a dangerous threat to U.S. forces and our allies in the gulf. The presence of the U.S. Navy in and around the Persian Gulf is critical to the fragile equilibrium of that region. Iran's possession of C-802 cruise missiles threatens this equilibrium and is clearly destabilizing. As Secretary Cohen said this morning, "Iran's word and action suggests that it wants to be able to intimidate neighbors and interrupt commerce in the Gulf."

Mr. President, the time has come for us to back up our words about the terrible threat we face from weapons of mass destruction and advanced conventional arms with actions. Actions that will reduce the threat we face by punishing those countries that supply these dangerous weapons to irresponsible regimes like the one in Iran. We should begin by enforcing the nonproliferation laws currently in place. The amendment sponsored by Senator BENNETT is a meaningful step in the

right direction. I urge my colleagues to support its passage.●

ORDERS FOR JUNE 19, 1997

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10 a.m. on Thursday, June 19. I further ask consent that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted and the Senate then be in a period of morning business until 1 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes, with the following exceptions: Senator KENNEDY for 15 minutes, Senator TORRICELLI for 20 minutes, Senator COLLINS for 10 minutes.

Mr. BYRD. Reserving the right to object, would the Senator allow me a couple of minutes so that I can check with another Senator? I may want to make a unanimous-consent request on another matter.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I will yield for the purpose of the Senator from West Virginia to propound a unanimous-consent request, and then I will resume following that.

STAR PRINT—S. RES. 98

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator.

Mr. President, on June 12, Senator HAGEL and I and other Senators introduced Senate Resolution 98, expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the conditions of the United States becoming a signatory to any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions under the U.N. convention. On that same day, in addition to Senator HAGEL and myself, 44 Senators cosponsored that resolution, making the total 46.

Since that time, 14 additional Senators have indicated an interest in being cosponsors. So I will read their names shortly. But in addition to requesting a star print of Senate Resolution 98, I indicate for the RECORD a substantive change in the resolution. It is required that there be a substantive change in order for there to be a star print. I want a star print to show the additional 14 Senators' names. The additional names are: Senator AKAKA, Senator COATS, Senator COCHRAN, Senator DOMENICI, Senator GRAMM, Senator GRAMS, Senator LOTT, Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN, Senator ROBB, Senator ROCKEFELLER, Senator SESSIONS, Senator SMITH of New Hampshire, Senator SPECTER, and Senator STEVENS.

Now, Mr. President, the substantive change would be in the form of an additional "whereas" clause. I will read it:

Whereas, it is desirable that a bipartisan group of Senators be appointed by the majority and minority leaders of the Senate for the purpose of monitoring the status of negotiations on global climate change and reporting periodically to the Senate on those negotiations: Now, therefore, be it".

That is the new "whereas" clause, and those are the words that would constitute the substantive change.

Therefore, I will ask unanimous consent that there be a star print of Senate Resolution 98 which will indicate the additional 14 Senators' names and the additional whereas clause.

May I say, parenthetically, that I think it would be good for the administration to know that there is an independent group of Senators who have status, who have been authorized by the U.S. Senate to monitor the developments and negotiations on global climate change, and who will be authorized to report periodically back to the Senate concerning those developments. That is the purpose of the additional clause, and I, therefore, make that request.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I will not object—let me again thank the Senator from West Virginia for his leadership in this area and the refinement of this Senate resolution, what he is doing. What now 61 Senators are saying is that this is a very, very important issue for this country, and to the world. And the Senate wants to be active players and observers in the development of this potential treaty because ultimately it gets here to the floor of the United States Senate for us to make that decision.

Senator BYRD has offered us tremendous leadership in this area. I thank him. Mr. President, I, too, know that you have become our leader on this issue, and I appreciate that. Thank you.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, if the Chair will momentarily indulge me, may I say that the Presiding Officer of the Senate, Mr. HAGEL, will be conducting the hearings on tomorrow by this subcommittee which he chairs, the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee on this very subject.

I urge Senators to follow the conduct of these hearings. It is my understanding, in talking with Senator HAGEL that there will be subsequent hearings tomorrow. These will be important hearings, and there will be witnesses appearing who will have testimony that I think will be worthwhile to the Senate as it proceeds on the course of following the negotiations, having a voice in them, and, as it were, leaning over the shoulders of the administration as the negotiations take place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am a cosponsor of the resolution that the distinguished Senator from West Virginia just spoke of. I applaud him. I associate myself with the kind remarks that the Senator from Idaho made because it is a very forceful tool, and is a very badly needed tool to make sure that our Constitution and our economy is protected.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, if the Senator from Iowa will yield without los-

ing the right to the floor, let me also join him and the Senator from Idaho, and compliment the distinguished Chair, and my friend from West Virginia, on what is attempted here.

I just watched the statement today that, if this Tokyo plan goes through, all of our energy generating facilities just go right across the border to Mexico. They are excluded. So all our jobs will go down there. All our electricity will come from there because they are excluded and to the detriment of our people.

So I couldn't compliment the Senator from West Virginia more. He has been diligent in this, and I compliment him. And I just hope I can follow his lead. So whatever he needs from me, let me know.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank both Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, the previous unanimous-consent request is agreed to.

DRUG FREE COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1997

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 65, H.R. 956.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 956) to amend the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 to establish a program to support and encourage local communities that first demonstrate a comprehensive, long-term commitment to reduce substance abuse among youth, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

● Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today the Senate is giving final approval to the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997. This bill will help protect our children from the deadly danger of drugs. By approving this bill, we are putting more resources in the hands of those who are making a difference in the fight against drugs: parents, teachers, coaches, and civic and religious leaders.

At the same time, though, the bill is fiscally responsible. In this time of tight fiscal constraints, we have created a bill that does not increase the Federal deficit by a single penny. The legislation simply redirects existing Federal funds from less productive areas of the drug control budget to community-based anti-drug coalitions with proven track records in the fight against drugs. What's more, the bill requires a financial commitment from communities that seek funds. The requirement of matching grants will force the communities to demonstrate an even greater commitment to fighting drug abuse before receiving Federal funds.