

**SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

Section 21 of Public Law 95-495 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 92 Stat. 1659) is amended to read as follows:

**"SEC. 21. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

"In addition to any other funds authorized to be appropriated for the wilderness, there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act—

"(1) \$3,500,000 for fiscal year 1998; and  
 "(2) such sums as are necessary for each fiscal year thereafter."

**SEC. 10. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This Act and the amendments made by this Act take effect on January 1, 1998.

**ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS**

S. 322

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 322, a bill to amend the Agricultural Market Transition Act to repeal the Northeast Interstate Dairy Compact provision.

S. 348

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 348, a bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to encourage States to enact a Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights, to provide standards and protection for the conduct of internal police investigations, and for other purposes.

S. 489

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 489, a bill to improve the criminal law relating to fraud against consumers.

S. 496

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 496, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against income tax to individuals who rehabilitate historic homes or who are the first purchasers of rehabilitated historic homes for use as a principal residence.

S. 507

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 507, a bill to establish the United States Patent and Trademark Organization as a Government corporation, to amend the provisions of title 35, United States Code, relating to procedures for patent applications, commercial use of patents, reexamination reform, and for other purposes.

S. 751

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 751, a bill to protect and enhance sportsmen's opportunities and conservation of wildlife, and for other purposes.

S. 770

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Arkansas

[Mr. HUTCHINSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 770, a bill to encourage production of oil and gas within the United States by providing tax incentives, and for other purposes.

S. 950

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. ASHCROFT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 950, a bill to provide for equal protection of the law and to prohibit discrimination and preferential treatment on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in Federal actions, and for other purposes.

S. 952

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. ASHCROFT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 952, a bill to establish a Federal cause of action for discrimination and preferential treatment in Federal actions on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex, and for other purposes.

S. 953

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 953, a bill to require certain Federal agencies to protect the right of private property owners, and for other purposes.

S. 1002

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1002, a bill to require Federal agencies to assess the impact of policies and regulations on families, and for other purposes.

S. 1029

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1029, a bill to provide loan forgiveness for individuals who earn a degree in early childhood education, and enter and remain employed in the early child care profession, to provide loan cancellation for certain child care providers, and for other purposes.

S. 1067

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. REED] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1067, a bill to prohibit United States military assistance and arms transfers to foreign governments that are undemocratic, do not adequately protect human rights, are engaged in acts of armed aggression, or are not fully participating in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 39**

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 39, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the German Government should expand and simplify its reparations system, provide reparations to Holocaust survivors in Eastern and Central Europe, and set up a fund to help cover the medical expenses of Holocaust survivors.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 102**

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. REED], the Senator from Louisiana [Ms. LANDRIEU], the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 102, a resolution designating August 15, 1997, as "Indian Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Indian and American Democracy."

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 45—TRIBUTE TO HANS BLIX**

Mr. GLENN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

**S. CON. RES. 45**

Whereas Dr. Hans Blix is nearing the completion of 16 years of distinguished service as Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency is retiring from that position;

Whereas Director General Blix has pursued the fundamental safeguards and nuclear cooperation objectives of the International Atomic Energy Agency with admirable skill and professional dedication; and

Whereas Director General Blix has earned international acclaim for his contributions to world peace and security: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress, on behalf of the people of the United States—*

(1) commends Dr. Hans Blix for his untiring efforts on behalf of world peace and development as the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency; and

(2) wishes Dr. Blix a happy and fulfilling future.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I rise today to submit and speak on behalf of my proposed concurrent resolution to honor Dr. Hans Blix, who will soon be retiring after 16 years of service as the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

Unfortunately, it is probably true that many Members of Congress do not fully understand what the IAEA is, what it does, and how it serves our national security interests. I think it is appropriate, therefore, to take just a few minutes to describe the agency that Dr. Blix has directed over these many years of distinguished service.

I would like to begin by discussing what the IAEA is not. The agency is not an organization that specializes in public relations or advertising to herald its achievements. Its officials tend not to be flamboyant. It is not any appendage or puppet of the U.S. Government, though it surely does serve the national security and foreign policy interests of the American people. It is not a police force. It has no army. It has no clandestine intelligence service. It has no ability to finance its operations by raising tax revenues. Indeed,

it has absolutely no guarantee that adequate funds will be available to pay for the agency's complex and ever-growing responsibilities. And like many other international organizations composed of diverse members—including some countries that do not even exchange diplomatic relations—it is not an agency that is immune to political conflict or controversy.

So what then is the IAEA?

The IAEA is a highly specialized agency in the United Nations system. It was created back in 1957, largely as a result of the Atoms for Peace initiative launched by President Dwight Eisenhower. Since its establishment, the IAEA has performed two basic tasks. First, it implements a system of safeguards over the peaceful uses of nuclear energy around the world. These safeguards consist of inspections, accounting measures, and material verification controls intended to ensure—in the words of the IAEA statute—“\* \* \* that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the agency or at its request or under its supervision or control are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose”.

After the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [NPT] entered into force a quarter of a century ago, the parties to that treaty established a system of nuclear safeguards whose objectives were “\* \* \* the timely detection of diversion of significant quantities of nuclear material from peaceful nuclear activities to the manufacture of nuclear weapons or of other nuclear explosive devices or for purposes unknown, and deterrence of such diversion by the risk of early detection” (IAEA, INFCIRC 153, para. 28).

After the war in 1991 to expel Iraq from Kuwait, the UN Security Council gave the IAEA the responsibility of ensuring that Iraq was complying with the Council's resolutions concerning the dismantling of Iraq's nuclear weapons capability, a mission that the agency continues to perform today.

But the agency does not just implement safeguards. Its second key mission is to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in such fields as agriculture, medicine, nuclear safety, and the generation of electricity. Today, more than 90 countries receive nuclear technical assistance from the IAEA. This assistance typically comes in the form of equipment, expert services, and training activities. Funding for these activities comes primarily from member states' voluntary contributions. The United States, which played such an essential role in the creation of this agency, contributes about a quarter of the IAEA's regular budget, which in 1996 came to \$63 million of the agency's \$219 million budget.

Now having just described what the Agency is not, and having reviewed briefly what the agency is, it should be quite apparent that any individual who

can lead such an organization for 16 years, win numerous reelections, inspire the confidence of members of the world community—some of whom are not even talking to each other—enhance the technical competence of the agency, and accomplish all of the above on a limited budget, is no ordinary individual indeed. And that describes Dr. Blix about as best as I can describe him. He is a remarkable public servant.

I would like to add on a personal note that I have had the privilege of meeting with Dr. Blix many times during his frequent trips to this country. I know the kinds of political, organizational, and funding problems he has had to handle over his long tenure of office. I appreciated both his candor and his extensive knowledge about the workings of the agency that has done more than any other to protect the world community against the nightmare of loose nukes. I will miss both his good humor and his wise counsel about the challenges facing the agency as it grapples with some of the world's most difficult international security problems.

Though I wish Dr. Blix well in his retirement, I also look forward to working with his successor as Director General, Dr. Mohamed El Baradei. And as I prepare for my own retirement next year, I hope that all of my colleagues with responsibilities in the field of international nuclear affairs will miss no opportunity to educate themselves about this important international agency and the vital contributions it makes to the security of all Americans and, indeed, to the security of the world community as a whole.

It is important for us all to understand not just where this agency has been but where it may be heading in the years ahead.

We must recognize that safeguards do not implement themselves and will never suffice as a permanent guarantee against the illicit uses of nuclear materials. We must face the fact that some nuclear activities—such as large-scale reprocessing of plutonium or commercial uses of highly-enriched uranium—are probably unsafeguardable in the strict sense of the term and should therefore be discouraged internationally or, if economic reason and security considerations are allowed to prevail, phased out all together.

We must acknowledge that nuclear power offers no panacea for either the Greenhouse Effect or the world's ever-growing demand for electricity.

We must beware of efforts in the world community to expand the missions of this agency without also giving it the resources it needs to perform those responsibilities.

We must understand that IAEA member countries that comply with their safeguards agreements and international nonproliferation treaty obligations are entitled to receive technical assistance from the agency—and that the United States has ample for-

eign policy tools available to influence its adversaries rather than turning the IAEA into a diplomatic playing card, a punching bag, or an arena for gladiatorial combat.

If we recognize the strengths and limitations of the agency, I believe it will continue to serve the positive roles it has played over many decades in the service of world peace, security, and prosperity. And if the legacy of Dr. Blix continues to inspire the leadership of that agency in the years ahead, as I have every reason to believe it will, then the future of the IAEA will be bright indeed.

I ask all my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Dr. Blix for his long and dedicated service in the pursuit of a safer world. Let us salute him and his agency for a job well done.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### THE DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

##### GREGG (AND HOLLINGS) AMENDMENT NO. 1024

Mr. GREGG (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1022) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 77, line 16, strike “\$1,995,252,000” and insert “\$1,999,052,000”.

On page 77, line 16, after “expended”, insert the following: “, of which not to exceed \$3,800,000 may be made available to the Secretary of Commerce for a study on the effect of intentional encirclement, including chase, on dolphins and dolphin stocks in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean purse seine fishery”.

On page 77, line 26, strike “\$1,992,252,000” and insert “\$1,996,052,000”.

On page 100, line 24, strike “\$75,000,000” and insert “\$105,000,000”.

##### GREGG AMENDMENT NO. 1025

Mr. GREGG proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1022, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law and pursuant to the fiscal year 1997 Emergency Supplemental Act (Public Law 105-18) Subsection 2004, funding for the following projects is to be made available from prior year carryover funds: \$200,000 for the Ship Creek facility in Anchorage, Alaska; \$1,000,000 for the construction of a facility on the Gulf Coast in Mississippi; and \$300,000 for an open ocean aquaculture project and community outreach programs in Durham, New Hampshire.

##### COVERDELL AMENDMENT NO. 1026

Mr. GREGG (for Mr. COVERDELL) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1022, supra; as follows: