

Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK] were added as cosponsors of S. 1062, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew in recognition of his outstanding and enduring contributions toward religious understanding and peace, and for other purposes.

S. 1067

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] 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.

S. 1073

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1073, a bill to withhold United States assistance for programs for projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Cuba, and for other purposes.

S. 1084

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the names of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE] were added as cosponsors of S. 1084, a bill to establish a research and monitoring program for the national ambient air quality standards for ozone and particulate matter and to reinstate the original standards under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1089

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1089, a bill to terminate the effectiveness of certain amendments to the foreign repair station rules of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 1093

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1093, a bill to extend nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation treatment) to the products of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 38

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 38, a concurrent resolution to state the sense of the Congress regarding the obligations of the People's Republic of China under

the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law to ensure that Hong Kong remains autonomous, the human rights of the people of Hong Kong remain protected, and the government of the Hong Kong SAR is elected democratically.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 42

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. REED], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL], the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 42, a concurrent resolution to authorize the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a congressional ceremony honoring Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew.

SENATE RESOLUTION 94

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HAGEL], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SESSIONS], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 94, a resolution commending the American Medical Association on its 150th anniversary, its 150 years of caring for the United States, and its continuing effort to uphold the principles upon which Nathan Davis, M.D., and his colleagues founded the American Medical Association to "promote the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health".

SENATE RESOLUTION 102

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. SMITH] 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 RESOLUTION 110

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HAR-

KIN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 110, a bill to permit an individual with a disability with access to the Senate floor to bring necessary supporting aids and services.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 47—RELATIVE TO EXPO 2000

Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 47

Whereas Germany has invited nations, international and nongovernmental organizations, and individuals from around the world to participate in EXPO 2000, a global town hall meeting to be hosted in the year 2000, in Hannover, Germany, for the purpose of providing a forum for worldwide dialogue on the challenges, goals, and solutions for the sustainable development of mankind in the 21st century;

Whereas the theme of EXPO 2000 is "Humankind-Nature-Technology";

Whereas EXPO 2000 will take place in the heart of the newly unified, free, and democratic Europe;

Whereas Germany has established a stable democracy and a pluralistic society in the heart of Europe;

Whereas more than 40,000,000 people in the United States can trace their ancestry to Germany, and in 1983 the United States and Germany celebrated the Tri-Centennial of immigration of Germans into the United States;

Whereas Germany has been a close political and military ally of the United States for nearly five decades and has been a driving force with respect to the political, monetary, and economic integration of Europe;

Whereas the United States, as a leading political, intellectual, and economic power, maintains a strong interest in the worldwide strengthening of political freedom and human rights, open market economies, and technological advancement throughout the world; and

Whereas the United States is eager to share with the global community the vast and promising public and private efforts being made to prepare for the next century: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the United States Government—

(1) should fully participate in EXPO 2000, a global town hall meeting to be hosted in the year 2000, in Hannover, Germany, for the purpose of providing a forum for worldwide dialogue on the challenges, goals, and solutions for the sustainable development of mankind in the 21st century; and

(2) should encourage the academic community and the private sector in the United States to support this worthwhile undertaking.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a concurrent resolution on behalf of myself and Senator ROCKEFELLER.

This concurrent resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that the United States Government should fully participate in EXPO 2000 in the year 2000, in Hannover, Germany. It further states that the United States should encourage the academic community and the private sector in the United

States to support this worthwhile undertaking.

The theme of EXPO 2000 is "Human-kind-Nature-Technology". Its purpose is to provide a forum for a worldwide dialog on the challenges, goals, and solutions for the sustainable development of mankind in the 21st century.

The United States must maintain its status as a leading political, intellectual and economic power. We must continue our strong interest in strengthening political freedom and human rights movements, encouraging open market economies, and stimulating technological advancement around the world.

Participation in EXPO 2000 will allow the United States to preserve its leadership role and to continue providing the example the rest of the world attempts to imitate.

Mr. President, I understand that a similar concurrent resolution will be introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressmen OXLEY, HAMILTON, BEREUTER, and PICKETT.

It is my hope that the United States will play a role at EXPO 2000 in Hannover, Germany, commensurate with its position in the world.

I would hope the Senate would consider this concurrent resolution at the earliest possible date.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 48—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE PROLIFERATION OF MISSILE TECHNOLOGY FROM RUSSIA TO IRAN

Mr. KYL (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BURNS, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. SPECTER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. CON. RES. 48

Whereas there is substantial evidence missile technology and technical advice have been provided from Russia to Iran, in violation of the Missile Technology Control Regime;

Whereas these violations include providing assistance to Iran in developing ballistic missiles, including the transfer of wind tunnel and rocket engine testing equipment;

Whereas these technologies give Iran the capability to deploy a missile of sufficient range to threaten United States military installations in the Middle East and Persian Gulf, as well as the territory of Israel, and our North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally Turkey; and

Whereas President Clinton has raised with Russian President Boris Yeltsin United States concerns about these activities and the Russian response has to date been inadequate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the President should demand that the Government of Russia take concrete actions to stop governmental and nongovernmental entities in the Russian Federation from providing missile technology and technical advice to Iran, in violation of the Missile Technology Control Regime;

(2) if the Russian response is inadequate, the United States should impose sanctions on the responsible Russian entities in accordance with Executive Order 12938 on the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, and reassess cooperative activities with Russia;

(3) the threshold under current law allowing for the waiver of the prohibition on the release of foreign assistance to Russia should be raised; and

(4) our European allies should be encouraged to take steps in accordance with their own laws to stop such proliferation.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a Concurrent Resolution which expresses the sense of the Congress that Russia should refrain from providing additional missile assistance to Iran, and calls for the imposition of sanctions should Russia fail to stop.

A broad, bipartisan consensus exists among leaders in the Congress and the administration that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction [WMD] and ballistic missiles used to deliver them is one of the key national security challenges 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.

The Concurrent Resolution that I have submitted today has bipartisan, bicameral support. Over the past few weeks I have enjoyed working with Representative JANE HARMAN, the principal sponsor of the resolution in the House of Representatives, and I am pleased to announce that Senators FEINSTEIN, D'AMATO, INHOFE, ALLARD, and BURNS are original cosponsors of the legislation.

This resolution is important because Iran's ballistic missile program—in concert with its nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons programs—poses a grave threat to the United States and our allies in the region.

Iran is a state-sponsor of terrorism led by a regime which is hostile to the United States.

Its chemical and biological weapons programs, which began in the early 1980's, are now capable of producing a wide variety of highly lethal chemical and biological agents, and Tehran has an aggressive program to develop nuclear weapons.

In addition, Iran currently possesses Scud-B and Scud-C ballistic missiles, and with Russian assistance, is working to develop longer-range missiles.

Russia has stated that it recognizes the danger posed by Iran's missile program. At the Helsinki summit in March 1997, President Yeltsin reaffirmed that it was not Moscow's policy to assist Iran's missile program, since such missiles could be used to

threaten Russia in the future. In addition, Russia is a member of the Missile Technology Control Regime [MTCR], which regulates the sale of missile technology to non-member nations, and has signed a bilateral agreement with the United States pledging not to conclude additional arms contracts with Iran.

Despite Russia's assurances and bilateral and international commitments, recent press articles indicate Russian entities have engaged in missile cooperation with Iran. On February 12, 1997, the Los Angeles Times reported that Russia had recently transferred SS-4 missile technology to Iran. The transfer reportedly involved detailed instructions on how to build the missile and some unspecified components. This transfer is of particular concern since the SS-4 has a range of 2,000 km—more than three times greater than any missile currently in Iran's arsenal.

In addition to the transfer of SS-4 technology, Russia appears to be selling Iran a wide variety of other equipment and material useful in the design and manufacture of ballistic missiles. According to a Washington Times article published on May 22, 1997, Russian entities signed numerous missile-related contracts with Iran's Defense Industries Organization in 1996. The contracts reportedly included deals worth over \$100,000 for projects such as the construction of a wind tunnel for missile design, manufacture of missile models, and the sale of missile design software. Construction of the wind tunnel alone is expected to cost several million dollars.

These press reports are corroborated by an unclassified report to Congress, prepared by the CIA and coordinated throughout the Intelligence Community, that was released in June. The report titled, "The Acquisition of Technology Relating to Weapons of Mass Destruction and Advanced Conventional Munitions," states that, "Russia supplied a variety of ballistic missile-related goods to foreign countries [in 1996], especially Iran." The report also noted that Russia and China continued to be the primary suppliers of missile technology and were "key to any future efforts to stem the flow of dual-use goods and modern weapons to countries of concern."

This Concurrent Resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should demand that the Russian government take concrete actions to stop governmental and nongovernmental entities from providing missile assistance to Iran. If Russia fails to respond to United States concerns, the Resolution calls on the President to impose sanctions on the responsible Russian entities in accordance with existing United States law. This resolution is a reasonable response to an important problem.

I am pleased that Russian President Yeltsin has clearly stated that it is not Russia's policy to assist Iran's missile