

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

program. But unfortunately, there continue to be discrepancies between Russian words and deeds. The time has come for Russia's leaders to halt this dangerous missile cooperation with a dangerous regime in Tehran. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 49—AUTHORIZING USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. JEFFORDS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 49

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).

SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR AMERICA RECYCLES DAY NATIONAL KICK-OFF CAMPAIGN.

The "America Recycles Day" campaign and its agents may sponsor a public event on the Capitol Grounds on September 30, 1997, or on such date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate may jointly designate.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The event authorized under section 1 shall be free to the public and arranged so as not to interfere with the needs of Congress, under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—"America Recycles Day" and its agents shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

(a) STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.—Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, "America Recycles Day" and its agents are authorized to erect on the Capitol Grounds any stage, tent, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment required for the event authorized under section 1.

(b) ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make any other reasonable arrangements as may be required to plan for or administer the event.

SENATE RESOLUTION 111—TO DESIGNATE NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK

Mr. THURMOND submitted the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 111

Whereas there are 116 historically black colleges and universities in the United States:

Whereas black colleges and universities provide the quality education so essential to full participation in a complex, highly technological society;

Whereas black colleges and universities have a rich heritage and have played a prominent role in American history;

Whereas black colleges and universities have allowed many underprivileged students to attain their full potential through higher education; and

Whereas the achievements and goals of historically black colleges and universities are deserving of national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning September 14, 1997, as "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week"; and

(2) requests that the President of the United States issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for historically black colleges and universities in the United States.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to rise today to submit a Senate resolution which authorizes and requests the President to designate the week beginning September 14, 1997, as "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week".

It is my privilege to sponsor this legislation for the 12th time—I repeat, the 12th time—honoring the historically black colleges of our country.

Eight of the one hundred and sixteen historically black colleges, namely Allen University, Benedict College, Claflin College, South Carolina State University, Morris College, Voorhees College, Denmark Technical College, and Clinton Junior College, are located in my home State. These colleges are vital to the higher education system of South Carolina. They have provided thousands of economically disadvantaged young people with the opportunity to obtain a college education.

Mr. President, thousands of young Americans have received quality educations at these 116 schools. These institutions have a long and distinguished history of providing the training necessary for participation in a rapidly changing society. Historically black colleges offer our citizens a variety of curricula and programs through which young people develop skills and talents, thereby expanding opportunities for continued social progress.

Mr. President, through adoption of this Senate resolution, Congress can reaffirm its support for historically black colleges, and appropriately recognize their important contributions to our Nation. I look forward to the speedy adoption of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 112—CONCERNING THE RECENT HOSTILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. RES. 112

Whereas the Republic of Congo began to take significant steps after 1989 to implement a democratic form of government, including the convening of a national conference in 1991 and the adoption of a multiparty constitution in 1992;

Whereas the Republic of Congo held its first free and fair democratic elections in 1992, in which Pascal Lissouba won the presidency with 61 percent of the vote, defeating the former military ruler Denis Sassou-Nguesso in the first round of voting and current Brazzaville Mayor Bernard Kolelas in the second;

Whereas the Republic of Congo has endured violent threats to its nascent democracy

since 1993, including factional fighting between the country's leading political figures which has taken thousands of lives;

Whereas fighting in the Republic of Congo is preventing the country from holding its scheduled elections and has endangered the lives of its citizens and foreign nationals residing in the country; and

Whereas the preservation of democracy in the Republic of Congo and the peaceful transfer of power through national elections are critically important for the future of freedom in the Republic of Congo and all of Central Africa: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States—

(1) condemns violent attempts to overthrow the freely elected Government of the Republic of Congo and encourages all parties involved in the conflict to reach a lasting cease-fire;

(2) calls on all private militia to disband to end the continuing threat to peace and stability in the Republic of Congo;

(3) reaffirms its support for constitutional government, the rule of law, human rights, and democratic processes in the Republic of Congo and calls upon regional African leaders to support the preservation of a democratic political system in the country;

(4) declares that the removal of the democratically elected Government of the Republic of Congo by other than democratic means would severely restrict the bilateral relationship between the United States and the Republic of Congo, including the suspension of most bilateral assistance from the United States to the Republic of Congo; and

(5) encourages the United States Government to state publicly its strong support for a democratic government in the Republic of Congo and the peaceful transfer of power in that country.

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk concerning recent fighting in the Republic of Congo. Senator FEINGOLD is joining me as an original cosponsor of this resolution, and I greatly appreciate his support in this effort and his help as the Ranking Member on the Subcommittee on African Affairs of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The Republic of Congo—not to be confused with the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo, formerly known as Zaire—has been embroiled in domestic unrest since early June when hostilities erupted between the forces of the former military dictator Denis Sassou-Nguesso and troops loyal to the current Congolese leader, President Pascal Lissouba.

President Lissouba defeated Sassou in national elections in 1992. Recent hostilities between the two leaders pose a threat to the nascent democracy that the Republic of Congo has tried to cultivate over the last 5 years.

The Republic of Congo has made significant steps to embrace democracy since the late 1980's. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the people of the Republic of Congo pressed for democratic change in their own country. Their struggle against political repression was rewarded with the convening of a national conference in 1991 and the adoption of a multiparty constitution in 1992.

The first free national elections were held in 1992. Since that time the Congolese people have endured violent