

Subcommittee, under the leadership of Senator INHOFE, held a hearing to review the need for Vieques as a training facility and explore alternative sites that might be utilized. At that hearing both Admiral Fallon, commander of the Navy's Second Fleet, and General Pace, commander of all Marine Forces in the Atlantic, testified that the Armed Forces of the United States need Vieques as a training ground to prepare our young men and women for the challenges of deployed military operations.

On October 13th, the Seapower Subcommittee, under the leadership of Senator SNOWE, heard from Admiral Murphy, commander of the Navy's Sixth Fleet and the commander who receives the naval forces trained at Vieques, who stated that a loss of Vieques would "cost American lives."

Earlier this month, after the release of the report prepared by the Special Panel on Military Operations on Vieques, I held a hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee to discuss with Administration and Puerto Rican officials the recommendations of that report, and to search for a compromise solution that addresses the national security requirements and the interests of the people of Vieques. At that hearing, Secretary Danzig, the Secretary of the Navy, stated that only by providing the necessary training can we fairly ask our service members to put their lives at risk. Admiral Johnson, Chief of Naval Operations, stated that the *Eisenhower* Battle Group would not be able to deploy in February without a significant increase in risk to the lives of the men and women of that battle group unless they are allowed to conduct required training on Vieques. Furthermore, General Jones, Commandant of the Marine Corps, testified that the loss of training provided on Vieques "will result in degraded cohesion on the part of our battalions and our squadrons and our crews, decreased confidence in their ability to do their very dangerous jobs and missions, a decreased level of competence and the ability to fight and win on the battlefield."

At that hearing, I asked Admiral Johnson and General Jones "Is there any training that can be substituted for Vieques live fire training between now and February that will constitute, in your professional judgment, a sufficient level of training to enable you to say to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the *Eisenhower* Battle Group and the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit are ready to go." In the response they stated "no, sir, not without—not without greatly increasing the risk to those men and women who we ask to go in harm's way, no, sir."

I remain convinced that the training requirement is real and will continue to directly affect the readiness of our Carrier Battle Groups and Marine Expeditionary Units. As General Shelton recently testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee, the train-

ing on Vieques is "critical" to military readiness. He further stated that he "certainly would not want to see our troops sent into an area where there was going to be combat, without having had this type of an experience. We should not deploy them under those conditions."

All of the military officers with whom we have spoken on this issue have informed us that the loss of Vieques would increase the risk to our military personnel deploying to potential combat environments. The Rush Panel, appointed at the request of the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico and at the direction of the President, recognized the need for Vieques and recommended its continued use for at least five years.

What we have learned in these hearings is that Vieques is a unique training asset, both in terms of its geography with deep open water and unrestricted airspace and its training support infrastructure. The last two East Coast carrier battle groups which deployed to the Adriatic and Persian Gulf completed their final integrated live fire training at Vieques. Both battle groups, led by the carriers U.S.S. *Enterprise* and U.S.S. *Theodore Roosevelt*, subsequently saw combat in Operations Desert Fox (Iraq) and Allied Force (Kosovo) within days of arriving in the respective theater of operations. Their success in these operations, with no loss of American life, was largely attributable to the realistic and integrated live fire training completed at Vieques prior to their deployment.

Those calling for the Navy and Marine Corps to cease training operations on the island and convey Navy-owned land to the Government of Puerto Rico often point to the struggling economy of Vieques and the banter posed by Navy training to the local citizens as supporting evidence. They express disappointment in the Navy's failure to more fully implement the terms of the 1983 Memorandum of Understanding which outlined the responsibilities of the Navy for assisting the economic development and safety of the local community. To address those concerns, we can, and should, work together to initiate new programs to assist the Navy and the residents of Vieques in stimulating the local economy and ensuring that all possible safety measures are adopted. However, economic concerns and correctable safety concerns should not force the Navy to cease vital training when that would increase the risk to the safety and security of our men and women in uniform.

Mr. President, as long as we are committing our nation's youth to military operations throughout the world; and as long as Vieques is necessary to train these individuals so that they can perform their missions safely and successfully; it would be irresponsible to deploy these forces without first allowing them to train at their vital facility. I hope that all of my colleagues will support this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

DEWINE AMENDMENT NO. 2413

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DEWINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment No. 2398 submitted by him to the bill (H.R. 434) to authorize a new trade and investment policy for sub-Saharan Africa; as follows:

On page 4, line 5, of the matter proposed to be inserted, strike all through line 13 and insert the following:

"(E) RETALIATION LIST.—The term 'retaliation list' means the list of products of a foreign country or countries that have failed to comply with the report of the panel or Appellate Body of the WTO and with respect to which the Trade Representative is imposing duties above the level that would otherwise be imposed under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

"(F) FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT WTO DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS.—The Trade Representative shall include on the retaliation list and on any revised lists reciprocal goods, of the industries affected by the failure of the foreign country or countries to implement the recommendation made pursuant to a dispute settlement proceeding under the World Trading Organization except in cases where existing retaliation and its corresponding preliminary retaliation list do not already meet this requirement."

MACK AMENDMENT NO. 2414

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. MACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 2361 submitted by Mr. CONRAD to the bill, H.R. 434, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the amendment insert the following:

SECTION 1. ENFORCEMENT OF CERTAIN ANTI-TERRORISM JUDGMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act".

(b) DEFINITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1603(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon and "and";

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively;

(C) by striking "(b)" through "entity—" and inserting the following:

"(b) An 'agency or instrumentality of a foreign state' means—

"(1) any entity—"; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) for purposes of sections 1605(a)(7) and 1610 (a)(7) and (f), any entity as defined under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), and subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) shall not apply."

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1391(f)(3) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking "1603(b)" and inserting "1603(b)(1)".

(c) ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS.—Section 1610(f) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by striking "(including any agency or instrumentality or such state)" and inserting "(including any

agency or instrumentality of such state)"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, moneys due from or payable by the United States (including any agency, subdivision or instrumentality thereof) to any state against which a judgment is pending under section 1605(a)(7) shall be subject to attachment and execution, in like manner and to the same extent as if the United States were a private person."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(3)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), upon determining on an asset-by-asset basis that a waiver is necessary in the national security interest, the President may waive this subsection in connection with (and prior to the enforcement of) any judicial order directing attachment in aid of execution or execution against the premises of a foreign diplomatic mission to the United States, or any funds held by or in the name of such foreign diplomatic mission determined by the President to be necessary to satisfy actual operating expenses of such foreign diplomatic mission.

"(B) A waiver under this paragraph shall not apply to—

"(i) if the premises of a foreign diplomatic mission has been used for any nondiplomatic purpose (including use as rental property), the proceeds of such use; or

"(ii) if any asset of a foreign diplomatic mission is sold or otherwise transferred for value to a third party, the proceeds of such sale or transfer.

"(4) For purposes of this subsection, all assets of any agency or instrumentality of a foreign state shall be treated as assets of that foreign state."

(d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 117(d) of the Treasury Department Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277; 112 Stat. 2681-492) is repealed.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any claim for which a foreign state is not immune under section 1605(a)(7) of title 28, United States Code, arising before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

MACK AMENDMENT NO. 2415

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. MACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 2401 submitted by Mr. ASHCROFT to the bill, H.R. 434, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SECTION 1. ENFORCEMENT OF CERTAIN ANTI-TERRORISM JUDGMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act".

(b) DEFINITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1603(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon and "and";

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively;

(C) by striking "(b)" through "entity—" and inserting the following:

"(b) An 'agency or instrumentality of a foreign state' means—

"(1) any entity—"; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) for purposes of sections 1605(a)(7) and 1610 (a)(7) and (f), any entity as defined under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), and subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) shall not apply."

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1391(f)(3) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking "1603(b)" and inserting "1603(b)(1)".

(c) ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS.—Section 1610(f) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by striking "(including any agency or instrumentality of such state)" and inserting "(including any agency or instrumentality of such state)"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, moneys due from or payable by the United States (including any agency, subdivision or instrumentality thereof) to any state against which a judgment is pending under section 1605(a)(7) shall be subject to attachment and execution, in like manner and to the same extent as if the United States were a private person."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(3)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), upon determining on an asset-by-asset basis that a waiver is necessary in the national security interest, the President may waive this subsection in connection with (and prior to the enforcement of) any judicial order directing attachment in aid of execution or execution against the premises of a foreign diplomatic mission to the United States, or any funds held by or in the name of such foreign diplomatic mission determined by the President to be necessary to satisfy actual operating expenses of such foreign diplomatic mission.

"(B) A waiver under this paragraph shall not apply to—

"(i) if the premises of a foreign diplomatic mission has been used for any nondiplomatic purpose (including use as rental property), the proceeds of such use; or

"(ii) if any asset of a foreign diplomatic mission is sold or otherwise transferred for value to a third party, the proceeds of such sale or transfer.

"(4) For purposes of this subsection, all assets of any agency or instrumentality of a foreign state shall be treated as assets of that foreign state."

(d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 117(d) of the Treasury Department Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277; 112 Stat. 2681-492) is repealed.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any claim for which a foreign state is not immune under section 1605(a)(7) of title 28, United States Code, arising before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

HOLLINGS AMENDMENTS NOS. 2416-2424

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HOLLINGS submitted nine amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 434, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2416

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. . TERMINATION OF BENEFITS IF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY SUFFERS.

The benefits provided by this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall terminate immediately if the Bureau of Labor Statistics determines that United States textile and apparel industries have lost 50,000 or more jobs at any time during the first 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

This section shall become effective one day after enactment.

AMENDMENT NO. 2417

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. . ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT REQUIRED.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not be available to any country until—

(1) the President has negotiated with that country a side agreement concerning the environment, similar to the Border Environment Cooperation Agreement (as defined in section 533(c)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 3473(c)(1)); and

(2) submitted that agreement to the Congress.

This section shall become effective one day after enactment.

AMENDMENT NO. 2418

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. . RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS REQUIRED.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not be available to any country until the President has negotiated, obtained, and implemented an agreement with that country providing tariff concessions for the importation of United States-made goods that reduces any such import tariffs to a rate that is within 20 percent of the rates applicable to Mexico under the North American Free Trade Agreement for imports of United States-made goods.

This amendment shall become effective one day after enactment.

AMENDMENT NO. 2419

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. . LABOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS REQUIRED.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not be available to any country until the President has negotiated with that country a side agreement concerning—

(1) labor standards similar to the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (as defined in section 532(b)(2) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 3471(b)(2)), and

(2) the environment similar to the Border Environment Cooperation Agreement (as defined in section 533(c)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 3473(c)(1)), and submitted those agreements to the Congress.

This section shall become effective one day after enactment.

AMENDMENT NO. 2420

Strike all after the first word and insert the following:

SEC. . MINIMUM WAGE.

(a) INCREASE.—Paragraph (1) of section 6(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) except as otherwise provided in this section, not less than—

"(A) \$5.65 an hour during the year beginning on November 1, 2000; and

"(B) \$6.15 an hour beginning on January 1, 2001;"

(b) APPLICATION TO COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.—The provisions of section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206) shall apply to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

AMENDMENT NO. 2421

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. . MINIMUM WAGE REQUIREMENT.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not be available to any country unless the President determines that—

(1) the country has established by law a requirement that employees in that country who are compensated on an hourly basis be compensated at a rate of not less than \$1 per hour; and

(2) the goods imported from that country that are eligible for such benefits are produced in accordance with that law.

This section shall become effective one day after enactment.

AMENDMENT NO. 2422

Strike all after the first word and insert the following:

SEC. . MINIMUM WAGE.

(a) INCREASE.—Paragraph (1) of section 6(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) except as otherwise provided in this section, not less than—

“(A) \$5.65 an hour during the year beginning on January 1, 2000; and

“(B) \$6.15 an hour beginning on January 1, 2001.”

(b) APPLICATION TO COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.—The provisions of section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206) shall apply to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

AMENDMENT NO. 2423

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. . LABOR AGREEMENT REQUIRED.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not become available to any country until—

(1) the President has negotiated with that country a side agreement concerning labor standards, similar to the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (as defined in section 532(b)(2) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 3471(b)(2)); and

(2) submitted that agreement to the Congress.

This section shall become effective one day after enactment.

AMENDMENT NO. 2424

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. . CHILD LABOR LAW REQUIREMENT.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not be available to any country unless the President determines that—

(1) the country prohibits by law the employment of children under the age of 14 in the manufacture and production of goods; and

(2) no goods exported from that country to the United States produced in violation of that law received those benefits.

This section shall become effective one day after enactment.

HELMS AMENDMENT NO. 2425

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HELMS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 2401 submitted by Mr. ASHCROFT to the bill, H.R. 434, supra; as follows:

Strike section 2(a)(1) and insert the following:

(1) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given that term in section 402(2) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1732(2)).

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term does not include any pesticide, fertilizer, or agricultural machinery or equipment.

Strike section 2(c)(1) and insert the following:

(1) against a foreign country with respect to which—

(A) Congress has declared war or enacted a law containing specific authorization for the use of force;

(B) the United States is involved in ongoing hostilities; or

(C) the President has proclaimed a state of national emergency; or

At the end of section 2(c)(2)(C), add the following:

(C) used or could be used to facilitate the development or production of a chemical or biological weapon or weapons of mass destruction.

Strike section (2)(d) and insert the following:

(d) COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—This section shall not affect the prohibitions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), on providing, to the government, or a corporation, partnership, or entity owned or controlled by the government, of any country supporting international terrorism, United States Government assistance, including United States foreign assistance, United States export assistance, or any United States credits or credit guarantees.

HELMS AMENDMENT NO. 2426

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HELMS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 2361 submitted by Mr. CONRAD to the bill, H.R. 434, supra; as follows:

Strike section 2(a)(1) and insert the following:

(1) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given that term in section 402(2) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1732(2)).

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term does not include any pesticide, fertilizer, or agricultural machinery or equipment.

Strike section 2(c)(1) and insert the following:

(1) against a foreign country with respect to which—

(A) Congress has declared war or enacted a law containing specific authorization for the use of force;

(B) the United States is involved in ongoing hostilities; or

(C) the President has proclaimed a state of national emergency; or

At the end of section 2(c)(2)(C), add the following:

(C) used or could be used to facilitate the development or production of a chemical or biological weapon or weapons of mass destruction.

Strike section (2)(d) and insert the following:

(d) COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—This section shall not affect the prohibitions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), on providing, to the government, or a corporation, partnership, or entity owned or controlled by the government, of any country supporting international terrorism, United States Government assistance, including United States foreign assistance, United States export assistance, or any United States credits or credit guarantees.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, October 29, 1999, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

UNITED NATIONS DAY

• Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, as Chairman of the International Operations Subcommittee, which has United Nations oversight responsibilities, and having been appointed by the President to serve two terms as a congressional delegate to the United Nations, I have focused significant attention on the United Nations. On the anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, I think it is appropriate to take time for us all to reflect on that important institution.

Fifty-four years ago this week, the members of the United Nations' founding delegation met in San Francisco for the signing ceremony that created the United Nations. There was great anticipation and a collective enthusiasm for this new, global institution. Delegates spoke of hope, of expectation, of the promise of peace. President Truman echoed the thoughts of those founding members when he told the delegates they had, “created a great instrument for peace and security and human progress in the world.” Fifty-four years later, however, the United Nations is struggling to meet its potential.

In Congress, the need for the United Nations to reform itself often overshadows the activities United Nations does well. As we saw in the Persian Gulf war, the United Nations can play a useful role in building coalitions to address matters of international security. Moreover, the United Nations has the ability to effectively conduct traditional peacekeeping operations, such as those in Cyprus and the Sinai Peninsula, where hostilities have ceased and all parties agree to the U.N. peacekeeping role. In the areas of humanitarian relief, child survival, and refugee assistance, much of the work of UNICEF and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees deserves praise. And many of the U.N. agencies that focus on technical cooperation play a crucial role in establishing and coordinating international standards for governments and businesses, including the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Telecommunications Union, the Universal Postal Union, and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

However, the ability of the United Nations to live up to the goals stated