

And now, let me announce the Decree.

"On Elaboration of National Anti-corruption Program"

"Taking into consideration the scale and the complexity of the corruption and to increase the effectiveness of activities for its suppression a national group shall be set up to the office of President of Georgia. The group with the following membership shall develop the anti-corruption program:

1. Lado Chanturia—Chairman of Georgian Supreme Court, Head of the Group;
2. David Usuposhvili—Lawyer, Executive Secretary of the Group;
3. Gia Nodia—Director, Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development;
4. Sukhan Molashvili—Chairman of Georgian Chamber of Control;
5. Levan Dzeladze—First Deputy of Georgian Minister of Finances;
6. Nana Devdariani—Georgian Public Defender;
7. Gia Meparishvili—Member of Parliament;

The task group shall present the main trends of the program by September 20, 2000. The essential components and plans will be implemented before the final presentation of the program. The deadline of developing and publishing complete version of national anti-corruption program is fall, 2000.

While working out national anti-corruption program the Group shall:

Gather, analyze and collect recommendations of international organizations concerning corruption in Georgia, programs worked out in governmental structures, research agencies and ideas based on private initiatives shall be presented to the Group;

Be provided with the idea of the national consensus—to negotiate with each interested person, political and social groups;

Work out a specific mechanism to make a program taking into account society involvement and their proposals and opinions;

Explore, analyze and use experience in corruption problems of foreign countries and leading international governmental and non-governmental organizations;

Define the separate sections of anti-corruption system, provide their systematic description, (legislative base, institutional structure, political system, economical base, moral, psychological preceding, etc. . . .) and explain the relationship concerning reasons and results, hence, set up a system of priorities;

Elaborate on political, financial, institutional, legislative and personnel staff providing schemes for anti-corruption program implementation;

Analyze acting legislation of Georgia, make complex program of legislative amendments and thus eradicate those legislative defects that promote formation of corruption based relations or hinder effective struggle against corruption;

Study the relations of separate national traditions to corruption-based relations spread all over the country and take appropriate measures;

Make a prognosis for main obstacles expected on the definite stages of project implementations process and define the ways to avoid them;

According to definite program activities make a prognosis for the most afflicted social groups and regions and plan to take social protection measures;

Seek and invite Georgian and foreign specialists to elaborate on concrete problems and thus to arrange working conditions for at least two specialists on every issue;

Discuss the materials offered by experts, plan to take concrete measures in definite directions and unite them within the frames of complex anti-corruption program stages;

Define the mechanisms for the monitoring of program implementation process and for

adequate reaction towards variable environment;

Present concrete recommendations concerning anti-corruption activities to the president of Georgia in case of demand, or by private initiative, in case of especially important issues;

Demand from every state and local administration requested information in timely order without any obstacles.

We acknowledge that foreign countries and international organizations and/or missions acting in Georgia shall provide active support and give necessary assistance (including financial aid) to the Group;

Non-governmental organizations, political units and representatives of public society shall be urged to cooperate with the group and respond their requests on time;

The group shall work out the working schedule within next week. It should be taken into consideration that a special anti-corruption plan and materials thereof are designed at the national Security Council to President of Georgia and according to the order of President of Georgia will be handed over to the Group to utilize them while working process.

The members of the Group who are not in civil service shall receive their salary from exploring funds of the Program;

The executive secretary shall provide administrative and technical arrangements for the Group.

COMMENDING SENATOR CARL LEVIN

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I want to talk about Senator CARL LEVIN, the ranking member for the Democrats on the very important defense committee of this Congress.

The Democrats could not be more proud of any Senator than we are of CARL LEVIN. We are so comfortable with him at the helm of this important aspect of what takes place in this country; that is, the preparedness of our military. He has a great working relationship with Senator WARNER. This bill was an extremely difficult bill. It simply could not have been completed without the expertise, the concern, and the respect Senator LEVIN has with his colleagues. I want to make sure the RECORD reflects that.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of S. 2549, the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2001. Included in the bill that passed today are several amendments that will significantly improve the lives of active duty members, reservists, military retirees, veterans, and their families.

These amendments greatly improved the version of the bill that came out of the Armed Services Committee. I had voted against reporting the bill out of the Committee because it did not include important measures for military personnel and neglected the issue of defense reform.

The critical amendments that were included in the legislation that passed today will: remove servicemembers

from food stamps; increase pay for mid-grade Petty Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers; assist disabled veterans in claims processing; restore retirement pay for disabled military retirees; provide survivor benefit plan enhancements; authorize a low-cost life insurance plan for spouses and their children; enhance benefits and retirement pay for Reservists and National Guardsmen; authorize back-pay for certain WWII Navy and Marine Corps Prisoners of War; and provide for significant acquisition reform by eliminating domestic source restrictions on the procurement of shipyard cranes.

One of the areas of greatest concern among military retirees and their families is the "broken promise" of lifetime medical care, especially for those over age 65. While the Committee had included some key health care provisions, it failed to meet the most important requirement, the restoration of this broken promise.

With severe recruitment and retention problems still looming, we must better compensate our mid-grade enlisted servicemembers who are critical to leading the junior enlisted force. We have significantly underpaid enlisted servicemembers since the beginning of the All-Volunteer Force. The value of the mid-grade NCO pay, compared to that of the most junior enlisted, has dropped 50% since the All-Volunteer Force was enacted by Congress in 1973. This pay provision for the mid-grade enlisted ranks, up to \$700 per year, plus the food stamp pay provision of an additional \$180 per month for junior enlisted servicemembers, provides a significant increase in pay for enlisted servicemembers.

The National Guard and Reserves have become a larger percentage of the Total Force and are essential partners in a wide range of military operations. Due to the higher deployment rates of the active duty forces, the Reserve Components are being called upon more frequently and for longer periods of time than ever before. We must stop treating them like a "second-class" force.

I would like to emphasize the importance of enacting meaningful improvements for our servicemembers, their families and their survivors. They risk their lives to protect our freedom and preserve democracy. We should compensate them adequately, improve the benefits to their families and survivors, and enhance the quality of life for the Reserves and National Guard in a similar manner as the active forces.

Each year the number of disabled veterans appealing their health care cases continues to increase. It is Congress' duty to ensure that the disability claims process is less complex, less burdensome, and more efficient. Likewise, we should restore retirement pay for disabled military retirees.

I would also like to point out that this year's defense authorization bill contained over \$1.9 billion in pork—unrequested add-ons to the defense

budget that robs our military of vital funding on priority issues. While this year's total is less than previous years' it is still \$1.9 billion too much. We need to, and can do better. I ask that the detailed list of pork on this bill be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following my remarks.

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

(See Exhibit 1.)

Mr. MCCAIN. In conclusion, I would like to emphasize the importance of enacting meaningful improvements for active duty and Reserve members. They risked their lives to defend our shores and preserve democracy and we can not thank them enough for their service. But we can pay them more, improve the benefits for their families, and support the Reserve Components in a similar manner as the active forces.

We must ensure that the critical amendments that I have outlined survive the Conference process and are enacted into law. Our servicemembers past, present, and future need these improvements, and the bill that we passed today is just one step on the road to reform.

EXHIBIT 1

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT (S. 2549) FOR FY2001 ADD-ONS, INCREASES AND EARMARKS

	Dollars (in mil- lions)
TITLE I, PROCUREMENT	
Army Procurement (none)	
Navy Procurement:	
Airborne Low Frequency Sonar (ALFS)	6
Allegany Ballistics Lab GOCO	7.7
LHD-8 Advanced Procurement	46
Adv Procurement DDG 51	79
MSC Thermal Imaging Equipment	4
Integrated Condition Assessment System (ICAS)	5
Side-Scan Sonar	5
Joint Engineering Data Management & Info Control (JEDMICS)	4
AN/SPQ-9B Gun Fire Control Radar	4
NULKA Anti-Ship Missile Decoy	4.3
Marine Corps Procurement: Improved Night/Day Fire Control Observation Device (INOD)	2.7
Air Force Procurement:	
C-17 Cockpit System Simulation	14.9
C-17 A/C Maintenance System Trainer (AMST)	11.5
Combat Training Ranges	20
TITLE II R, D, T, and E	
Army R, D, T & E:	
Composite Materials	6
Advanced missile composite component	5
Ballistics Technology	3.5
Portable Hybrid Electric Power Research	1.5
Thermoelectric Power Generation for Military Applications	1
Operational Support	4
Equipment Readiness	8
Fuel Cell Auxiliary Power Units	4
Enabling Technologies for Future Combat Vehicle	46.3
Big Crow	7
Simulation Centers Upgrades	4.5
Family of Systems Simulators	3
Army Space Control	5
Acoustic Technology	4
Radar Power Technology	4
Scramjet Acoustic Combustion Enhance	2
Aero-Acoustic Instrumentation	4
Supercluster distributed Memory	2
SMDC Battlab	5
Anti-malaria Research	2
SIRFC/ATRCM	38.5
Threat Virtual Mine Simulator	2.5
Threat Information Operations Attack Simulator	2.1
Cost Reduction Effort MLRS/HIMARS	16
Design and Manufacturing Program	2
Center for Communications and Networking	5
Navy R, D, T & E:	
Free Electron Laser	5
Biodegradable Polymers	1.25
Bioenvironmental Hazards Research	3
Nontraditional Warfare Initiatives	2
Hyperspectral Research	3
Cognitive Research	3
Nanoscale Sensor Research	3
Ceramic and Carbon Based Composites	2
Littoral Area Acoustic Demo	3
Computational Engineering Design	2

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT (S. 2549) FOR FY2001 ADD-ONS, INCREASES AND EARMARKS—Continued

	Dollars (in mil- lions)
Supply Chain Best Practices	2
Virtual Tested for Reconfigurable Ship	2
Modular Composite Hull	4
Composite Helo Hangar Door	5
Advanced Waterjet-21	4
Laser Welding and Cutting	2.8
Ocean Modeling for Mine and Expeditionary Warfare	3
USMC ATT Initiative	15
Minesweeper Integrated Combat Weapons Systems	5
Electric Motor Brush Technology	2
Advanced Composite Sail Technology	2.5
Shipboard Simulation for Marine Corps Operations	20
Common Command and Decision Functions	10
Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicles	27.5
High Mobility Artillery Rocket System	17.3
Extended Range Guided Munition	10
Nonlethal Research and Technology Development	8
NAVCITI	4
Parametric Airborne Dipping Sonar	10
Advanced Threat Infrared Countermeasures	8
Power Node Control Center	3
Advanced Food Service Technology	2
SPY-3 and Volume Search Radar	8
Multi-purpose Processor	15
Antenna Technology Improvements	5
Submarine Common Architecture	5
Advanced Tactical Software Integration	4
CVN-77, CVN(X), and Nimitz Class Smart Product Model	10
NULKA Dual Band Spatially Distributed Infrared Signature	2.1
Single Integrated Human Resources Strategy	3
Marine Corps Research University	2
Reentry System Application Program	3
Joint Tactical Combat Training System	5
SAR Reconnaissance System Demonstrator	9
Interoperability Process Software Tools	2
SPAWAR SATCOM Systems Integration Initiative	2
Distributed Engineering Plant	5
Air Force R, D, T & E:	
Resin Systems for Engine Applications	2
Laser Processing Tools	4
Thermal Protection Systems	1.5
Aeronautical Research	6
Variable Displacement Vane Pump	3
PBO Membrane Fuel Cell	5
Aluminum Aerostructures	3
Space Survivability	5.6
HAARP	7
Integrated Demonstration & Applications Laboratory (IDAL)	6
Fiber Optic Control Technology	2
Miniature Satellite Threat Reporting System (MSTRS)	5
Upper Stage Flight Experiment	5
Scorpius	5
Space Maneuver Vehicle	15
Solar Orbital Transfer Vehicle (SOTV)	5
Micro-Satellite Technology (XSS-10)	12
Composite Payload Fairings and Shrouds	2
SBL Integrated Flight Experiment (IFX)	30
Airborne Laser Program	92.4
RSLP GPS Range Safety	19.2
SATCOM Connectivity	5
BOL Integration	7.6
Hyperspectral Technology	2
Extended Range Cruise Missile	86.1
Global Air Traffic Management	7.2
Lighthouse Cyber-Security	5
B-2 Connectivity	3
U-2 Syers	6
Improved Radar for Global Hawk	6
Global Hawk Air Surveillance Demonstration	12
Defense Wide R, D, T & E:	
Personnel Research Institute	4
Infrasound Detection Basic Research	1.5
Program Increase	15
Chemical Agent Detection-Optical Computing	2
Thin Film Technology	3
Wide Band Gap	2
Bio-defense Research	2.1
Hybrid Sensor Suite	8
High Definition Systems	7
Three-Dimensional Structure Research	3
Chem-Bio Detectors	5
Blast Mitigation Testing	3
Facial Recognition Access Control Technology	2
Magdalena Ridge Observatory	9
Wide Band Gap	10
Excalibur	3
Atmospheric Interceptor Technology	15
Chem-Bio Individual Sampler	2.7
Consequence Management Information System	6.4
Chem-Bio Advanced Materials Research	3.5
Small Unit Bio Detector	8.5
Complex System Design	5
Competitive Sustainment Initiative	8
WMD simulation Capability	5
HAARP	2
Integrated Data Environment (IDE)	2
Advanced Optical Data and Sensor Fusion	3
Advanced Research Center	6.5
KE-ASAT	20
WMD Response System	1.6
Information Operations Technology Center Alliance	1.8
Trust Rubix	2
Cyber Attack Sensing and Warning	20
Virtual Worlds Initiative	2
Smart Maps	2
NIMA Viewer	5
JCOATS-10	5
Information Assurance Testbed	5

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT (S. 2549) FOR FY2001 ADD-ONS, INCREASES AND EARMARKS—Continued

	Dollars (in mil- lions)
Advanced Lightweight Grenade Launcher	5.6
Operational Test & Evaluation, Defense, RDT & E:	
Central T & E Investment Development (CTEIP) Program	20
Increase	1.5
Reality Fire-Fighting Training	1.5
TITLE III OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	
Army O&M:	
Range Upgrade	50
Battlefield Mobility Enhancement System	10
Clara Barton Center for Domestic Preparedness	1.5
Navy O&M:	
Navy Call Center—Cutler, Maine	3
Operational Meteorology and Oceanography	7
Nulka Training	4.3
Range Upgrades	25
MTAPP	2
Information Technology Center—New Orleans, LA	5
Nansemond Ordnance Depot Site—Suffolk, VA	0.9
USMC O&M (none)	
USAF O&M (none)	
O&M Defense Wide:	
JCS Mobility Enhancements	50
Defense Acquisition University	2
DLA MOCAS Enhancements	1.2
Joint Spectrum Center Data Base Upgrade	25
Legacy Project, Nautical Historical Project—Lake Champlain, NY	6.1
Information Security Scholarship Program	20
Command Information Superiority Architecture	2
Information Protection Research Institute	10
Impact Aid	20
MISCELLANEOUS	
Defense Health Program	98
Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance	25
Alkali Silica Reactivity Study	5
Sec. 373 Reimbursement by Civil Air Carriers for Johnston Atoll Support	
Sec. 1041 Inst. for Defense Computer Sec. & Info. Protection	10
Sec. 2831 Land Conveyance, Price Support Center, Granite City, IL	
Sec. 2832 Land Conveyance Hay Army Res. Center, Pittsburgh, PA	
Sec. 2833 Land Conveyance, Steele Army Res. Center, Pittsburgh, PA	
Sec. 2834 Land Conveyance Fort Lawton, WA	
Sec. 2835 Land Conveyance Vancouver Barracks, WA	
Sec. 2851 Land Conveyance MCAS Miramar, CA	
Sec. 2852 Land Conveyance, Defense Fuel Supply Point, Casco Bay, ME	
Sec. 2853 Land Conveyance Former NTC Bainbridge, Cecil County, MD	
Sec. 2854 Land Conveyance Naval Computer & Telecomm. Station, Cutler, ME	
Sec. 2871 Land Conveyance, Army & Air Force Exchange, Farmers Branch, TX	
AMENDMENTS	
Amdt. 3219 To modify authority to carry out a fiscal year 1990 military construction project at Portsmouth Naval Hospital, VA	8.5
Amdt. 3235 To authorize a land conveyance, Ft. Riley, KS	
Amdt. 3242 To modify authority for use of certain Navy property by the Oxnard Harbor District, Port Hueneue, CA	
Amdt. 3383 To provide with an offset, \$5 million for R,D,T & E Defense wide for strategic environment Research & Development Program for technologies for detection & transport of pollutants from live-fire activities	5
Amdt. 3385 To set aside for weatherproofing facilities at Keesler Air Force Base, MS, \$2.8 million of amount authorized to be appropriated for USAF operation & maintenance	2.8
Amdt. 3389 To treat as veterans individuals who served in the Alaska Territorial Guard during W.W.II	
Amdt. 3400 To authorize a land conveyance, former National Ground Intelligence Center, Charlottesville, VA	
Amdt. 3401 To authorize a land conveyance, Army Reserve Center, Winona, MN	
Amdt. 3404 To authorize acceptance and use of gifts from Air Force Museum Foundation for the construction of a third building for the Museum at Wright-Patterson USAF Base, OH	
Amdt. 3407 To permit the lease of the Naval Computer Telecomm. Center, Cutler, ME, pending its conveyance	
Amdt. 3408 To modify the authorized conveyance of certain land at Ellsworth Air Force Base, SD	
Amdt. 3415 To provide for the development of a USMC Heritage Center at Marine Corps Base, Quantico, VA	
Amdt. 3423 To authorize SecNav to convey to the city of Jacksonville N.C., certain land for the purpose of permitting the development of a bike/green way trail	
Amdt. 3424 To authorize, with an offset, \$1.45 million for a contribution by the Air National Guard, the construction of a new airport tower at Cheyenne Airport, WY	
Amdt. 3460 P-3/H-1/SH-60R Gun Modifications	30
Amdt. 3462 CWS MODS	30
Amdt. 3465 Land Conveyance, Los Angeles AFB	
Amdt. 3466 Procurement of AV-8B aircraft	92
Amdt. 3467 Information Technology Center, LA	5
Amdt. 3468 USMC Trucks, tilting brackets and mobile electronic warfare support system	10
Amdt. 3477 Joint Technology Information Center Initiative	20
Amdt. 3481 Tethered Aerostat Radar System Sites	33
Amdt. 3482 Special Warfare Boat Integrated Bridge Systems	7
Amdt. 3483 R,D,T & E for Explosive Demilitarization Technology	5
Amdt. 3488 Procurement of AGM-65 Maverick missiles	2.1
Amdt. 3489 Procurement of Rapid Intravenous Infusion Pumps	6
Amdt. 3490 Training Range Upgrades, Fort Knox, KY	4
Amdt. 3490 (cont.) Overhaul of MK-45 5 inch guns	12

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT (S. 2549) FOR FY2001
ADD-ONS, INCREASES AND EARMARKS—Continued

	Dollars (in mil- lions)
Amdt. 3770 National Labs Partnership Improvements	10
Amdt. 3801 National Energy Technology Lab, Fossil Energy R&D	4
Amdt. 3802 Florida Restoration Grant	2
Amdt. 3812 Indian Health Care for Diabetes	7,372
Amdt. 3807 Salmon restoration and conservation in Maine	5
Amdt. 3795 Forest System Land Review Committee	1
Total = \$1,981,522,000.00	

SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to express my serious disappointment with the Fiscal Year 2001 Department of Defense Authorization bill, which passed the Senate earlier this week. I opposed a number of provisions in the bill, including language to restructure and rename the School of Americas. It is this issue which I would like to address today.

Mr. President, it is clear that the Department of Defense recognizes there are serious problems with the School of the Americas, otherwise they would not have gone to the trouble of proposing to repackage it. But make no mistake, that is all that has happened. While the name may not remain the same, the School of the Americas still exists.

Mr. President, I think a little history is in order here. The School of the Americas was founded in 1946, originally in the U.S.-controlled Panama Canal Zone. At that time, it was known as the Latin American Center-Ground Division. In 1963, the facility was renamed the School of the Americas, and in 1984, in compliance with the Panama Canal Treaty, the school was moved to Fort Benning, Georgia as part of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.

SOA was charged with the mission of developing and conducting instruction for the armed forces of Latin America. Unfortunately, what SOA has produced are some of the most notorious dictators and human rights abusers from Latin America including El Salvador death squad leader Roberto D'Abuissou, Panamanian dictator and drug dealer Manuel Noriega, Argentinian dictators Leopold Galtieri and Roberto Viola, and Peruvian dictator Juan Velasco Alvarado.

Mr. President, the list continues. SOA alumni include 48 of the 69 Salvadoran military members cited in the U.N. Truth Commission's report on El Salvador for involvement in human rights violations, including 19 of 27 military members implicated in the 1989 murder of six Jesuit priests.

SOA alumni reportedly also include more than 100 Colombian military officers alleged to be responsible for human rights violations, and several Peruvian military officers linked to the July 1992 killings of nine students and a professor from Peru's La Cantutu University.

SOA alumni include several Honduran officers linked to a clandestine

military force known as Battalion 316 responsible for disappearances in the early 1980s.

And, SOA graduates have led military coups and are responsible for massacres of hundreds of people, including the Uraba massacre in Colombia, the El Mozote massacre of 900 civilians in El Salvador, the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero, the torture and murder of a UN worker, and hundreds of other human rights abuses.

Mr. President, it is not merely coincidence that SOA has such an egregious list of alumni. In September, 1996, the Department of Defense made available excerpts from seven Spanish-language training manuals used at SOA and it was revealed that those manuals included instruction in extortion, execution, and torture techniques that the Pentagon conceded were "clearly objectionable and possibly illegal."

Even today, the SOA legacy lives on. Just this past January, another SOA graduate, Guatemala Col. Byron Disrael Lima Estrada, was arrested for his involvement in the death of Guatemalan Bishop Juan Jose Gerardi in 1998. As CRS noted, Bishop Gerardi was murdered in April of 1998 just two days after he released a report accusing the Guatemalan military for most of the human rights abuses committed during the country's conflict.

Mr. President, as I mentioned earlier, while the Department of Defense will ostensibly close the School of the Americas, it is producing a clone in its place. The Department of Defense Authorization bill establishes the Western Hemisphere Institute for Professional Education and Training—an institution that appears in every way to be nothing more than a repackaged School of the Americas.

To my knowledge, nothing has been done to ensure that a thorough evaluation of SOA is conducted before this new entity is operational. As SOA Watch has noted, there appears to be no critical assessment of the training, procedures, performance or consequences of the SOA training program this new entity copies.

I regret the Pentagon has not taken more meaningful steps to address the horrifying legacy of SOA. I support closing SOA permanently, not merely changing its name.

I am pleased to be a cosponsor of legislation introduced by the senior Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) that would terminate this program.

But, Mr. President, even if there were any justification for continuing some portion of the School of the Americas, it should come only after a truly serious and independent review is made of the purpose, mission, curricula, administrative structure, and student selection of the new entity.

Given the bloody heritage of SOA, the very least we owe the people of Latin America and the innocent who have been killed is such a review. Unfortunately, that is not what will happen.

As a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, I am committed to promoting human rights throughout the world. While it may be appropriate for the United States military to train its colleagues from other nations, it is inexcusable that this training should take place at an institution with a reputation far beyond salvage. In my view, our government cannot continue to support the existence of a school or a simple repackaging of that school which has so many murderers among its alumni.

Mr. President, I will be watching this new institution very closely, and so, I have no doubt, will many of my constituents. My concerns about accountability and transparency have not been sufficiently addressed, and I will continue to raise this issue until I am satisfied that the U.S. Government has finally and firmly brought an end to the shameful legacy of the School of Americas.

CHINA AND NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, 3 years ago I came to the Senate floor to talk about China and how the United States can best achieve its national interests in the Far East.

I spoke then on the eve of two summits which went a long way toward putting the U.S.-China relationship on a firmer foundation. I called for a patient, principled engagement strategy designed to win greater Chinese compliance with international norms in the areas of human rights, non-proliferation, and trade.

Three years later, there has been some progress, but also some setbacks.

U.S.-China relations remain dogged by uncertainties—each side harbors doubts about the other's intentions, doubts reinforced by allegations of Chinese espionage and the tragic mistaken U.S. bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade. China's fear of how we might exploit our position as the world's only superpower is matched by our concerns over China's proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and its intimidation tactics against Taiwan. China's leaders decry U.S. "hegemony" and "interference in their internal affairs." We worry about whether the Dragon will breathe fire at its neighbors, or just blow smoke.

So today I rise at what I believe may be a pivotal moment which will determine our Nation's future in Asia not just for this year, or next year, but for 10 years, 20 years, and into the world my grandchildren will inherit.

Three decisions—on national missile defense, on invoking sweeping new unilateral sanctions on China, and on extending permanent normal trade relations to China—will help shape U.S. strategic doctrine and irrevocably alter the security landscape in East Asia for decades to come. They are decisions which must be made in the context of revolutionary changes underway on the