

The sanction on FMF needs discussion in hopes of finding further progress regarding India's position on nuclear issues. At the moment, Indian officials have made it clear that there would be no rollback of India's nuclear program and that India intends to have a credible minimum nuclear deterrent which means nuclear weapons and delivery systems. They believe that the United States is under-emphasizing India's security needs and overemphasizing nonproliferation objectives. I believe there is a happy medium between these two. Although there has been ongoing dialogue between Indian and American officials on the Clinton Administration's four nonproliferation benchmarks set after the 1998 tests—signing and ratifying the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), halting fissile material production, refraining from deploying or testing missiles or nuclear weapons, and instituting export controls on sensitive goods and technology.

Despite the fact that we set up these benchmarks, the truth is there has been little progress made with respect to them.

We must be frank and acknowledge at the same time, as we see and measure the progress, that we have to be honest about our own status, if you will. That requires us to acknowledge that our failure in the Senate to approve the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty has undermined our ability to influence India and many other countries. And Pakistan, obviously, is in the same equation.

Nevertheless, it is imperative that the dialog continue because too much is at stake in terms of regional stability and nonproliferation to allow it to wither. We need to understand the fears that are driving India's sense of security and insecurity. We need to ask ourselves what is realistic to expect from India in light of those fears.

For their part, the Indians must understand that much can be gained in the relationship with the United States and with progress on these issues. Arms control and regional stability are inextricably linked, and global security is inextricably linked to our resolution of these issues.

I am very hopeful we can quickly reach a mutual understanding to permit the FMF sanction to also be lifted. I believe we can make progress on these difficult issues if both parties are prepared to tackle them and to be sensitive to understanding the other's security concerns.

India and the United States have begun to build a new cooperative relationship that reflects our common ties and our common interests. A process has begun, and the administration needs to continue that progress with commitment and with zeal.

India and the United States have an enormous amount to offer each other. We both can benefit, in my judgment, from a more cooperative and friendly working relationship. I think the

groundwork has been laid. I hope this administration can move rapidly to lift the current sanctions, to enter into the talks, and to move forward in this most critical relationship. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, are we in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are in a period for morning business, with Members allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 20 minutes.

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

Mr. KENNEDY. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. KENNEDY pertaining to the introduction of S. 277 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 235

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, I ask unanimous consent that at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the Senate proceed to S. 235, the pipeline safety bill and all amendments be relevant to the subject matter of pipeline safety or energy policy in California or a study relative to energy.

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

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, in light of this agreement, I announce to the Members of the Senate that there will be no further votes today.

#### MODIFICATION OF S. RES. 7

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adoption of S. Res. 7, the resolution be modified to reflect the following changes which I send to the desk.

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

The modification reads as follows:

#### MODIFICATION

Designating Senator Larry Craig as chairman of the Committee on Aging;

Designating Senator Pat Roberts as Chairman of the Committee on Ethics;

Designating Senator Harry Reid as Vice Chairman of the Committee on Ethics;

Designating Senator Inouye as Vice Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

#### JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 279 regarding the membership of the Joint Economic Committee.

Further, I ask that the bill be read the third time and passed, with the motion to reconsider laid upon the table.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill (S. 279) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 279

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, and specifically section 5(a) of the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1024(a)), the Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate shall for the duration of the One Hundred Seventh Congress, for so long as the majority party and the minority party have equal representation in the Senate, be represented by five Members of the majority party and five Members of the minority party.

#### APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to Public Law 106-553, announces the appointment of the following Senators to serve as members of the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Awards Board: The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT).

The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 96-388, as amended by Public Law 97-84 and Public Law 106-292, appoints the following Senators to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council for the 107th Congress: The Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI), and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS).

#### ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2001

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, February 8. I further ask consent that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and then the Senate proceed to a period for morning business until 11 a.m., to be divided in the following manner: Senator TORRICELLI, in control of the time between 9:30 a.m. and 10 a.m.; Senator DURBIN, or his designee, controlling the time between 10 a.m. and

10:15 a.m.; Senator THOMAS, or his designee, controlling the time between 10:15 and 11 a.m.

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

#### PROGRAM

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, tomorrow the Senate will begin the day with a period of morning business. At 11 a.m. the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the pipeline safety legislation. Relevant amendments are in order under a previous agreement, and Senators who have amendments are encouraged to inform the managers of that fact. It is hoped a vote on final passage can occur as early as tomorrow afternoon.

#### ORDER TO RECOGNIZE THE MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the majority leader be recognized at 11 a.m. tomorrow for up to 15 minutes for a tribute.

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

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment immediately following my remarks.

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

#### HAITI: A HUMAN TRAGEDY

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, let me turn to an event occurring to our neighbor to the south, Haiti, this very day. It is an event that has impact not just for the people of that impoverished country, but also for the United States.

Today, Jean-Bertrand Aristide will be inaugurated. This is the second time that Aristide is being inaugurated as Haiti's President. Aristide, with great popularity and great expectations, will today be succeeding his hand-picked successor of Rene Preval.

For Aristide, and more importantly for the Haitian people, this is a moment of great historic import and significant opportunity. Aristide's second inauguration represents a monumental opportunity because this man has the power to save his tiny nation from its own self-destruction—destruction due in large part to the collective ideas, hopes, and dreams that both President Preval and President Aristide himself have squandered over the precious years since 1994.

When last many Americans tuned into Haiti, it was 1994. In 1994, our country sent 20,000 troops to Haiti as part of an internationally endorsed effort to restore Aristide to power. That did occur in 1994. Tragically, though, during these past 6 years, both President Aristide, and then President

Preval, have failed to enact the necessary reforms to bring democracy, stability, and, yes, hope to Haiti. As a result, Haiti, today, still has a declining gross national product. Nobody knows what the unemployment is. Official estimates are between 60 and 70 percent unemployment. There is little to no foreign investment. In fact, there is less today than a number of years ago. They have the hemisphere's lowest per capita income and highest infant mortality rate. The Haitian National Police, HNP, a civilian police force, which the United States and the international community helped to establish 6 years ago, and that we worked very hard on and saw great success made, now, today, unfortunately, is declining in its expertise.

Six years ago, there was great promise for the Haitian National Police. Today, though, the HNP has become more corrupt, more engaged in politics, and is in a state of steady decline.

In 1994, when Aristide was returned to power, everyone was realistic. No one expected miracles. Haiti was, after all, a country that has been miserably governed by Haitians and non-Haitians alike for not just decades but for centuries. What could have been expected and should have been expected was the establishment of a foundation for change and the establishment of a foundation for progress that would help move that country away from its failed past and toward a hopeful and productive future.

Tragically, under both President Aristide, and then President Preval, there has been no movement in that direction. Moreover, the few Haitians who comprised the economic elite have shown no interest in becoming stakeholders in their country's overall social, political, and economic progress. For them, it seems, they think it is in their best interest to stand back from the turmoil that surrounds them so as to not risk their own wealth and security. That has been true of the economic elite, and it has been true of the political elite as well.

Despite this, in politics, as in theater and in life itself, there are second acts, second opportunities for redemption. President Aristide now has such an opportunity. His immense popularity and his political hold on the country give him the capability to reverse Haiti's destructive course. It is within his means to do the things that are necessary. Quite frankly, anyone who has spent any time looking at Haiti knows that there are four, five, six basic things that Haitians need to do to get their country moving in the right direction. It is within Aristide's grasp today to help Haiti begin to eliminate corruption, create free markets and new industries, to do basic things such as privatize Port-au-Prince port, which today, unbelievably, is the most expensive port in the entire hemisphere to ship anything into or out of. He has it within his power to improve the country's judicial system, to stabilize its

political system, to respect human rights, and to learn to establish and sustain an agricultural system that can begin to feed its own people.

It is within Aristide's means to help Haiti break out of its vicious cycle of despair, a cycle in which political stalemate stops government and judicial reforms which, in turn, discourage investment and privatization. Caught in a cycle such as this, the economy stands to shrink further and further until there is no economic investment to speak of at all.

That will occur unless some action is taken. Aristide already has given some indication—at least on paper—that he is willing to make some of these changes. In a December letter to President Clinton, he said he was committed to a broad range of governmental and political reforms, including: Rapid review and rectification of 10 contested Senate seats; creation of a credible new provisional electoral council in consultation with opposition party members; substantial enhancement of cooperation with the United States to combat drug trafficking; nomination of capable and respected officials for senior security positions, including the Haitian National Police; strengthening of democratic institutions and protection of human rights; installation of a broad-based government, including members of the opposition; initiation of new dialogue with international financial institutions to enhance free markets and private investment; and negotiation of an agreement for the repatriation of illegal migrants.

All of these things were spelled out in that letter from President Aristide to then-President Clinton. All of these things are readily achievable.

Aristide's pledge is encouraging. But, unless he has the political will to actually carry out these reforms and create a stable and democratic government, Haiti has no hope of making real and lasting economic, political, and judicial progress. Quite candidly, there's nothing the United States can do to fix Haiti if its government isn't willing to fix itself. Since the mid-1990s, we've spent more than \$2 billion—and the international community has poured in at least another \$1.5 billion—to try to bring democracy and stability to Haiti.

Yet if we look at where Haiti is today versus where it was 6 years ago, a casual observer going through that country would come to the conclusion that virtually nothing has changed, that nothing has happened.

Candidly, Mr. President, the fact is that extraordinary amounts of financial assistance and the good intentions behind them are no substitute for the political will and leadership necessary to rescue an unstable country in an economic freefall. Unless Aristide and his Family Lavalas Party take responsibility for the situation and commit to turning things around, history will repeat itself.

Unless President Aristide, his political party, and the leadership of Haiti