

could in any way compromise the effectiveness of NATO's military forces and any such explanation will be offered only after NATO has first set its policies on issues affecting internal matters;

(iv) NATO will not discuss any agenda item with the Russian Federation prior to agreeing to a NATO position within the North Atlantic Council on that agenda item; and

(v) the Permanent Joint Council will not be used to make decision on NATO doctrine, strategy or readiness.

(4) TREATY INTERPRETATION.—

(A) PRINCIPLES OF TREATY INTERPRETATION.—The Senate affirms the applicability to all treaties of the constitutionally-based principles of treaty interpretation set forth in condition (1) in the resolution of ratification of the INF Treaty, approved by the Senate on May 27, 1988.

(B) CONSTRUCTION OF SENATE RESOLUTION OF RATIFICATION.—Nothing in condition (1) of the resolution of ratification of the INF Treaty, approved by the Senate on May 27, 1988, shall be construed as authorizing the President to obtain legislative approval for modifications or amendments to treaties through majority approval of both Houses of Congress.

(C) DEFINITION.—As used in this paragraph, the term "INF Treaty" refers to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter Range Missiles, together with the related memorandum of understanding and protocols, done at Washington on December 8, 1987.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this resolution:

(1) NATO.—The term "NATO" means the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(2) NATO MEMBERS.—The term "NATO members" means all countries that are parties to the North Atlantic Treaty.

(3) NATO-RUSSIA FOUNDING ACT.—The term "NATO-Russia Founding Act" means the document entitled the "Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security Between NATO and the Russian Federation", dated May 27, 1997.

(4) NORTH ATLANTIC AREA.—The term "North Atlantic area" means the area covered by Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty, as applied by the North Atlantic Council.

(5) NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY.—The term "North Atlantic Treaty", means the North Atlantic Treaty signed at Washington on April 4, 1949 (63 Stat. 2241; TLAS 1964), as amended.

(6) PROTOCOLS TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY OF 1949 ON THE ACCESSION OF POLAND, HUNGARY, AND THE CZECH REPUBLIC.—The term "Protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on the Accession of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic" refers to the following protocols transmitted by the President of the Senate on February 11, 1998 (Treaty Document No. 105-36):

(A) The Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of the Republic of Poland, signed at Brussels on December 16, 1997.

(B) The Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of the Republic of Hungary, signed at Brussels on December 16, 1997.

(C) The Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of the Czech Republic, signed at Brussels on December 16, 1997.

(7) UNITED STATES INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION.—The term "United States instrument of ratification" means the instrument of ratification of the United States of the Protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on the Accession of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. LEAHY:

S. 1721. A bill to provide for the Attorney General of the United States to develop guidelines for Federal prosecutors to protect familial privacy and communications between parents and their children in matters that do not involve allegations of violent or drug trafficking conduct and the Judicial Conference of the United States to make recommendations regarding the advisability of amending the Federal Rules of Evidence for such purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. DODD, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. MACK, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. CHAFEE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DOMENICI, and Mr. SANTORUM):

S. 1722. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend certain programs with respect to women's health research and prevention activities at the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. SPECTER):

S. 1723. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to assist the United States to remain competitive by increasing the access of the United States firms and institutions of higher education to skilled personnel and by expanding educational and training opportunities for American students and workers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BOND, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELMS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

S. 1724. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the information reporting requirement relating to the Hope Scholarship and Lifetime Learning Credits imposed on educational institutions and certain other trades and businesses; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. KYL):

S. 1725. A bill to terminate the Office of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. GORTON, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1726. A bill to authorize the States of Washington, Oregon, and economic zone; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LEAHY:

S. 1727. A bill to authorize the comprehensive independent study of the effects on trademark and intellectual property rights holders of adding new a generic top-level domains and related dispute resolution procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOTT:

S. 1728. A bill to provide for the conduct of a risk assessment for certain Federal agency rules, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BREAUX:

S. 1729. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to create two divisions in the Eastern Judicial District of Louisiana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 1730. A bill to require Congressional review of Federal programs at least every 5 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LEAHY:

S. 1721. A bill to provide for the Attorney General of the United States to develop guidelines for Federal prosecutors to protect familial privacy and communications between parents and their children in matters that do not involve allegations of violent or drug trafficking conduct and the Judicial Conference of the United States to make recommendations regarding the advisability of amending the Federal Rules of Evidence for such purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PARENT-CHILD PRIVILEGE STUDY LEGISLATION

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I recently spoke on the floor about the disgust that I share with most Americans about the tactics of Special Prosecutor Kenneth Starr and the disturbing spectacle of hauling a mother before a grand jury to reveal her intimate conversations with her daughter in a matter, which—even if all the allegations about the daughter's conduct were true—do not pose grave threats to the public safety. This matter does not, for example, involve any allegations of violence or drug trafficking conduct.

In this instance, as in others, Mr. Starr has scurried to apply all of the legal weapons at his command, but none of the discretion that he is obligated to exercise as one invested with almost unchecked legal authority. I also expressed my intent to introduce legislation to study whether, and under what circumstances, the confidential communications between a parent and his or her child should be protected. A number of professional relationships of trust are already protected by legal privileges, but not familial relationships. This is the legislation I introduce today.

Currently, under Rule 501 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, privileges are "governed by the principles of the common law as they may be interpreted by the courts of the United States in the light of reason and experience." Thus, in the absence of any Supreme Court rules or federal statutes, courts look to the United States Constitution and the principles of federal common law to determine the applicability and the scope of privileges.

Legal academicians have expressed support for a parent-child testimonial privilege. The public policy reasons favoring such a privilege are numerous and relate to the respect we accord to fundamental family values. Recognition of such a privilege could foster and