

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

ROBERTS AMENDMENT NO. 2968

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 2057, supra; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title X, add the following:

SEC. . PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION CONTROLS.

(a) AMENDMENT OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—

(1) REPROCESSING TRANSFERS; ILLEGAL EXPORTS.—Section 102(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa-1(a)) is amended by striking “no funds” and all that follows through “making guarantees,” and inserting the following: “the President may suspend or terminate the provision of economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including economic support fund assistance under chapter 4 of part II of that Act) or military assistance, grant military education and training, or peacekeeping assistance under part II of that Act, or the extension of military credits or the making of guarantees under the Arms Export Control Act.”.

(2) TRANSFER OR USE OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES.—Section 102(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa-1(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “shall forthwith impose” and inserting “may impose”;

(B) by striking paragraphs (4), (5), and (7);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (6) and (8) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(D) by amending paragraph (4) (as redesignated) to read as follows:

“(4) If the President decides to impose any sanction against a country under paragraph (1)(C) or (1)(D), the President shall forthwith so inform that country and shall impose the sanction beginning 30 days after submitting to Congress the report required by paragraph (1) unless, and to the extent that, there is enacted during the 30-day period a law prohibiting the imposition of that sanction.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to determinations made by the President before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

ROBERTS AMENDMENT NO. 2969

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2159) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. ____ PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION CONTROLS.

(a) AMENDMENT OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—

(1) REPROCESSING TRANSFERS; ILLEGAL EXPORTS.—Section 102(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa-1(a)) is amended by striking “no funds” and all that follows through “making guarantees,” and inserting the following: “the President may suspend or terminate the provision of economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including economic support fund assistance under chapter 4 of part II of that Act) or military assistance, grant military education and training, or peacekeeping assistance under part II of that Act, or the extension of military credits or the making of guarantees under the Arms Export Control Act.”.

(2) TRANSFER OR USE OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES.—Section 102(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa-1(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “shall forthwith impose” and inserting “may impose”;

(B) by striking paragraphs (4), (5), and (7);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (6) and (8) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(D) by amending paragraph (4) (as redesignated) to read as follows:

“(4) If the President decides to impose any sanction against a country under paragraph (1)(C) or (1)(D), the President shall forthwith so inform that country and shall impose the sanction beginning 30 days after submitting to Congress the report required by paragraph (1) unless, and to the extent that, there is enacted during the 30-day period a law prohibiting the imposition of that sanction.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to determinations made by the President before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

ROBERTS AMENDMENT NO. 2970

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 2132, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. ____ PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION CONTROLS.

(a) AMENDMENT OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—

(1) REPROCESSING TRANSFERS; ILLEGAL EXPORTS.—Section 102(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa-1(a)) is amended by striking “no funds” and all that follows through “making guarantees,” and inserting the following: “the President may suspend or terminate the provision of economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including economic support fund assistance under chapter 4 of part II of that Act) or military assistance, grant military education and training, or peacekeeping assistance under part II of that Act, or the extension of military credits or the making of guarantees under the Arms Export Control Act.”.

(2) TRANSFER OR USE OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES.—Section 102(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa-1(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “shall forthwith impose” and inserting “may impose”;

(B) by striking paragraphs (4), (5), and (7);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (6) and (8) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(D) by amending paragraph (4) (as redesignated) to read as follows:

“(4) If the President decides to impose any sanction against a country under paragraph (1)(C) or (1)(D), the President shall forthwith so inform that country and shall impose the sanction beginning 30 days after submitting to Congress the report required by paragraph (1) unless, and to the extent that, there is enacted during the 30-day period a law prohibiting the imposition of that sanction.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to determinations made by the President before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

ROBERTS AMENDMENT NO. 2971

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 2159, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. ____ PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION CONTROLS.

(a) AMENDMENT OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—

(1) REPROCESSING TRANSFERS; ILLEGAL EXPORTS.—Section 102(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa-1(a)) is amended by striking “no funds” and all that follows through “making guarantees,” and inserting the following: “the President may suspend or terminate the provision of economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including economic support fund assistance under chapter 4 of part II of that Act) or military assistance, grant military education and training, or peacekeeping assistance under part II of that Act, or the extension of military credits or the making of guarantees under the Arms Export Control Act.”.

(2) TRANSFER OR USE OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES.—Section 102(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa-1(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “shall forthwith impose” and inserting “may impose”;

(B) by striking paragraphs (4), (5), and (7);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (6) and (8) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(D) by amending paragraph (4) (as redesignated) to read as follows:

“(4) If the President decides to impose any sanction against a country under paragraph (1)(C) or (1)(D), the President shall forthwith so inform that country and shall impose the sanction beginning 30 days after submitting to Congress the report required by paragraph (1) unless, and to the extent that, there is enacted during the 30-day period a law prohibiting the imposition of that sanction.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to determinations made by the President before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

DODD AMENDMENT NO. 2972

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 2057, *supra*; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 634. REDUCTION IN BACKLOG OF UNPAID RETIRED PAY.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the Army shall take such actions as are necessary to achieve, by December 31, 1998, a significant reduction in the backlog of unpaid retired pay for members and former members of the Army (including members and former members of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than January 31, 1999, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to Congress a report on the backlog of unpaid retired pay. The report shall include the following:

(1) The actions taken under subsection (a).

(2) The extent of the remaining backlog.

(3) A discussion of any additional actions that are necessary to ensure that retired pay is paid in a timely manner.

(c) FUNDING.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 421, \$1,700,000 shall be available for carrying out this section.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 23, 1998, at 9:30 a.m. in open session, to consider the nominations of General Richard B. Myers, USAF, to be commander-in-chief, United States Space Command; Vice Admiral Richard W. Mies, USN, to be commander-in-chief, United States Strategic Command; and Lieutenant General Charles T. Robertson, Jr., USAF, to be commander-in-chief, United States Transportation Command and Commander, Air Mobility Command.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 23, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to consider the issue of independence of Puerto Rico.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 23, 1998, at 2:30 p.m. to hold a business meeting.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized

to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 23, 1998 at 9:30 a.m. in room 226 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building to hold a hearing on: "S. 2148, Religious Liberty Protection Act of 1998."

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure be granted permission to conduct a hearing Tuesday, June 23, 9:30 a.m., Hearing Room (SD-406), on the Administration's 1998 Water Resources Development Act, S. 2131; fiscal year 1999 budget request for the Army Corps of Engineers; and related matters.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ILO DECLARATION ON CORE LABOR STANDARDS

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to report to the Senate that on June 18, 1998 in Geneva, at the conclusion of the 86th International Labor Conference, the International Labor Organization adopted by an overwhelming margin an important new "Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work." The vote was 273 in favor of the new Declaration, zero opposed, with 43 abstentions. The adoption of this measure is a singular achievement and holds great promise for advancing core labor standards in the international community.

Our distinguished Secretary of Labor, the Honorable Alexis M. Herman, deserves much credit, as does Andrew Samet, her able Deputy Under Secretary for International Labor Affairs. Over the last three weeks, Secretary Herman energetically pursued this agreement throughout difficult and long negotiating sessions, and in critical corridor side-bars. Ultimately, she succeeded.

Secretary Herman has characterized the new Declaration and its follow-up mechanism as "a big step forward for the ILO and its members as we enter the 21st Century." In the statement that she issued on June 18, 1998, upon the adoption of the new Declaration, she said:

With the passage of this declaration, the ILO underlined and clarified the importance of the fundamental rights of workers in an era of economic globalization. It firmly demonstrates that we can and will move forward in an effort to see trade and labor concerns as mutually supportive—not mutually exclusive.

Another of the United States' Delegates to the International Labor Conference, AFL-CIO President John J. Sweeney, called the Declaration "an historic breakthrough that dramatically underscores the importance of

basic rights for workers in the global economy." And to emphasize the tripartite nature of the ILO, it should be noted for the record that the U.S. Council for International Business, which is the United States' employer representative to the ILO, was a principal supporter of this new initiative, and has been from the beginning. The Council's President, Abraham Katz, called the new Declaration "a major achievement for the ILO."

In essence, the ILO has bumbled together, in a single declaration, four sets of fundamental rights—the core labor standards embodying the broad principles that are essential to membership in the ILO. Having declared that those rights are fundamental, the document then provides for a monitoring system—a "follow-up" mechanism, to use the ILO's term—to determine how countries are complying with these elemental worker rights.

The four sets of fundamental rights are: (1) Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; (2) the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; (3) the effective abolition of child labor; and (4) the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

These rights flow directly from three sources. First, from the ILO Constitution itself, which was drafted by a commission headed by Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and became, in 1919, part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. Second, from the immensely important Declaration of Philadelphia, which reaffirmed, at the height of World War II, the fundamental principles of the ILO, including freedom of expression and association and the importance of equal opportunity and economic security. Adopted in 1944, the Declaration of Philadelphia was formally annexed to the ILO Constitution two years later. And, not least, these four groups of core labor standards flow from the seven ILO conventions that are recognized as Core Human Rights Conventions.

These seven conventions are not the highly technical agreements that make up the vast majority of the ILO's 181 conventions. Rather, they directly address the rights of working people.

They are:

No. 29—the Forced Labor Convention of 1930;

No. 87—the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948;

No. 98—the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949;

No. 100—the Equal Remuneration Convention of 1951;

No. 105—the Abolition of Forced Labor Convention, 1957;

No. 111—the Discrimination in Employment and Occupation Convention of 1958; and

No. 138—the Minimum Age Convention of 1973.

They are extraordinary conventions. The Social Summit in Copenhagen in