

help to Iraq to "manufacture a nuclear weapon," according to Newsweek. The document was among those turned over by Iraq after the 1995 defection of Saddam Hussein's son-in-law, Lt. Gen. Hussein Kamel, who ran Iraq's secret weapons program.

The Pakistani Government has denied the report, and the IAEA has not yet made any determination. But this report is part of a very troubling pattern involving Pakistan and efforts to either obtain nuclear weapons and delivery systems, or to share this technology with other unstable regimes.

Recently, Pakistan test-fired a new missile, known as the Ghauri, a missile with a range of 950 miles, sufficient to pose significant security threats to Pakistan's neighbors, including India, and to launch a new round in the South Asian arms race. I am pleased that the recently elected Government of India has demonstrated considerable restraint in light of this threatening new development, a view echoed by the U.S. Delegation that travelled to the region recently with our U.N. Ambassador Bill Richardson.

While I welcome the sanctions against North Korea, I remain very concerned that China is also known to have transferred nuclear technology to Pakistan. Our Administration has certified that it will allow transfers of nuclear technology to China—a move I continue to strongly oppose.

Mr. Speaker, for years, many of our top diplomatic and national security officials have advocated a policy of appeasement of Pakistan, citing that country's strategic location and cooperation in Afghanistan. I think that the time has long since passed for us to reassess our relationship with Pakistan. The two developments I cited today—sanctions over missile technology proliferation with North Korea and allegations of efforts to provide nuclear weapon technology to Iraq—are only the latest developments. North Korea, a closed society, the last bastion of Stalinism, is also one of the potentially most dangerous nations on earth. The U.S. has been trying to pursue policies to lessen the threat of nuclear proliferation from North Korea. Now we see that Pakistan is cooperating with North Korea on missile technology.

And, Mr. Speaker, I don't need to remind you and the American people of American concerns about Saddam's regime in Iraq. Yet, now credible reports have surfaced suggesting the possibility of nuclear cooperation between Iraq and a top Pakistani scientist.

Concerns about Pakistani nuclear weapons proliferation efforts have been a concern for U.S. policy makers for more than a decade. In 1985, the Congress amended the Foreign Assistance Act to prohibit all U.S. aid to Pakistan if the President failed to certify that Pakistan did not have a nuclear explosive device. Known as the Pressler Amendment, for the former U.S. Senator who sponsored the provision, it was invoked in 1990 by President Bush when it became impossible to make such a certification. The law has been in force since, but we have seen ongoing efforts to weaken the law, including a provision in the FY 98 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill that carves out certain exemptions to the law. Several years ago, \$370 million worth of U.S. conventional weapons to Pakistan, which had been tied up in the pipeline since the Pressler Amendment was invoked, was shipped to Pakistan. And there is the ever-present spec-

ter of U.S. F-16s, the delivery of which was also held up by the Pressler Amendment, being delivered to Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, Pakistan has continued to take actions that destabilize the region and the world. Providing and obtaining weapons and nuclear technology from authoritarian, often unstable regimes is a pattern of Pakistani policy that is unacceptable to U.S. interests and the goal of stability in Asia. Pakistan is a country that faces severe development problems. Its people would be much better served if their leaders focused on growing the economy, promoting trade and investment and fostering democracy. U.S. policy needs to be much stronger in terms of discouraging the continued trend toward destabilization and weapons proliferation that the Pakistani government continues to engage in.

#### CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

#### HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 6, 1998*

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, here we go again. The Republican leadership of the House of Representatives have repeatedly broken their promise to the people of this country about campaign finance reform. First the leadership refused to allow any vote on campaign finance to come to the floor. Next they brought forward a series of sham bills that, through the use of parliamentary tricks were destined to fail. Then, under pressure from a discharge petition, they finally relented and agreed to allow a vote before May 15. Now we hear that the leadership is going to delay a vote on campaign reform until mid June. How many more times will the Republican leadership break their word to the public?

I am outraged by the leadership's continued effort to stall on this crucial issue and I rise today to demand that we vote on campaign finance reform next week. This issue has been debated extensively, there is an excellent bill, H.R. 2183, which is ready to be voted on, and any further delay is unnecessary. It is time for the Republican leadership to finally keep their word and allow a vote on campaign finance reform. The people of my district will not accept "no" for an answer.

#### ST. ROSE RESIDENCE: 150 YEARS OF CARING

#### HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 6, 1998*

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on May 9th, friends of St. Rose Residence are gathering in Milwaukee to celebrate the program's sesquicentennial anniversary. I appreciate the opportunity to share with my colleagues the story of this exceptional residential care program.

A few weeks before President Polk enacted legislation admitting Wisconsin to the Union, the Daughters of Charity accepted the responsibility of caring for a young girl whose parents had died during the family's long voyage from Ireland to Milwaukee. The Sisters recognized

that the need for shelter, care and education for parentless girls would grow as the City of Milwaukee developed. With the support of the Catholic Diocese of Milwaukee, the order constructed a building in what is now downtown Milwaukee and, in 1850, incorporated the organization under the name St. Rosa's.

During the latter half of the 19th Century, the Sisters constructed a new home on Milwaukee's east side with room to shelter over 100 girls. Under the administration of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee and with the support of the United Way of Milwaukee, St. Rose brought onboard a staff of social workers, child care workers, teachers and other professionals. During the 1970s, St. Rose was incorporated as an independent agency and moved to its present home on Milwaukee's west side. The addition of an activity center in 1988 and a school in 1995 allowed St. Rose to expand and enhance the recreational and educational opportunities available to the girls under its care.

The spirit of community and shared purpose runs deep in my home state, and when Wisconsinites find a need unmet, they work together and find a way to meet it. St. Rose Residence is a remarkable example of this spirit. That spirit—the commitment to serve the community by uplifting its most helpless—gives Wisconsin, and St. Rose Residence, cause to look back on the last 150 years with pride and to look forward to the next 150 years with confidence.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House join me in congratulating St. Rose Residence on 150 years of caring service to Wisconsin children and families.

#### TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD OF WEST VIRGINIA ON THE CASTING OF HIS 15,000TH VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE

#### HON. NICK J. RAHALL, II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 6, 1998*

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and to commend West Virginia's senior Senator, ROBERT C. BYRD, on the occasion of having cast his 15,000th vote in the United States Senate.

Having cast that 15,000th vote on May 5, 1998 marks consistent voting by Senator BYRD for over 40 years, giving him a voting average of 98.7 percent for his entire tenure, and earns for him the title of most votes cast by any Senator in the history of the United States Senate.

I believe it is only fitting to note that his 15,000th vote was cast in favor of the "Workforce Investment Partnership Act of 1998", because no Member of the U.S. Senate has done more to provide for the training and education of this nation's workforce than Senator ROBERT C. BYRD. His understanding and devotion to the needs of his West Virginia constituents, and particularly his well documented efforts to ensure a strong economy in our State, has included his enormously successful efforts on behalf of securing jobs for the unemployed.

Senator ROBERT C. BYRD has been setting voting records in the Senate since he was

sworn in early in 1959. On January 8, 1959, Senator BYRD cast his first vote in the U.S. Senate. Fittingly, it was a vote on Senate procedure. On April 27, 1990, the Senator cast his 12,134th vote, earning him the record for greatest number of rollcall votes in Senate history. On July 27, 1995, he became the first Senator in history to cast 14,000 votes, and he has now built on his record number of rollcall votes to be the first person in Senate history to cast 15,000 votes.

In a historical context, Senator BYRD cast the first of his 15,000 votes with Senators John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, both of whom were there in the Chamber with him. When he cast his first vote, Hawaii was not yet a State, and the United States had not yet put a man in space.

For 40 years, Senator BYRD has managed the run the Senate as Majority Leader, chaired the Senate Appropriations Committee, and has studied and written volumes on the history of the Senate, earning his place as the unrivaled expert on Senate rules.

In the future, scholars and historians will write about Senator BYRD's remarkable impact on the Senate, as an orator, a parliamentary expert, a Senate historian, a legislative tactician, and an outstanding leader.

Most certainly, he is all of those things.

But more than that, he is the most revered, most beloved, most respected, member of Congress that his proud State of West Virginia has ever sent to Washington to represent them.

As a historian himself, Senator BYRD is now a part of history, and will be always remembered for both the quantity and quality of his work, his service to his fellow Senators, and his unstinting service to West Virginians for nearly half a century.

Certainly, no man or woman who has ever served in that body has ever loved the Senate, as an institution, more than Senator ROBERT C. BYRD, nor shared in the great esteem and honor the title of Senator has given to him. On May 5, 1998, as he made history in the Senate, he referred to himself as "... a prince who still glories in the name of "Senator." To him, it is and has always been a position of trust—a trust he has honored all of his life.

Congratulations, Senator BYRD, on the occasion of casting your 15,000th vote, and for having been the only U.S. Senator in the life of the Senate to achieve that pinnacle.

But more, I congratulate you for inspiring others, and encouraging both young and old

alike to aspire to dignity, to knowledge, to trust and to honor whether they are your colleagues in the U.S. Senate, or a young student somewhere wondering whether he or she should think becoming a public servant.

I had the high honor of serving on Senator BYRD's staff before returning to West Virginia and running for public office. I know first-hand of Senator BYRD's example that encourages and inspires others to also serve their country by seeking public office.

On May 5, 1998, Senator BYRD wondered where today's hero's are—who he wondered will the youth of today look up to as their hero's.

Well, one of today's hero's resides in the United States Senate where, by example, he inspires and encourages all within the sound of his voice, and his name is ROBERT C. BYRD.

I wish to convey to my friend, my mentor, my colleague Senator BYRD, my highest esteem, my deepest personal respect, and my overwhelming pride in him as a strong and most distinguished man, as a loving husband, father and grandfather, and as a greatly honored and trusted United States Senator from West Virginia.