

Israel from membership in any United Nations Regional Group. Israel—and only Israel—can never sit on the United Nations Security Council. Israel—and only Israel—can never serve on the United Nations Economic and Social Council, where her expertise is so sorely missed. Israel—and only Israel—is less than a full member of the very international organization which bravely voted on November 29, 1947, to create the State of Israel.

A hundred years ago the Zionist Congress first articulated the Zionist dream.

Fifty years ago the United Nations General Assembly endorsed the Zionist dream.

Today, we call for Israel's admission to a United Nations Regional Group. This must be a goal of our government's foreign policy and a priority of reform efforts at the United Nations. That such legislation is necessary is a reminder that, despite the unparalleled success of the Zionist movement in its first hundred years, the state created half a century ago as the fruit of this ideal still requires support from its friends.

I can think of no more fitting congressional tribute to this vision than our country taking its rightful place in the forefront of the effort to allow Israel to participate fully in international affairs, to be counted as a legitimate member among the nations of the world.

Again, I thank my colleagues for supporting the measure. In particular I thank Senator LUGAR for his strong support in this effort. I hope that this will begin an effort which will finally bring Israel completely within the fold of the United Nations.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I am pleased to co-sponsor the resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding Israeli membership in a United Nations regional group. I am delighted to join Senator MOYNIHAN in bringing this resolution to the attention of our colleagues in the Senate.

Over the years, many in the Congress have risen to comment on the United Nations. Many have been critical or skeptical about the role the United Nations can and does play in world affairs. Many have been laudatory as well. There is a division in the Congress about the extent to which the United Nations helps to advance U.S. interests and world peace. Last year, the Congress devoted an enormous amount of time on legislation to pay our arrears to the U.N. and the conditions and reforms which must be met before disbursement of our payments. That legislative effort is still continuing. There are many disagreements about the United Nations and I don't wish to revisit or bridge the gap between these views.

But, Mr. President there is an important United Nations issue on which all members of the Congress can agree and that is the resolution we are introducing today. Senator MOYNIHAN and I are

joined by nearly forty members of the Senate who believe that an institutional injustice, based on political reasons, has been perpetrated on the state of Israel because it has been denied membership in a U.N. "regional group." On the surface, this denial would appear to be a minor oversight or slight snub of a long-standing member of the United Nations. But, it is much more than that.

U.N. regional group membership confers eligibility to serve on the Security Council and other important committees of the United Nations such as the International Court of Justice and the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. Nominations of members to serve on U.N. committees are made by the regional groups. Israel does not belong to any regional group. Indeed, Israel is the only country in the United Nations that can not claim membership in any regional group. As such, it is ineligible for membership in the influential committees in the U.N. Paradoxically, Iran, Cuba, Syria and Libya enjoy this privilege denied Israel.

As with the United States Congress and most every legislative or deliberative body, much of the real work is performed in committees, councils and other smaller deliberative bodies. To be denied membership in these committees is to be denied the opportunity to influence important decisions and actions of the United Nations. It is unfair and unjust and should be rectified as soon as possible.

Israel has not been allowed to join its natural regional group of the Middle East and has expressed interest in joining the Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG) regional group. The WEOG group includes Western European democracies, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and Turkey.

The resolution we are introducing today urges the President to help facilitate Israel's membership in an appropriate U.N. regional group. Under current circumstances, an appropriate regional group is most likely to be the WEOG. It further urges the administration to report to the Congress on the steps it has taken to assist Israel's membership in a U.N. regional group and the success or failure of those efforts.

Mr. President, I ask that all members take note of this resolution. It seeks to bring full equality to Israel's membership in the United Nations. I am confident that it will be supported by the entire body.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT OF 1998

BOND (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1677

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. BREAUX) proposed an amendment

to amendment No. 1676 proposed by Mr. CHAFEE to the bill (S. 1173) to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass transit programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

Beginning on page 181, strike line 20 and all that follows through page 183, line 23, and insert the following:

esses. With respect to participation in a natural habitat or wetland mitigation effort related to a project funded under this title that has an impact that occurs within the service area of a mitigation bank, preference shall be given, to the maximum extent practicable, to the use of the mitigation bank if the bank contains sufficient available credits to offset the impact and the bank is approved in accordance with the Federal Guidance for the Establishment, Use and Operation of Mitigation Banks (60 Fed. Reg. 58605 (November 28, 1995)) or other applicable Federal law (including regulations).

"(N) Publicly-owned intracity or intercity passenger rail or bus terminals, including terminals of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation and publicly-owned intermodal surface freight transfer facilities, other than seaports and airports, if the terminals and facilities are located on or adjacent to National Highway System routes or connections to the National Highway System selected in accordance with paragraph (2).

"(O) Infrastructure-based intelligent transportation systems capital improvements.

"(P) In the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any project eligible for funding under section 133, any airport, and any seaport.

"(Q) Publicly owned components of magnetic levitation transportation systems."

SEC. 1235. ELIGIBILITY OF PROJECTS UNDER THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM.

Section 133(b) of title 23, United States Code (as amended by section 1232(c)), is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "and publicly owned intracity or intercity bus terminals and facilities" and inserting "including vehicles and facilities, whether publicly or privately owned, that are used to provide intercity passenger service by bus or rail";

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking "and bicycle" and inserting "bicycle"; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: "and the modification of public sidewalks to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.)";

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by inserting "publicly owned passenger rail," after "Highway";

(B) by inserting "infrastructure" after "safety"; and

(C) by inserting before the period at the end the following: "and any other noninfrastructure highway safety improvements";

(4) in paragraph (11)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by inserting "natural habitat and" after "participation in" each place it appears;

(ii) by striking "enhance and create" and inserting "enhance, and create natural habitats and"; and

(iii) by inserting "natural habitat and" before "wetlands conservation"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: "With respect to participation in a natural habitat or wetland mitigation effort related to a project funded under this title that has an impact that occurs within the service area of a mitigation bank, preference shall

be given, to the maximum extent practicable, to the use of the mitigation bank if the bank contains sufficient available credits to offset the impact and the bank is approved in accordance with the Federal Guidance for the Establishment, Use and Operation of Mitigation Banks (60 Fed. Reg. 58605 (November 28, 1995)) or other applicable Federal law (including regulations)."; and

PROTOCOLS TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY OF 1949 ON ACCESSION OF POLAND, HUNGARY, AND CZECH REPUBLIC

WARNER (AND OTHERS) EXECUTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 1678

(Ordered referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)

Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted an executive amendment intended to be proposed by them to the resolution of ratification for the treaty (Treaty Doc. No. 105) protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on the accession of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic. These protocols were opened for signature at Brussels on December 16, 1997, and signed on behalf of the United States of America and other parties to the North Atlantic Treaty; as follows:

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

() UNITED STATES POLICY REGARDING FURTHER EXPANSION OF NATO.—Prior to the date of ratification of the Protocols by the United States, the President shall certify to the Senate that it is the policy of the United States not to encourage, participate in, or agree to any further expansion in the membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for a period of at least three years beginning on the date of entry into force of the last of the Protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to enter into force.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, February 27, 1998, beginning at 9:30 a.m. until business is completed, to receive testimony on S.1578, and to hold an oversight hearing on the budget requests and operations of the Government Printing Office, the National Gallery of Art, and the Congressional Research Service.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

JO CLAYTON, AUTHOR

• Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I rise in this body to pay tribute to the gifted science fiction and fantasy writer Jo Clayton, who died Friday, February 13, in Portland, Oregon, two days short of

her 59th birthday. Clayton was hospitalized in July 1996 with the multiple myeloma that eventually killed her. Her fight against the cancer of the bone marrow (plasma cells), mobilized the science fiction community and led to a national fund raising campaign to help her deal with the financial burden of her illness.

Jo Clayton was the author of 35 published novels and many short stories. She wrote in both the fantasy and the SF genres. In her best known work, "The Diadem" series (1977), she anticipated by many years the current technology which may allow development of computerized components that can be integrated with a human mind. Jo Clayton's writing was marked by complex, beautifully realized societies set in exotic worlds, lyrical prose, and compelling characters, both male and female.

Not counting sales of her last series, DRUMS OF CHAOS, Clayton's works sold over 1,250,000 copies. While in the hospital, Clayton impressed everyone with her courage by finishing DRUM CALLS, writing a number of short stories, and completing approximately half of the third volume in the DRUMS trilogy, titled DRUMS OF CHAOS. San Francisco writer Katharine Kerr, who worked with Clayton on a number of writing and editing projects, is Clayton's literary executor as well as good friend. Kerr is expected to either finish the third book herself or select a writer who will complete it.

Jo Clayton's impact on the science fiction community goes far beyond the numbers of books sold which bear her name. Many people who didn't know her personally were touched by her humor, compassion and zest for living, even some who knew her only through the medium of electronic communications. It was an unexplained interruption in those communications which alerted friends to her health problems and led to her hospitalization. Those friends and others from afar supported her battle with the illness which took her life 21 months later. Even those with only fleeting contact were stirred by the courage and determination she displayed during that struggle.

Her legacy will live on not only in her books but in the memories of her friends and fans. Toward the end of her life, her friends gathered in person and on-line to honor her achievements and remember her enjoyment of things large and small. One friend, a fellow Portlander, John C. Bunnell, composed a poem for that evening, which I would like to share with you.

AU REVOIR

Joy shared with friends is what we'll think of first,

Or stories in a book too good to close.

Comes now a twilight, bringing with it tears;
Let no one shed them for her spirit, though,
As after evening, morning reappears,

Yet where the new day beckons, none here know.

Tomorrows without number yet remain

On printed page, or on some other plane;

No need to weep: her words will be her rose.

Mr. President, I submit that we all should be fortunate enough to have friends willing to bear witness in ways such as this. •

BICENTENNIAL OF EASTPORT, MAINE

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the community of Eastport, Maine, which this week celebrated the 200th anniversary of its incorporation.

When the sun rises over the cities of America, it rises first over the City of Eastport. The city, located on Moose Island, epitomizes the rugged beauty of Downeast Maine as well as the hearty and individualistic nature of the region's people. This is a part of Maine and America where hard work is more than a virtue, it's a way of life—and neighbors look out for each other just as they have done for the past two centuries.

As the deepest natural harbor on the east coast, the lifeblood of Eastport has always been the sea. In its earliest days, the city was a center for trade and ship building. Later, in the 1800's, Eastport became the birthplace of the American sardine industry, which was a major source of economic prosperity for the region for many decades, and the city's sea captains sailed from Eastport to ports from Boston to the West Indies.

Today, the city is very much a working port, where traditional fishermen and a vibrant and growing shipping industry exist side-by-side. In 1981, the first year of operation for the Eastport Port Authority, the Port logged six vessels and 15,000 tons of cargo at its 420-foot pier. Last year, according to the Authority's director, Eastport shipped out value-added products to the tune of about \$60 million, with markets ranging from Northern Europe to Taiwan to Italy and the Middle East.

Eastport also hosts an annual, week-long celebration of our nation's independence every year during 4th of July week that is renowned across the State of Maine. Steeped in tradition, the festival has included an almost yearly visit from U.S. Navy vessels dating back to the days when Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who summered across Passamaquoddy Bay on Campobello Island, was Secretary of the Navy. In fact, during the 4th of July celebration Eastport's population of about 2,000 swells six or seven times as visitors and former residents as well as the state's elected officials flock to the island city. Eastport also pays homage to its fishing tradition with its Salmon Festival each September, celebrating an aquaculture industry which has become an important part of the local economy.

As Eastport celebrates its 200th Birthday, her people can be proud of the community which supports a host of cultural and recreational opportunities. And they can be proud of a rich