

strengthens both of these by assuring the certification process is real.

I think it is very clear that the Senate is speaking with a very loud voice that we are not going to continue to sit back and let North Korea break the agreement that they made, sell technology to terrorist nations that would use that technology against the United States or our allies anywhere in the world, and let them do it and reward them for it. We are not going to do it. The signal is clear. The Senate is speaking.

I thank Senator COATS, I thank Senator MCCONNELL, I thank Senator MCCAIN for working together to send a very clear message that we want North Korea to abide by the agreement they made. If they do, we will reward them. If they do not, they will not get one penny of taxpayers' money from this country.

Mr. President, I urge my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I understand there is no objection to the Hutchison amendment as modified by Senator COATS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the Hutchison amendment? If not, without objection, the Hutchison amendment, as modified, is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 3526), as modified, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3500, AS FURTHER MODIFIED, AS AMENDED

Mr. MCCONNELL. I believe the pending amendment is now the McCain amendment. There are no objections to that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. Is there objection to vitiating the yeas and nays on the McCain amendment?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

If there is no objection, the McCain amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 3500), as further modified, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. DORGAN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3523

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, the Coats amendment is withdrawn.

Amendment No. 3523 was withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 3532, AS MODIFIED

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I have a technical correction to an earlier approved Craig amendment which has been cleared by both sides. I send it to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is so modified.

The previously agreed to amendment (No. 3532), as modified, is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:

#### SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE.

(a) It is the Sense of the Senate that:

(1) The U.S. Department of Agriculture should use the GSM-102 credit guarantee program to provide 100 percent coverage, including shipping costs, in some markets where it may be temporarily necessary to encourage the export of US agricultural products.

(2) The U.S. Department of Agriculture should increase the amount of GSM export credit available above the \$5.5 billion minimum required by the 1996 Farm Bill (as it did in the 1991/1992 period). In addition to other nations, extra allocations should be made in the following amounts to:

(A) Pakistan—an additional \$150 million;

(B) Algeria—an additional \$140 million;

(C) Bulgaria—an additional \$20 million; and

(D) Romania—an additional \$20 million.

(3) The U.S. Department of Agriculture should use the PL-480 food assistance programs to the fullest extent possible, including the allocation of assistance to Indonesia and other Asian nations facing economic hardship.

(4) Given the President's reaffirmation of a Jackson-Vanik waiver for Vietnam, the U.S. Department of Agriculture should consider Vietnam for PL-480 assistance and increased GSM.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the Senators from North Dakota have been waiting patiently on the floor and would like to address another issue for a few moments. I, therefore, yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the distinguished Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask consent I be recognized to speak as in morning business and that my colleague from North Dakota, Senator CONRAD, be recognized following my brief remarks.

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

#### NORTHWEST AIRLINES JET SERVICE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, last Saturday morning at 12:01 a.m., labor negotiations between Northwest Airlines and its pilots broke down. There was a labor strike and, therefore, a shutdown of Northwest operations. The result of that shutdown of operations means that all jet airplane service to North Dakota is gone. The shutdown has a substantial impact on our entire region of the country, but on our State it has a profound impact because all jet service is now gone. There is not one jet flying in or out of North Dakota.

I have talked to President Clinton. I have talked to Secretary of Transportation Slater. I have talked to Northwest Airlines and I have talked to the pilots.

It is clear to me that this labor dispute is not going to be settled in the coming hours. We have waited now for several days following the shutdown, during which the Transportation Secretary called the parties together. But even from that, there is not a negotiation ongoing. None is scheduled tomorrow, and none is scheduled the next

day, as I understand it. It is now clear to me this will not be settled quickly unless the President invokes his emergency powers.

This dispute is about corporate profits and pilots' paychecks, and they have every right to have a dispute about that. But no one has a right to visit on our State the burden and the devastating consequences that occur when an essential part of our transportation system is withdrawn, when all jet service is withdrawn, and that is what has happened in North Dakota.

Today, my colleagues, Senator CONRAD and Congressman POMEROY, and I have asked President Clinton to appoint a Presidential emergency board, and to call the parties back to work to restore service to our State. During the 60-day period, we want the President to help resolve a settlement in this dispute and to end this shutdown. We don't do this lightly. We understand that this is an important step.

I don't know who is at fault, but I know who is hurt. In a State like ours, where all jet airplane service is gone, there are devastating consequences. Because the airline industry has now retreated into regional monopolies, a shutdown of service or a labor strike causes devastation to certain regions of the country. This can no longer be business as usual. We must ask this President to invoke his emergency powers and get airline service restored to our region of the country.

Mr. President, one final point. We also ask that the regional carrier in North Dakota that has also discontinued service, Mesaba Airlines, of which Northwest is a minority shareholder, restore its service to our State as well. We are preparing a request to the president of Mesaba and to Northwest to do that.

This is a very difficult step for me and my colleagues to take, but we have no choice. We cannot allow day after day after day to go by with our State suffering the impact and the burden of a dispute that has resulted in the discontinuation of all jet service in North Dakota. It is unfair to the citizens of North Dakota and our region, and I want the President to put a stop to it and restore air service in our region immediately.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the senior Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, today we have asked the President of the United States to intervene to bring the parties back to work at Northwest Airlines, to get the planes flying, and to do it before Labor Day.

We had hoped that the two parties would reach agreement on their own. This is a dispute between private parties, but it has a distinctly public result, because all jet service is shut off from North Dakota.

We had asked the Secretary of Transportation to bring the two sides back

together. He did that yesterday. I have now had a chance to talk to the Secretary at some length. I have had a chance to talk to the two sides, and it is very clear to me, although the Secretary, I think, did the very best job possible in the circumstances, that the two sides have not resumed negotiations today, and they have no plan to resume negotiations tomorrow. In fact, they have no plan to get back together until Saturday. That is too long. That is unacceptable.

We need the two parties to resolve this matter and to do it promptly so that the public trust can be restored, so the public can move, so the blood supply that comes into the biggest hospital in our State can move, can be supplied, so that key parts that are needed for important plants in North Dakota can come in by air, and so that our own traveling public can move.

It is not too much to ask these parties to immediately go back to the table and to resolve their differences. Given the continuing impasse, we believe it is imperative that the White House acts, and acts promptly. That is what has triggered our request today to the President to invoke his emergency powers and bring the parties back to work, to get this airline up and operating again.

I hope the President will be listening closely to our plea to get the relief that our State so desperately needs. I thank the Chair and yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

#### FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 3527

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, what is the pending business before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is the Dodd amendment, No. 3527.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the Dodd amendment, and my opposition is this:

First, the Dodd amendment would give foreign organizations—foreign organizations—extraordinary statutory privileges to expedite and to compel declassification of U.S. national security information. Yes, it would give foreign organizations—not us—extraordinary statutory privileges to expedite and compel declassification of U.S. national security information, something that we have not ever had.

Creating such statutory rights, which the Dodd amendment, if it is adopted

and becomes law, will do, also opens the door to foreign organizations to take intelligence, law enforcement, defense and foreign policy agencies to court to compel special declassification requests.

Second, to complete the review of the numerous documents that fall under this amendment in just 4 months—4 months—agencies will be forced to reassign personnel, many of whom would otherwise be carrying out important mission functions, or risk being sued by foreign organizations for noncompliance. Imagine that, think about this, I ask my colleagues this afternoon.

Third, this amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut is woefully inadequate in protecting intelligence sources and methods and, as a result, will chill current and future sources from providing the CIA with critical information—the very information that policymakers need to address human rights and other important foreign policy issues in many countries.

Fourth, the Dodd amendment applies the same standards for withholding information that are being used to declassify records relating to the JFK assassination. The JFK records are over 40 years old. The documents covered by this amendment are much newer, some only a year old. Because the privacy, law enforcement and intelligence concerns are much greater in newer documents, there is no reason for the standards to be any different than those set out in President Clinton's Executive Order No. 12958. Otherwise, we risk jeopardizing ongoing prosecutions, losing critical intelligence sources and methods, and releasing private information.

Mr. President, while we have previously enacted declassification exceptions for other historical records, special statutory authority to expedite and compel declassification of records should be exclusively reserved for American citizens, not foreign entities.

The intelligence community has informed the Intelligence Committee in the Senate that it expects that substantial litigation costs will result if the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut becomes law.

Litigation costs can be approximately 100 times as much per case than processing information for declassification and usually results in little, if any, additional information being released. Just think about it, Mr. President. Think about how far this amendment will go.

Finally, the Dodd amendment is an unfunded mandate. Agencies would be required to pay for this declassification requirement out of existing funds. I understand that there are only a limited number of personnel with the necessary expertise to review and to declassify our intelligence records. As a result, resources spent on reviewing documents for the foreign organizations under this amendment, if it were adopted, will no longer be available to process declassification requests for

others—including many U.S. citizens. U.S. citizens with equally meritorious requests for information will have to stand aside while these foreign entities go to the front of the line.

In the fiscal year 1998, Mr. President, Congress funded a special declassification program to review and to declassify many of these documents. Since this amendment changes the standards for withholding information, the intelligence community will have to re-review the documents that the taxpayers have already paid to review.

Mr. President, at the proper time I would hope that we would table this amendment, especially until we have an opportunity to fully consider its impact on the intelligence community and the Departments of State, Defense and Justice, as well as the American people.

I think this amendment has not been well thought out. I know it has not been debated at length yet.

I yield the floor.

Mr. KYL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished Senator from Arizona.

Mr. KYL. Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. President, both the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, who has just spoken, and I have just come from a briefing by the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the FBI, and a host of other officials involved in protecting American secrets and engaging in counterterrorism around the world.

The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency has said that the amendment that is pending before us is woefully inadequate to protect our national security and the information that we need to keep classified in the United States.

I wholeheartedly associate myself with the remarks of the chairman of the Intelligence Committee and want to argue in the strongest way that this amendment be defeated. It should be defeated on a 98-2 vote, frankly, because it would be an astonishing precedent-setting action of giving to foreign countries—foreign powers—power over United States classified material, power that not even U.S. citizens possess.

It would greatly jeopardize the sources and methods for gathering intelligence that we have to employ in different parts of the world in order to get the information necessary to protect the security of the United States, all in the name of human rights, which all of us are, frankly, extraordinarily committed to protect. As a member of the Intelligence Committee, I can tell you that the chairman of the Intelligence Committee, who has just spoken, and I, and others, have gone to great lengths to ensure that the CIA and other American intelligence organizations are strictly adherent to standards for human rights and that we will help others track down human rights abuses wherever and however it is necessary. But to provide for the