

provision of alarm security monitoring services;

(2) because alarm security monitoring services are dependent upon access to the local telephone network, there is a substantial possibility that competition in the provision of alarm security monitoring services will cease to exist if these services are provided by the Bell Telephone Companies, which possess monopoly power;

(3) current providers of alarm security monitoring services are overwhelmingly small businesses, with substantial investment in plant and equipment, and they employ over 125,000 individuals;

(4) the alarm security monitoring industry provides services that protect the life, property, and safety of millions of Americans; and

(5) it is essential to preserve the existing competitive state in the alarm security monitoring service industry so long as there exists a substantial possibility that the Bell Telephone Companies can use their monopoly power to act anticompetitively when providing alarm security monitoring services.

SEC. 3. ALARM SECURITY MONITORING SERVICE COMPETITION.

Title II of the Communications Act of 1934 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 227. ALARM SECURITY MONITORING SERVICE COMPETITION.

"(a) No Bell Telephone Company, or any affiliate of the company, shall provide alarm security monitoring services for the protection of life, safety or property. A Bell Telephone Company may transport alarm security monitoring signals but on a common carrier basis only.

"(b) For the purposes of this section, 'alarm security monitoring' is defined as an information service designed to protect life, safety, or property via the remote supervision of conditions at commercial and residential premises, including—

"(1) the supervision at a remote central office of signals from sensors that detect intrusion, heat, fire, medical emergencies, and similar threats to life, safety, and property emanating from the monitored premises; and

"(2) the notification by the remote central office of appropriate entities in the event that the signals indicate the likelihood of burglary, fire, vandalism, bodily injury, or similar emergencies at the monitored premises.

"(c)(1) For the purposes of this section the term 'Bell Telephone Company' means any of the following companies:

"(A) Bell Telephone Company of Nevada.

"(B) Illinois Bell Telephone Company.

"(C) Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Incorporated.

"(D) Michigan Bell Telephone Company.

"(E) New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

"(F) New Jersey Bell Telephone Company.

"(G) New York Telephone Company.

"(H) US West Communications Company.

"(I) South Central Bell Telephone Company.

"(J) Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

"(K) Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

"(L) The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

"(M) The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

"(N) The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland.

"(O) The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia.

"(P) The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia.

"(Q) The Diamond State Telephone Company.

"(R) The Ohio Bell Telephone Company.

"(S) The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.

"(T) The Wisconsin Telephone Company.

"(2) The term 'Bell Telephone Company' includes any successor or assign of any such company that owns facilities over which are provided telephone exchange services or that is so affiliated with an entity that owns facilities that provide telephone exchange services."•

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 3

At the request of Mr. BOREN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 3, a bill entitled the "Congressional Spending Limit and Election Reform Act of 1993".

S. 70

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the names of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] were added as cosponsors of S. 70, a bill to reauthorize the National Writing Project, and for other purposes.

S. 216

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 216, a bill to provide for the minting of coins to commemorate the World University Games.

S. 455

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 455, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to increase Federal payments to units of general local government for entitlement lands, and for other purposes.

S. 474

At the request of Mr. COATS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 474, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of the exemption for dependent children under age 18 to \$3,500, and for other purposes.

S. 636

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 636, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to permit individuals to have freedom of access to certain medical clinics and facilities, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 50

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY], and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolu-

tion 50, a joint resolution to designate the weeks of September 19, through 25, 1993, and of September 18, through 24, 1994, as "National Rehabilitation Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 55

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 55, a joint resolution to designate the periods commencing on November 28, 1993, and ending on December 4, 1993, and commencing on November 27, 1994, and ending on December 3, 1994, as "National Home Care Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 74

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 74, a joint resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the Government of Malawi's arrest of opponents and suppression of freedoms, and conditioning assistance for Malawi.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 79

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 79, a joint resolution to designate June 19, 1993, as "National Baseball Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 90

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 90, a joint resolution to recognize the achievements of radio amateurs, and to establish support for such amateurs as national policy.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 91

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. DECONCINI], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 91, a joint resolution designating October 1993 and October 1994 as "National Domestic Violence Awareness Month."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 24

At the request of Mr. DECONCINI, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 24, a concurrent resolution concerning the removal of Russian troops from the independent Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 26—RELATIVE TO GLOBAL HUNGER

Mr. SIMON (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. WOFFORD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. DURENBERGER, and Mr. AKAKA) submit-

ted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 26

Whereas the easing of Cold War tensions requires a reassessment of United States foreign assistance objectives, programs, and spending priorities, and presents a unique opportunity to shift the emphasis from military and security-related priorities to addressing the urgent and interrelated problems of poverty and environmental destruction;

Whereas the post-Cold War world is one of tremendous human deprivation in which more than one-fifth of humanity exists in poverty, living a life of hunger, illness, and illiteracy;

Whereas tens of thousands of children in the developing world die each day, many of them from preventable diseases, and millions of other children are disabled or blind as a result of malnutrition;

Whereas in recent decades, the income gap between richest and poorest countries has widened, due in part to the large accumulated debt of many developing countries, with many countries now paying more in debt service than they receive in assistance and investment;

Whereas this debt and the resulting economic adjustments have taken their heaviest toll on the poor, especially women, in the form of higher food prices, reduced health care, education, housing, and other social services, and higher unemployment;

Whereas poverty-related conditions foster rapid population growth, which in turn exacerbates pressures on land and other natural resources, worsens unemployment, and strains government services;

Whereas poverty-related conditions of hunger, illiteracy, disease, and environmental degradation pose a serious threat to the economic and physical security of the United States and the world;

Whereas such conditions impede economic growth, undermine new democracies, fuel political instability within countries and across regions, foster displacement and massive migration, allow the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and other epidemics, and damage the environment;

Whereas the United States therefore has a direct self-interest in promoting development that will avert such threats and has historically been a leader in providing assistance in response to humanitarian emergencies;

Whereas United States development cooperation has made valuable contributions to sustainable development through selected bilateral economic assistance programs, and through selected contributions to multilateral organizations and programs;

Whereas nongovernmental organizations, both in the United States and in developing countries, are often highly qualified actors in promoting grassroots development, strengthening civil society, and providing humanitarian assistance;

Whereas only 1 percent of the United States Government budget is spent on foreign assistance, and only approximately 28 percent of that amount goes toward programs focused on sustainable development and humanitarian needs; and

Whereas since the mid-1980s, resources have begun to shift within the foreign assistance budget toward increased expenditures for humanitarian and sustainable development programs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the "Many Neighbors, One Earth Resolution".

SEC. 2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND PROGRAM OF ACTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is urged to develop and implement a coordinated economic and development policy and program of action designed to promote broad-based, sustainable development.

(b) PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES.—This policy and program of action should have as principal objectives the following elements of sustainable development, which are interrelated and mutually reinforcing:

(1) ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES.—Expanding economic opportunities for women and men, especially the poor, to increase their productivity, earning capacity, and income in ways that do not harm the environment.

(2) BASIC HUMAN NEEDS.—Helping people meet their basic human needs for food, clean water, shelter, health care, and education necessary for all people to be productive and to improve their quality of life.

(3) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES.—Promoting environmental protection and sustainable use of land, water, forests, and other natural resources, taking into account the needs of present and future generations.

(4) PLURALISM, DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION, AND HUMAN RIGHTS.—Promoting pluralism, democratic participation in economic and political decisions that affect the lives of all people (including participation of the poor), and respect for human and civil rights, including the rights of females and indigenous peoples.

(c) ALL RELEVANT ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT TO BE INCLUDED.—This policy and program of action should involve all relevant international activities of the United States Government, including—

(1) bilateral economic assistance programs;

(2) contributions to international and multilateral development agencies and institutions;

(3) policies concerning international agricultural, environmental, health, energy, trade, debt, and monetary issues; and

(4) foreign military assistance programs.

(d) SPECIFIC ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN.—In furtherance of this policy and program of action, the President is urged to do the following:

(1) Work with Congress to enact legislation providing for a post-Cold War foreign assistance program that would have as its primary purposes the promotion of sustainable development and that would incorporate the objectives set forth in subsection (b).

(2) Ensure that development cooperation programs conform to the objectives in subsection (b) in ways that invigorate local community-based development through taking into account the relevant local-level perspectives of its beneficiaries (including women, minorities, and indigenous people) during the design, planning, implementation, and evaluation process for project and program assistance. Toward this objective, the agency primarily responsible for administering such assistance should consult closely with indigenous and United States-based nongovernmental organizations that have demonstrated effectiveness in community-based development of behalf of sustainable development in developing countries.

(3) Provide government-to-government assistance only to countries that exhibit a commitment to development that promotes the objectives set forth in subsection (b) through relevant sectoral and national poli-

cies, with priority given to countries that have the highest incidence of hunger and poverty.

(4) Encourage and support the efforts of countries to reduce their level of military spending when such spending is disproportionate to security needs and disproportionate to spending on health, education, and environmental protection.

(5) Exercise leadership in building the global commitment and cooperation necessary for countries to make significant progress toward the goals adopted at the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the 1990 World Summit for Children, and the 1985 World Conference on Women.

(6) Enter into negotiations with highly indebted poor countries that are committed to sustainable development on reducing the debt owed by such countries to the United States Government, when debt reduction will support their sustainable development strategies.

(7) Develop and propose an effective system of evaluation and accountability for programs and projects of development cooperation, particularly regarding their effectiveness in furthering the objectives set forth in subsection (b).

(8) Examine the necessity of restructuring or replacing the Agency for International Development in order to have an effective bilateral development cooperation program that can achieve the objectives set forth in subsection (b).

(9) Give greater attention to linking emergency relief efforts to conflict resolution, rehabilitation, and longer-term development activities.

(10) Increase from approximately 30 percent in fiscal year 1993 to at least 35 percent in each of fiscal years 1994 through 1997 the share of foreign assistance funds directed to programs that best serve sustainable development and humanitarian needs, including programs for basic human needs, microenterprise and credit, appropriate technology, sustainable agriculture, fisheries, forestry and water management, environmental restoration and conservation, strengthening civil society and human rights, voluntary cooperation, disaster assistance, refugee assistance, and emergency and developmental food assistance.

(11) Make every effort to increase, consistently, the absolute amount of funding for such programs in developing countries through reallocating funds within the bilateral economic assistance budget and by transferring funds out of security assistance programs.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I, joined by Senators JEFFORDS, JOHN KERRY, WOFFORD, KENNEDY, DECONCINI, FEIN GOLD, MOSELEY-BRAUN, DURENBERGER, and AKAKA, would like to introduce a concurrent resolution urging the President to redirect U.S. foreign assistance priorities toward promoting sustainable development, especially the reduction of global hunger and poverty in environmentally sound ways. A similar resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressmen HALL, BEREUTER, and others.

Mr. President, in keeping with the general view that foreign aid must be reexamined and restructured to meet the changing challenges of the world,

the Clinton administration has created a task force headed by Deputy Secretary of State Clifford Wharton. It is my understanding that the task force will soon make recommendations to reorganize foreign aid. The purpose of this resolution is to not interfere in this necessary and encouraging process, but rather to offer a congressional perspective on some general guidelines to be included in the discussion about how to reorient foreign aid.

Mr. President, toward this goal, the resolution urges the President to develop a coordinated policy which will translate to a program of action that includes four interrelated objectives:

First, expanding economic opportunities, especially the poor, to increase their productivity and earning capacity;

Second, meeting basic human needs for food, shelter, clean water, health care, and education;

Third, promoting environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources; and

Fourth, promoting pluralism, democratic participation, and respect for human rights.

The resolution further urges the President to consider a series of actions, including to propose legislation incorporating the four objectives, and to develop a strategy that increases funding for assistance programs that serve humanitarian needs and sustainable development from approximately 30 percent of foreign assistance resources in 1993, to 35 percent in 1994. We believe that these increases should be achieved through reallocations within the economic assistance budget and through shifts from security assistance.

Mr. President, reordering foreign aid priorities toward reducing poverty and hunger is an idea whose time may have finally come. I am encouraged by the new administration's actions and look forward to working together to ensure that U.S. tax dollars contribute to sustainable development and the alleviation of poverty.

Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senator SIMON as an original sponsor of the "Many Neighbors, One Earth" resolution. I appreciate the hard work of the private grassroots organization "Bread for the World" as we prepared this resolution. Bread for the World has worked tirelessly all over the globe on behalf of the poorest of the poor. Their volunteers are the best examples of American activism abroad.

We seek in this resolution to give the administration a bipartisan frame of reference for a new approach to foreign assistance. We all recognize the need to reorganize our foreign assistance policy and programs. We have limited resources to apply to foreign development and we must ensure those resources are spent wisely and efficiently.

The guiding principle for our foreign assistance programs must be sustainable development. That means that we will help other countries to support themselves. What we spend money on today should be an investment in self-sustaining productivity tomorrow.

The key goals of our assistance to women and men in underdeveloped countries should be: Expanding economic opportunity; helping meet basic human needs; promoting environmental protection; and promoting pluralism, democracy, and respect for human rights.

We need to stop wasting money on governments that do not respect these key goals, and we should make sure our programs are geared to achieve these goals. Working with nongovernmental organizations and individuals with hands-on experience, we can shape effective and efficient aid programs.

Foreign assistance is not a zero-sum plan for the United States. When we promote democracy and long-term economic well-being abroad, we build a more peaceful and prosperous world for U.S. citizens.

SENATE RESOLUTION 112—RELATIVE TO URGING SANCTIONS AGAINST THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT

Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. PELL, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. D'AMATO, and Mr. KERREY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 112

Whereas the military junta in Burma known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council (in this preamble referred to as the "SLORC") brutally suppressed peaceful democratic demonstrations in September 1988;

Whereas the Senate of the United States has repeatedly condemned and continues its condemnation of the SLORC;

Whereas the SLORC does not represent the people of Burma, since the people of Burma gave the National League for Democracy a clear victory in the election of May 27, 1990;

Whereas the SLORC has held Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, a leader of the National League for Democracy and the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1991, under house arrest since July 1989;

Whereas the United Nations Human Rights Commission unanimously adopted on March 5, 1993, a resolution deploring the human rights situation in Burma and the continued arrest of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi; and

Whereas on March 12, 1992, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate unanimously stated that (1) the SLORC does not represent the Burmese people and should transfer power to the winners of the 1990 elections, (2) United States military attaches should be withdrawn from Burma, and (3) the United States should oppose United Nations Development Program funding for Burma: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President, the Secretary of State,

and other United States Government representatives should—

(1) seek the immediate release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi from arrest and the transfer of power to the winners of the 1990 elections in Burma; and

(2) encourage the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of an arms embargo and other sanctions against the regime of the State Law and Order Restoration Council in Burma.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President and the Secretary of State.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on Wednesday some of us met with Nobel Peace Prize winner Archbishop Desmond Tutu and others to call for the immediate release of 1991 Nobel Peace Prize winner Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

She is a leader of uncommon courage and valor. And although she has been under arrest by a military junta for near 4 years, she speaks ever more loudly to the world on behalf of the enslaved 40 million people in Burma. She must be freed. We demand she be freed.

Further, it is long since past the time that the United Nations ought turn the condemnation by the U.N. Human Rights Commission of the SLORC junta into international sanctions. Arming these criminals is not acceptable. China must stop. Funding a military regime that commits war crimes is not the place of the U.N. Development Program or any other U.N. body.

May 27 will mark the third anniversary of the first free election result in Burma in some three decades. The 1990 ballot has been disregarded and unlawfully rejected by the SLORC. The National League for Democracy led by Aung San Suu Kyi won that election with 80 percent of the seats.

Today I am introducing a bipartisan resolution, cosponsored by Senators SIMON, PELL, HELMS, BIDEN, JEFFORDS, MCCONNELL, D'AMATO, and KERREY, which we will ask the Senate to pass on May 27, to mark that electoral anniversary and to restate the Senate's demand Aung San Suu Kyi be released and the SLORC be held accountable for its crimes.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN SPENDING LIMIT AND ELECTION REFORM ACT OF 1993

MITCHELL (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 366

Mr. MITCHELL (for himself, Mr. FORD, and Mr. BOREN) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 3) entitled "Congressional Spending Limit and Election Reform Act of 1993," as follows: