

would have to disclose foreign subsidiaries only if they have a significant direct interest in the lobbying.

In my view, changing direct interest to significant direct interest would be counterproductive, especially since the provision in question does not define what the word "significant" means in this context. At what point does a direct interest become a significant direct interest? If foreign entities have a direct interest in the lobbying of a registrant, but the registrant insists that interest is not significant, how can we judge that contention? In the absence of clear answers to those questions, I believe the provision I have omitted could weaken the LDA. By introducing an element of vagueness into the act's language, it could undercut the act's ability to fulfill the information-gathering function that we had in mind when we passed it.

As I emphasized in my initial statement, my purpose in introducing this technical amendments bill is to make the LDA even more useful than it is now. I do not want to do anything to weaken the act, and S. 758 is shaped in accordance with that guiding principle.●

LAMENTATION

● Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask that a poem by Virginia Louise Doris be entered in the RECORD. Ms. Doris, distinguished poet and historian from my hometown of Warwick, RI, has written this poem to commemorate those who lost their lives in the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City over 2 years ago.

The poem follows:

LAMENTATION

(By Virginia Louise Doris, composed April 19, 1997)

"A Song that wanders only where an elegy sent".

DE PROFUNDIS

We tarry, roses breathing vanished-times broken,
in this green-parting glade where agonies spoken.

Oh! waiting heart! shall thy pulses always beat

to the serephs pause of a presence so dear,
that all dove-cote lowing cadance repeat
its sweet, floating, accents to thine ear?
Charcoal shadows lay their twilight fingers
upon a barren wall, where roses sang a
climbing song, and declivous wings brushed
in summer flight, each petal instill life's
incense to fulfill; the roar of fate decrees
a sundered cherish.

IN EXTREMIS

In the long noon-tide of our sorrow, we questioned
of the eternal morrow; we gaze in bonded awe
far through the daystar's candle dimmed, or charnel
tears and dust which tell our kindred roam.
The beloved is keeping all, the waiting, murmuring,
beloved lets nothing go, of clasp and want
which tolls our famished moan, illumed by lyric
cerement, spheres gush of dewy, languored,
woes cascading vernal, flamy, biers of memory,

the enchanted years.

IN NOMINE

Oh! waiting heart! Shall thy images always keep
the remembrance of lost, embroidered-time,
our realm-blessed joy unrolled, to weep
unstemmed amid this sable, wounded, clime?
We tarry, roses breathing vanished-times beckon,
in this green-parting grove where seasons reckon.

IN MEMORIAM

April 19, 1995, Oklahoma City, the Murrah Building.●

ENHANCING OUR DIPLOMATIC READINESS—A CRITICAL TEST OF AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

● Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, last week a bipartisan budget agreement was successfully reached between the Administration and Congressional leaders of both parties.

This is a seminal achievement that will lead us to a balanced budget for the first time in 28 years.

I would like to congratulate the budget negotiators on this important accomplishment.

I would like to call particular attention to their leadership in funding international affairs.

In February, I wrote the Budget Committee asking that the President's budget request of \$19.45 billion for international affairs spending be regarded as the absolute minimum essential to effectively carry out the national interests of the United States.

Yesterday, the Budget Committee reported a resolution establishing these enhanced levels of funding as a priority for fiscal year 1998.

I commend the Budget Committee for recognizing the importance of funding this year the full amount of the President's request for foreign affairs.

This was an important first step.

I look forward to continue working with Chairman HELMS on the Foreign Relations Committee and with the Appropriations Committee to insure that sufficient funds are authorized and appropriated to restore our resources for diplomatic readiness abroad.

But it was only the first step. In recent years, funding for international affairs has plummeted in real terms to its lowest level since World War II.

Yet all the while, due to the downsizing of U.S. overseas military forces, diplomacy has become more important than ever as a vital front-line defense of American interests.

Although the cold war has ended, challenges to our security remain.

We live in an age in which international threats such as terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and nuclear proliferation continue to imperil our Nation's security and prosperity.

American diplomats in the field and on the ground are essential to understanding complex political and economic forces affecting our allies and adversaries alike.

Despite the reduction in our military readiness abroad, the increased impor-

tance of diplomatic readiness to our Nation's security has not been reflected in the Federal budget in recent years.

To the contrary, international affairs funding has suffered drastic budget cuts, a point which I will demonstrate today. These cuts have already begun to have noticeable effects on our Nation's diplomatic readiness.

Thus, this year's budget agreement must be seen as only the first step toward restoring and enhancing America's diplomatic preparedness.

Before discussing the decline in resources for foreign affairs, it is worth pausing to address a threshold question: What kind of foreign policy do we want to have?

Stated more bluntly—are we prepared to remain engaged in the world, or are we headed down the path of isolationism?

For it is only after we answer this fundamental question should we make decisions about the budgetary resources for foreign affairs.

Mr. President, how we fund our diplomatic resources abroad presents another test for American leadership—whether the growing forces of neoisolationism or those favoring engagement are going to prevail in this congress.

It is commonly asserted these days that the American people are weary of international involvement, and want us to cut back from our commitments abroad.

Over the course of the last 50 years we have seen an enormous technological revolution take place in the areas of information, communication, transportation, medicine, manufacturing, and world trade.

For better or worse, this revolution—at least for large segments of the world—has fundamentally transformed the way we live.

Within and among nations, people today are more closely connected than ever by fast and affordable travel, instant electronic communication, and standardized products.

For americans, who for much of our history enjoyed a sense of separateness from the world, global interdependence is no longer an academic abstraction; we experience it daily. The lesson of the two world wars in this century—that we cannot preserve our own well-being in isolation from the world's problems—has now been compounded by technology.

For the last 50 years, the major threat to our Nation's security was the global spread of communism. Today, a host of other threats—no less dangerous—to our future security and prosperity exist: the proliferation of dangerous weapons; the threat of terrorism, narcotics, and international crime; the spread of deadly diseases; the degradation of the environment; and increasing economic competition.

On every continent, we face many challenges, new and old:

In Europe, we work to reinvigorate the NATO alliance by engaging in new missions and expanding to the east;