H.J. RES. 464; H. RES. 449; H.R. 4251; H. CON. RES. 304; H.R. 4022; H.R. 3680; H. CON. RES. 295; AND H.R. 3879

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

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THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 2000

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:20 a.m., in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Benjamin A. Gilman (Chairman of the Committee) presiding.

Chairman GILMAN. The Committee will come to order. The Committee on International Relations meets today to mark up 11 measures, and time is of the essence. In the interest of time, we will not read their titles. Members have the agenda before them.

Before we begin, I would like to recognize the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. Gejdenson, our Ranking Democrat, if he has any remarks at this time. Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have no opening remarks, only to say that if we are pressed for time, as I understand it, we have to recess because of some meetings, and then we are going to be out of session, my understanding is, around 5:30. I was wondering if there would be any objection to taking up the computer bill, which I think there is agreement on, early in the process, since many of the other bills are more matters of commendation or have a far more difficult prospect in the legislative agenda. So if there are no objections, I would hope maybe we could take up that bill because it does have such an important impact on our economy and technology.

Chairman GILMAN. If the gentleman will yield, we will be pleased to try to accommodate the gentleman, but we will start in the regular order. We will see how it goes along, and if needs be, we will take the computer bill at an early time.

H. RES. 464, CONCERNING ISRAEL'S MAGEN DAVID ADOM SOCIETY

We will now consider H. Res. 464, expressing the sense of Congress on the international recognition of Israel's Magen David Adom Society. The Chair lays the resolution before the Committee.

[The resolution appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will report the title of the resolution.

Ms. BLOOMER. H. Res. 464, a resolution expressing the sense of Congress on international recognition of Israel's Magen David Adom Society and its symbol, the Red Shield of David.

Chairman GILMAN. This resolution has been referred to the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, which has waived its consideration of the resolution. Without objection, the clerk will read the preamble and operative language of the resolution in that order for amendment. The clerk will read.

Ms. BLOOMER. Whereas, Israel's Magen David Adom Society has——

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the resolution is considered as having been read and is open for amendment at any point. Since I am the prime sponsor, I will recognize myself for a few minutes to introduce it to the Committee.

We are bringing before the Committee today H. Res. 464, expressing the sense of Congress on international recognition of Israel's Magen David Adom Society and its symbol, the Red Shield of David, which I introduced along with our Ranking Member, Mr. Gejdenson. This measure reaffirms our support for justice and inclusiveness in the International Red Cross movement. Resolution 464 lends our support to the efforts of the Magen David Society and strongly encourages its acceptance as a full member in the international governing body of the ICRC.

This, the Magen David Society, is one of the few Red Cross groups that has been kept out of the International Red Cross, nor is its symbol allowed, and we are, by this resolution, asking for its admission. We affirmed its support in 1987, and we requested that they be admitted as full members. We recently met with the International President of the Red Cross, Mr. Gejdenson and I met with him, urging this be accomplished, and we urge adoption of this measure.

Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me say that one of my most stunning moments, I think, was sitting there with you this week when the International Red Cross said yes, they were finally about to at least attempt to include the Magen David Adom into the International Red Cross. For almost 20 years, my entire time in Congress, I have sent them an annual letter saying, "Why do you have the Red Cross and the Red Crescent in the Red Cross and say they are not religious symbols, and why do you say the Magen David Adom is a religious symbol?" I got back the same letter for almost 20 years.

This year, lo and behold, they are going to try and do what is right. I applaud them. I know the Administration has a proposal they would like to proceed with, which is a reinterpretation or a rational interpretation of the original language. Obviously I support the Administration's approach, but I am very appreciative of what the International Red Cross has done, and I certainly hope they will be successful. It has been, I think, one of the few dark marks against a tremendous international agency.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Gejdenson.

Are any other Members seeking recognition?

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. If not, the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, is recognized for offering a motion.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I move the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the pending resolution on the Suspension Calendar.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Bereuter.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska. All those in favor of the motion, signify by saying aye.

[A chorus of ayes.]

Chairman GILMAN. All those opposed, say no.

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. The ayes have it, and the motion is agreed to. Further proceedings on this matter are postponed.

H. RES. 449, RELATING TO SENEGAL

We will now move to consider H. Res. 449, relating to the recent elections in Senegal. The Chair lays the resolution before the Committee.

[The resolution appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will report the title of the resolution.

Ms. BLOOMER. H. Res. 449, congratulating the people of Senegal on the success of the multi-party electoral process.

Chairman GILMAN. This resolution was referred to the Subcommittee on Asia, reported without amendment on April 12th. Without objection, the clerk will read the preamble and operative language of the resolution in that order for amendment. The clerk will read.

Ms. BLOOMER. Whereas, the Republic of Senegal held——

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the resolution is considered as having been read and is open to amendment at any point.

I now recognize—I see the sponsor, Mr. Payne, is not here. Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, this is an appropriate response. It is impressive when you see democratic institutions developing, and the winners taking office, and those who are defeated in honorable contests stepping down. It is a good resolution and it ought to pass.

Chairman GILMAN. I support the resolution introduced by Mr. Payne. In a region afflicted by military coups, authoritarian leaders, and one-party states, Senegal has been a model of a stable and pluralist society. The people of Senegal voted for a change in leadership and the president stepped down. It sounds simple, something that we in a 224-year-old republic take for granted, but it is anything but the norm in many parts of the world, and in that region in particular.

I thank the Subcommittee on Africa for calling our attention to this matter. We urge passage of House Resolution 449. Are there any other Members seeking recognition?

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. If not, the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, is recognized to offer a motion.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the pending resolution on the Suspension Calendar.

Chairman GILMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter. All those in favor of the motion, signify by saying aye.

[A chorus of ayes.]

Chairman GILMAN. All those opposed, say no.

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to. Further proceedings on this measure are now postponed.

H.R. 4251, CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF NUCLEAR TRANSFERS TO NORTH KOREA

We will now consider H.R. 4251, relating to congressional oversight of nuclear transfers to North Korea. The Chair lays the bill before the Committee.

[The bill appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will report the title of the bill.

Ms. BLOOMER. H.R. 4251, a bill to amend the North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999 to enhance congressional oversight of nuclear transfers to North Korea, and for other purposes.

Chairman GILMAN. This bill was referred to the Committee, and also to the Committee on Rules, in each case for the consideration of matters within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

Without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with, and the clerk will read the bill for amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America——

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the bill is considered as having been read and is open to amendment at any point. This bill is in the jurisdiction of the full Committee. I introduced this bill, and recognize myself to introduce it to the Committee.

I am pleased that Congressman Ed Markey, our distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, has again joined me to offer bipartisan legislation designed to ensure that any transfers of U.S. nuclear equipment or technology to North Korea pursuant to the agreed framework of 1994 are carefully reviewed and are fully supported by the U.S. Congress before they take place. Along with other distinguished cosponsors, including Mr. Bereuter and our former colleague on the Committee, Mr. Kucinich, we introduced H.R. 4228, the Congressional Oversight of Nuclear Transfers to North Korea Act of 2000, earlier this week, but our proposal is not a new one.

For all practical purposes, this bill was passed by the House previously. On July 21st of last year, Mr. Markey and I offered an amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act requiring the President to certify to Congress that North Korea has fulfilled all of its obligations under the agreed framework before any nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and North Korea can enter into effect. Without such a nuclear cooperation agreement, key nuclear components cannot be transferred to North Korea from our Nation as contemplated in the agreed framework. The Gilman-Markey amendment further required that Congress enact a joint resolution concurring in the President's certification before such a nuclear cooperation agreement can enter into effect.

Our amendment was approved by a wide margin with strong support on both sides of the aisle. We later negotiated with the Administration over our amendment. In the conference committee on the Foreign Relations Act, we reached agreement with the Administration over the language of a certification, but the Administration resisted our idea that Congress should have any role in evaluating North Korea's compliance with the agreed framework by means of a requirement that Congress enact a joint resolution concurring in the President's certification.

Our certification requirement was enacted into law late last year as the North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 2000. This measure, H.R. 4251, amends the North Korea Threat Reduction Act to require that Congress concur in any certification submitted by the President pursuant to that Act before any nuclear cooperation agreement between our Nation and North Korea can enter into effect.

To ensure that the Congress will carefully review such certification, our bill includes expedited procedures for consideration in both the House and Senate of a joint resolution concurring in the President's certification. This feature addresses one of the principal concerns expressed by Mr. Gejdenson and others during the debate on the Gilman-Markey amendment last summer. We have worked with Mr. Gejdenson's staff in developing the language now before the Committee, and we hope it once again receives strong bipartisan support.

Are there any other Members seeking recognition? Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I know that some Members on my side still have considerable reservations on this issue, and I think we all have to move very cautiously. This is a time that, as I understand it, the first very high level summit between the North and the South. We have made some incredible progress under the present Administration, ending some of the most egregious and dangerous activities of the North Korean Government, and I think that as we move forward, we want to make sure that nothing we do would undermine that progress.

I know the Administration still has a considerable amount of heartburn about this proposal. We believe the goals, without question, are completely laudable, and we all support a process that thoroughly examines North Korea's activity in the area of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. We hope that the language that we have written will create a truly expedited procedure, so that at the appropriate time we are not simply bogged down in a legislative quagmire and undermine what has been steadily increasing progress on the Korean Peninsula.

Mr. BEREUTER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEJDENSON. I would be happy to yield.

Mr. BEREUTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to tell the gentleman that I am very cautious about us proceeding in appropriate fashion, too, and to not create obstacles that are inappropriate. This legislation, we could assure our colleagues, does not cross the line. It is in fact necessary for us to have this kind of assurance by the certification from the President, and we do have an opportunity for expedited procedure as a part of the legislation.

I thank my colleague for his expression of concern and want to reassure my colleagues that I, as the chairman of the geographic authorizing Subcommittee, think this is appropriate legislation. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Thank you.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Gejdenson.

Is any other Member requesting recognition?

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. If not, the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, is recognized to offer a motion.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the pending bill on the Suspension Calendar.

Chairman GILMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska. Those in favor of the motion, signify by saying aye.

[A chorus of ayes.]

Chairman GILMAN. Those opposed, say no.

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to. Without objection, the Chair or his designee is authorized to make motions under Rule XXII with respect to a conference on this bill or a counterpart from the Senate. Further proceedings on the measure are now postponed.

H. CON. RES. 304, ON BELARUS

We will now consider H. Con. Res. 304 relating to the situation in Belarus. The Chair lays the resolution before the Committee.

[The resolution appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will report the title of the concurrent resolution.

Ms. BLOOMER. H. Con. Res. 304, a resolution expressing the condemnation of the continued egregious violations of human rights in the Republic of Belarus, the lack of progress toward the establishment of democracy and the rule of law in Belarus, calling on President Alexander Lukashenka's regime to engage in negotiations with the representatives of the opposition and to restore the constitutional rights of the Belarusian people, and calling on the Russian Federation to respect the sovereignty of Belarus.

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the preamble and operative language of the resolution will be read in that order for amendment. The clerk will read.

Ms. BLOOMER. Whereas, the United States has a vital interest in——

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the resolution is considered as having been read and is open for amendment at any point. This resolution is in the original jurisdiction of the full Committee. I recognize the sponsor of the resolution, the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. Gejdenson, to introduce it to the Committee. Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I thank you for support on this resolution, as I do the 108 cosponsors that we have at this point, and I can assure you if there is a situation in the world where I could easily get 435 cosponsors, had we the time, I would

have those 435 cosponsors. But in just a few moments yesterday on the floor I was able to get 108 cosponsors, and it is the broad recognition here in the United States and globally that of all the former Soviet Union, now Independent States, it appears that Belarus is heading in the worst direction.

The President, Mr. Lukashenka, has gone to extraconstitutional activities, attempts to intimidate the press and nongovernmental organizations. People who try to peacefully demonstrate are arrested and intimidated. Sadly, the people of Belarus suffered so much during World War II; much of the conflict of World War II between Russia and Nazi Germany occurred there in Eastern Europe, in Belarus. The people of my own father's home town in Parfianova, in Minsk and all of Belarus, suffered greatly, and it is really an outrage they continue to suffer today. These are valiant people who have gone through much pain, who have seen their pensions disappear in economic upheaval. We want them to know there is solidarity here in the United States and globally for truly democratic reforms, the development of civil society and economic benefit.

I would far prefer to be here today to talk about what we could do together to build a better life for those valiant people, rather than to be here today with a resolution that points out the egregious acts by its present leaders. Mr. Chairman, I know we will have unanimous support for this resolution. I won't take up any more of my colleagues' time. Thank you.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Gejdenson.

This resolution is extremely important for the people of Belarus, for their liberty and freedom. I thank our Ranking Member, Mr. Gejdenson, for introducing this new version of the resolution that he had originally introduced in November.

Today Mr. Gejdenson has placed before us a measure that calls it like it really is in Belarus, pointing out quite simply that the regime in Belarus of President Alexander Lukashenka is unconstitutional and illegitimate. It is a regime that uses the very worst of Soviet-style tactics to repress the political opposition and democratic government, denying the people of Belarus their rights. It is, in short, nothing less than a dictatorship, pure and simple.

I have been pleased to join the Ranking Member in sponsoring this resolution because it points to some very troubling facts with regard to the foreign policy of Belarus' neighbor, Russia. First, as this measure notes, the Government of Russia has been pursuing reunification with Belarus. Such a reunification is inappropriate. The President of Belarus and the parliament is an illegitimate one, and no such negotiations should be conducted with it, or much less agreements ratified with it. Any such unification that results in Russia extending its military nuclear forces to cover Belarus would be a violation of Belarus' status as a non-nuclear state under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The second important point raised by this resolution regarding Russia is the fact that Russia has been providing considerable financial support, billions of dollars, as a matter of fact, to the dictatorship in Belarus.

There are in fact some issues that regrettably are not raised in this measure, including the mysterious incident in September 1995

in which a Belarusian helicopter gunship shot down an American hot air balloon involved in an international race, killing two American civilians, and Lukashenka's eviction of our American ambassador from his official residence, in violation of international diplomatic conventions. Finally, reports that the illegitimate government in Belarus may be engaged in proliferation of advanced military technology to other such regimes around the world.

This comprehensive resolution does not go into those issues, but as I said, it does indeed do a great service for the repressed people of Belarus simply by stating the obvious: The Government of Belarus is a dictatorship, and the Government of Russia must cease its financial support for that regime, respect the sovereignty of Belarus, and join in sincerely working for the cause of true democracy in that suffering Nation. I fully support the passage of the resolution and urge its adoption.

Are any other Members seeking recognition?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Who is seeking recognition? Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for yielding. I would like to thank my colleagues, Mr. Gejdenson and Chairman Gilman, for their leadership in constructing this new resolution condemning violations of human rights and erosion of democracy in Belarus, and calling upon the Lukashenka regime to restore the constitutional rights of the Belarusian people, and on the Russian Federation to respect the sovereignty of Belarus. I appreciate very much your willingness to accept the language which I had sought to be included in the resolution.

Mr. Chairman, last month I chaired a Helsinki Commission hearing which addressed many of the issues highlighted in the resolution, which featured key leaders of Belarus' opposition and two leading State Department officials as well as the person in the OSCE parliamentary assembly who is attempting to forge a dialogue between the Belarusian authorities and the opposition.

We also heard from Speaker Sharsetsky, who is really a speaker in exile. He has literally had his parliament stolen from him, and expressed grave concern over his colleagues and the lives and livelihoods of his colleagues and the safety of the family members of those colleagues who are really now a parliament in exile.

This hearing, Mr. Chairman, was a followup to our April 1999 hearing on Belarus. In the last few years I and my colleagues on the Helsinki Commission have made numerous direct and indirect intercessions, including through the OSCE, to draw attention to the deplorable situation in Belarus and to encourage the establishment of democracy. I thank you for this resolution, and yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Smith.

Are any other Members seeking recognition? Mr. Pomeroy.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for yielding, and I want to commend the sponsors of this resolution. I think that it is important that our Committee, representing the focus and the expertise of international relations in the House of Representatives, speak out relative to the activities regarding the status of the leadership in Belarus. Clearly this is a circumstance that cannot be tolerated silently. As you look at what is occurring in the variety of

experiments taking place in governance across the former Soviet states, Belarus stands out as not just a glaring disappointment but indeed a tragedy for the people there.

I think that it is difficult to know, as Members of this Committee, how best to respond to a circumstance of this nature, but clearly I think that a resolution advancing the expression that is contained in this resolution is an important and appropriate step to take at this point in time. I simply watch with some anxiety the prospects of further close linkages between Russia and Belarus under this new leadership in Russia. We certainly know that the leadership in Belarus has failed its people dramatically, and I think that it is an important period of time in evaluating what will emerge in terms of a Russia-Belarus access, if any.

Hopefully this will have a salutary effect in expressing the will of this body, and I commend the sponsors for it, and that would be all I would care to say at this time.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Pomeroy.

Are any other Members seeking recognition? Mr. Sherman.

Mr. SHERMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to commend the Ranking Member for bringing up this resolution. I am happy to cosponsor it with him.

We cannot ignore the human rights violations in Belarus. At the beginning of its independence it became a non-nuclear state, and we should commend them for that, but since then the trampling of human rights, the treatment of political dissidents, the restriction on information, and the unfairness of elections is all reason for this Congress to make its views very plain, and that is why I support this resolution.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Are any other Members seeking recognition?

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. If not, the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, is recognized to offer a motion.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the pending resolution on the Suspension Calendar.

Chairman GILMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska. As many as are in favor of the motion, signify by saying aye.

[A chorus of ayes.]

Chairman GILMAN. As many as are opposed, say no.

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to. Further proceedings on this measure are postponed.

H.R. 4022, MOSKIT MISSILES

We will now take up H.R. 4022, regarding the sale of Moskit anti-ship missiles by the Russian Federation. The Chair lays the bill before the Committee.

[The bill appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will report the title of the bill.

Ms. BLOOMER. H.R. 4022, a bill regarding the sale and transfer of Moskit anti-ship missiles by the Russian Federation.

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with. The clerk will read the bill for amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled——

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the bill is considered as having been read and is open to amendment at any point. The bill is in the jurisdiction of the full Committee. I now recognize the gentleman from California, Mr. Rohrabacher, the sponsor of the bill, to introduce it to the Committee. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes. Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for expediting the process on H.R. 4022, the Russian Anti-Missile Proliferation Act of 2000.

Later this month the Russian Government is scheduled to transfer the first shipment of SS–N–22 Moskit, or also known as "Sunburn" anti-ship missiles, to the People's Republic of China. These supersonic missiles, which carry a nuclear-capable warhead, were developed for one purpose and one purpose only, and that is to destroy American aircraft carriers and their support ships, especially those with advanced Aegis battle systems.

Traveling at twice the speed of sound and at a distance of up to 65 miles, the missile's 500-pound high explosive warhead could debilitate an aircraft carrier. Worse, a battery of eight nuclear-tipped Moskits, or "Sunburns" as they are called, fired from China's newly acquired Russian 956E destroyers, could obliterate an entire aircraft carrier battle group, killing thousands of American marines and sailors aboard those ships.

The Sunburn's nuclear warhead has a payload of 200 kilotons, which is more than 10 times the destructive power of the atomic bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima. These missiles can also be launched from land-based mobile platforms or from the air.

During the last month, newspapers closely tied to the governments of Russia and China have written reports on the transfer of these ships and these missiles to China, stating that these missiles now give China the ability to defeat or to fight the U.S. Pacific Fleet to a standstill. A second 956E destroyer is scheduled to be transferred to China later this year, with at least two more on order. This would give Beijing a combined battery of 32 Sunburn, or otherwise called Moskit missiles, effectively turning the balance of power in the Taiwan Straits and the South China Sea.

More disturbing, the Russians have given Beijing license to produce 200 advanced S–27 jet fighters which can carry the air-launched version of the Sunburn missile, which has a range of more than 100 miles. Guided by the long-range radar of AWACS aircraft that the Chinese are currently purchasing from Israel, the Chinese will be able to attack American aircraft carrier groups in the open seas and far from their own coastline.

Equally disturbing, in this morning's paper you will see a report that the Chinese communists are assisting Libya in Libya's ballistic missile development program. In an article in the People's Liberation Army magazine published this week, in a blatant threat to use force against democratic Taiwan, China threatens to defeat

the United States militarily through its strategic partnership with Russia.

Mr. Chairman, the writing is on the wall. Their intention is clear. This article threatens continued proliferation of nuclear missiles to North Korea and other rogue states that are enemies of the United States of America.

H.R. 4022 will prohibit the rescheduling or forgiveness of any outstanding bilateral debt of Russia by the United States until Russia permanently ends its sale and transfer of Moskit or Sunburn anti-ship missiles to countries that would endanger United States security. In addition, the legislation requires that the President issue reports on Russia's transfer activities of the Sunburn missiles 30 days after the bill is enacted, for every 6 months thereafter.

This legislation will not, I repeat, will not stop economic assistance to Russia or prevent economic or trade activity between the United States and Russia. It does not, I repeat, not cutoff funding from the Nunn-Lugar or other programs involved in promoting political or economic reform in Russia. In fact, it gives Russia the choice of whether to move forward, if it prefers, in selling these nuclear capable missiles to a potential enemy of the United States, or——

Mr. BEREUTER [presiding]. The time of the gentleman has expired. Does the gentleman ask unanimous consent for an additional minute?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I would ask for 1 additional minute.

Mr. BEREUTER. Without objection, that will be the order.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Or whether or not it instead would prefer bilateral debt rescheduling or forgiveness, and the choice is theirs. In other words, if they are going to continue sending missiles that threaten the lives of thousands, if not millions of Americans in the long run, we shouldn't be rescheduling their debt. They are making that choice.

But if we don't, if we keep giving them the options, and we reschedule their debt even in the face of this hostile activity, we are fools. This is what this legislation is all about.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the Committee to support this legislation without adding any sort of Presidential waiver. The Commander in Chief is accountable for the lives of our troops. We are setting the policy for Congress in a way that says we shall not do this which endangers American soldiers and sailors; we shall not reschedule the debt of Russia if they continue in this line. The President doesn't need a waiver. We need to set the policy. The lives of thousands of our brave men and women in uniform who are out in the Asia and Pacific theater are at stake, and I urge a "yes" vote on this resolution.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BEREUTER [presiding]. Is there discussion? The Chair recognizes Mr. Gilman, the Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Yes, thank you. I regret I had to be out in the anteroom for a meeting, and may have to return there in a moment.

I would like to state my strong support for the measure that is before us today, H.R. 4022, which addresses a significant problem

we face in our relations with Russia, and I would like to point out to my colleagues that as a member of the so-called Paris Club of creditor nations, our Nation has been very generous in rescheduling the debt owed to us and other governments by the Russian Government. We have rescheduled that debt on four different dates: 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1999.

In hearings on Russia that this Committee held 3 years ago, I took the opportunity to note that those reschedulings had been an invisible but substantial form of direct aid to the Russian Government. Those reschedulings conceded hundreds of millions of dollars that it would otherwise have had to pay in recent years, instead deferring those payments over many years, at some cost to our Nation and other governments.

But what has that generous approach earned our Nation? First, Russia defaulted on its debts to the so-called London Club of commercial creditors. In other words, it just stopped paying its bank loans. Then Russia defaulted on its debt to our Nation and other Paris Club members. What did Russia insist on after defaulting on its debts, after all of the generous reschedulings of the last decade? It insisted on outright forgiveness.

After months of refusing to pay its commercial debts, Russia told London Club creditors to simply write off over $10 billion in its commercial debt. In addition, after telling the Paris Club of official creditors that it wouldn't be making billions of dollars in payments due last year and this year, Russia is now insisting that they, too, write off one-third of the $42 billion it owes them, another $14 billion.

Mr. Chairman, could we have order, please?

Mr. BEREUTER. The Committee will be in order.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My colleagues, permit me to read you a quote from a New York Times report of February 13th with regard to what Russia is doing:

> The fact that Russia's debt needs to be restructured at all is something of a puzzle. Russia, according to key economic indicators, should have the money to meet its debt payments. Most of the country's revenues come from the export of natural resources, especially oil, the price of which is nearing an unprecedented $30 a barrel. The Russian Government should therefore be reaping high taxes from the profits of Russian oil companies. In fact, the Russian state has a huge trade surplus.

We have to ask, then, why isn't Russia paying what it owes? And what is being done to stand up to this kind of an obvious shakedown? In August of last year the Paris Club responded with strength and vigor to the Russian refusal to pay its debts. What did they do? By rescheduling them yet again. Sadly, it has been reported that our Nation and the other Paris Club members are actually talking with Russia at this time about granting it the billions of dollars more in debt forgiveness that Russia wants.

We have to ask ourselves just what is going on here. How can the Russian Government have the money to fight a vicious war in Chechnya? How can it find hundreds of billions of dollars to maintain an espionage facility just 90 miles from our shores? How can it deploy new strategic weapons, and yet it is too broke to pay what it owes foreign investors and creditors, private and official?

Mr. Rohrabacher's bill before us today really deals with two important factors: First, the Russian Government is selling to com-

munist China the very advanced technologies, such as the Moskit anti-ship missile, that may 1 day be used to attack American sailors deployed in defense of democracy in Taiwan. Second, at the very time that they are doing that, Russian officials insist that they get billions of dollars in debt rescheduling and forgiveness.

I say the time has come to end this situation, which not only makes no sense but is highly antithetical to American interests, and for that reason I strongly support Mr. Rohrabacher's bill and urge my colleagues to do the same. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Chairman GILMAN. I will be pleased to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, as well as the maker of the motion. I don't know if you were in the room at the time that the gentleman from California raised the concern about Israeli technology also being used on this particular ship and the threat that that might pose. Is your strong——

Mr. BEREUTER. The time of the gentleman has expired. The Chair asks unanimous consent that the gentleman have an additional minute. Without objection.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Is the support for this measure in any way indicative that a uniform application of this approach of putting an economic squeeze on countries that are supplying weaponry or technology to China for use on this ship, such as Russia or Israel might be doing, is going to be applied uniformly to other countries?

Chairman GILMAN. If I might regain my time from the gentleman, the issue with regard to Israeli supply of this kind of technology to China is something that is being handled right now by the Administration, in discussions between Israel and our own defense people, and I think will be resolved probably in the next few days. Also, Israel is not asking any debt forgiveness from our country or other countries.

Mr. ACKERMAN. But we do have an economic relationship. Would it not be possible for that——

Mr. BEREUTER. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. ACKERMAN. I ask unanimous consent for 1 additional minute.

Mr. BEREUTER. Is there objection?

[No response.]

Mr. BEREUTER. Without objection, 1 additional minute.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Would it not be appropriate for our same Administration, in which we have confidence in their negotiations with Israel, to allow them to approach the former Soviet Union, Russia, to ask them if they might cooperate?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Would the gentleman yield that answer to the author of the——

Chairman GILMAN. I will be pleased to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Let me just say this resolution is concerned about the Sunburn or Moskit missile. Yes, we are also concerned that there is an AWACS system, that we developed with our technology, going to a potential hostile power through Israel. That is of concern, but that is not the focus of this bill. This bill is aimed totally at Russia and the transfer of a missile that can kill hundreds, if not thousands, of U.S. sailors. It is not AWACS.

Mr. BEREUTER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Is there further discussion?

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BEREUTER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

Mr. BEREUTER. The clerk will read the amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. Amendment offered by Mr. Gejdenson: Page 4, line 4, strike "notwithstanding" and insert "(a) prohibition notwithstanding." Page 4, line 8, strike "permanently." Page 4, after line 11, insert the following: "(b) Waiver. The President may waive the application of subsection (a) if the President determines and certifies to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that such waiver is important to the national security interests of the United States."

Mr. BEREUTER. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes on behalf of his amendment.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This is a rather direct amendment. It deals with two issues. One is, it just simply strikes the word "permanently" because, frankly, we couldn't get a definition of what that meant. We want the President, as does the author of the bill, to end the Soviet transfer of these systems to the Chinese. We are as concerned about it as he is.

We would hope that the gentleman from California in the future would not prevent Russian companies like the satellite launching companies, that seem to have the best record on nontransfer of technology, from being restricted, because we are in this quandary.

We have spent, since the end of World War II, trillions of dollars trying to contain the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union finally crumbled of its own weight in competition with the free world. At this point we have a country that has never had a modern democratic free market system. It went from the feudalism of the czars to the Soviet system, and now it has staggered toward democracy.

Our colleagues here have sometimes been helpful and sometimes we have been hurtful. But it is clear to everyone, and I believe everyone in this chamber, that it is not in America's best interest to see Russia spin out of control, to see the nationalists, the communists and other extremists take over that country.

So while I join the gentleman in his goal of preventing Russia from proliferating, it seems also clear that we have a stake in seeing Russia survive. Indeed it is a difficult balance, and frankly it is not a balance that can be brought about with 535 negotiators. You cannot have 535 Members of Congress, House and Senate, negotiating with Mr. Putin. You cannot have us at every discussion. So while I agree with the gentleman's guidance, I think it is irresponsible not to have a national security waiver. That we give the President leverage through this legislation, I agree, and I agree it is terribly important.

You know, on the debt rescheduling issue, there are a couple of sides to that coin. On one hand, obviously it would be further damaging to the fledgling free market in Russia to have them fail to

repay their debt. On the other hand, it doesn't do much good for the creditors.

So this balance of rescheduling debt is not simply a gift to the country that has the debt; it is also an attempt to regain the maximum amount for those who have lent the debt. In using that leverage, what we try to do is move Russia, a country that has never been free, that has never had a free market, toward a system of laws and business operation that will give its people a better life and, hopefully, sustain democracy.

I come from a family that fled the Soviet Union. I am particularly sensitive to the horrors of Stalin's atrocities, and the dangers that Soviet nuclear, chemical, and biological weaponry presented to the world. We have an opportunity to improve that 50-year conflict, and we are in the process of doing so.

I would hope that, even with his reservations, the gentleman from California would accept this amendment. This amendment will either be accepted here, or it will happen in conference, or this legislation will very likely not go into effect. So it seems to me if we want to do more than just make speeches here, we ought to put the gentleman's tough language forward, get broad-based support for the bill out of this Committee, but also do it in a responsible manner, and that is to give a Presidential waiver so that the President does have that ability to negotiate on these issues.

Mr. BEREUTER. I thank the gentleman.

The gentleman from California is entitled to be heard at this point. The Chair recognizes Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I rise in strong opposition to this proposed amendment. Mr. Gejdenson finished his remarks by saying that we want to do more than just give speeches here. Apparently that is what Mr. Gejdenson believes, that this is our total responsibility, just to give speeches. The fact is, we should be doing more than just talking to one another. We should be trying to set policy when it is of vast importance, when it is of vital importance to the security of the United States of America.

Now, the President of the United States already has leverage that he can exercise to try to prevent the transfer of these deadly technologies by Russia to enemies of the United States. We wish Russia well, but we do not wish Russia well in its activities, in its transfer of technology that could end up killing tens of thousands of Americans in military uniform who are out there in the front lines trying to defend our interests in the Pacific.

The choice is up to Mr. Putin. Now, he can choose to be our friend and we can reschedule his debt, or he can move to transfer these deadly weapons to potential enemies of the United States, to people who claim that they will use these weapons against the United States in order to achieve their foreign policy objectives.

No, Mr. Gejdenson, we should be doing more than just giving speeches. We should be setting policy. This amendment is a killer amendment. This amendment says leave the decision to the President of the United States and Congress is going to butt out. Well, that is not what we should be about when we see the interests of the United States not being taken care of.

There has already been a transfer, due to the inaction of this Administration, a transfer of the naval platforms on which these

deadly missiles will be based. Now, in a last-ditch effort, we need to stop the transfer of those missiles. Once these missiles are in the hands of the Chinese, our Seventh Fleet is in great jeopardy, and if something happens, the blood of those sailors will be on our hands if we pass the buck to the President of the United States.

Let's do more than just give speeches in here. Let's set policy, and let's look out for the interests of our people. So I would urge my colleagues to oppose this killer amendment. This makes a mockery of the power of this body, of our Committee, to be involved in the foreign policy of the United States of America. So I would ask you, urge you, to vote against this killer amendment.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Rohrabacher.

The gentleman from North Dakota, Mr. Pomeroy, is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POMEROY. I thank the Chairman, and I thank the sponsor of the legislation, because clearly this is a missile that is of concern and we don't want proliferation of this type of thing throughout the world, particularly places that might ultimately use it against us.

On the other hand, I do think that this is the kind of bill that presents something that needs to be considered in the totality of its context. Missiles aren't the only threat to global security. Economics plays a big part as well, and that is where we have to look at the remedy pursued by the bill and carefully evaluate whether we have enough information to make a judgment this morning on the consequences of restricting this government from further renegotiation of Russian debt.

The result of that would be to essentially force Russia into a pay-in-full or default position. It would undoubtedly trigger other members of the Paris Club to do the same thing relative to their debt, and inevitably Russia would be in a default position because we all know they don't have the money to pay. Now, that would undoubtedly deeply impact the people of Russia in ways that we may or may not be comfortable with.

I am convinced, however, that the impact wouldn't even stop there. The last time Russia got into debt trouble, it I think fell perhaps with greatest impact on the people of Brazil, because shortly thereafter Brazil had a currency flight problem as well. The entire international investment community gets very, very nervous, not just with the country at issue but with other emerging countries, other emerging economies across the globe.

So if this Committee would advance legislation which would ultimately force Russia into default, we might be impacting these emerging economies recovering in Asia. We might be absolutely dooming the government in Brazil, in light of currency flight. We certainly do not know the full economic dimensions about the instability that we could cause by causing a flight of currency all across the world.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. POMEROY. I would be happy to yield.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. There has been testimony in front of this Committee that Russia at this time is flush with cash because of the increase in the price of oil, and if there was ever a time for us to take a stand to prevent them from transferring weapons that could be used to kill thousands of Americans, now is the time.

I can understand the gentleman's reluctance to push Russia over the edge at a moment of crisis. This is not a moment of crisis for Russia. But we should at times like this be setting the standard, so they know that we are not going to reschedule their debt when they are in a crisis, if they are going to do things that put Americans by the tens of thousands of us at risk.

Mr. POMEROY. Reclaiming my time, I think the gentleman makes a good point, and I think the legislation makes an important point. I just don't think it ought to be passed in its original form, because I think that most of us have a strong sense that if you match Russia's assets, including their current cash, against their existing liabilities, you would have a mismatched situation and they would be in default. Because I don't think that you are going to have other members of the Paris Club, other creditor nations to Russia, exercising forbearance if we are not going to forbear ourselves.

In fact, I have just been given information that shows that Russia has a $426 billion debt against $15 billion of assets. So whether or not that is indeed the situation, there is certainly a dimension to this that I think needs to be very fully explored. There is a global economic consequence potentially presented by the legislation.

Now, what we could do is one of two things: Pass the amendment which allows the Administration to draw upon their expertise and, if required, give a waiver; or, it would seem to me, hold this legislation in abeyance while we proceed with a series of hearings to evaluate whether or not the legislation addressing an absolutely legitimate national security concern would, on the other hand, generate further instability across the global economies that would at least present maybe as significant a national security issue.

So, for that reason, while I respect the intention behind the legislation, I would urge us strenuously to support the amendment.

Chairman GILMAN [presiding]. The gentleman has consumed his time.

Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I can understand why the gentleman from California has offered his resolution. It is an important one, and he points out a real concern that our country should have.

However, I am going to speak in behalf of the Gejdenson amendment and hope that we adopt it and then pass the resolution. Later today, we may get to legislation which the Administration opposes, and they oppose it, unfortunately, like the Executive Branch usually opposes legislation because they don't want Congress to actually be involved in foreign policy. This Committee needs to reassert itself and be engaged in foreign policy.

Even if this amendment is adopted, as I believe it should be, and the resolution is passed, it does send an important message to the Administration that they need to heed. But I will almost always, under any circumstances, provide a waiver to the President on a matter of this importance.

We have heard some rhetoric today which brings another issue to bear, and that is related to an expected sale of an AWACS-type aircraft by Israel to Russia. If you look at the Washington Post editorial today, you will understand that in their judgment, and in

mine as well, it is one more result of a failure in China policy on the part of this Administration.

I do believe if we look back at one of the larger blunders of the late 20th century, we are going to have to conclude that was the way the West, particularly the United States, handled its aid program to Russia and to the other republics of the former Soviet Union. We have bungled it badly, and, of course, they have taken every inappropriate advantage of the way we have handled it.

But I would say that in this situation the matter is of such import that the President really must have this waiver. He really deserves to have this waiver as the head of our Executive Branch. Having said that, I will again reiterate that I hope the Administration will act in a fashion that is really consistent with what the gentleman from California intends.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEREUTER. But I do not want to precipitate a problem here by refusing to give the President a waiver.

I yield to the gentleman from California, Mr. Campbell.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I thank the gentleman from Nebraska.

I have a problem, though, with the language that says the waiver is simply important to the national security interest. That strikes me as about the lowest possible standard. My recollection is, when we have done waivers before, it has been a much higher standard, such as "compelled" the interests of the United States that the national security requires. Boy, it is easy to meet "important to." I mean, frankly, my colleague from California is right about that: This is too big a waiver.

I yield back.

Mr. BEREUTER. Well, the gentleman is right.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEREUTER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut to see if he might want to change that language. It may be inadvertent.

Mr. GEJDENSON. This is actually a higher standard. I could have counsel explain. There are several different standards, and the lowest is simply "in the national interest." Then this is the next stage, which is, "in the national security interest." And then the third stage is "important to the national security." So that is the tradition of the chamber, and——

Mr. CAMPBELL. Do we have an advisory opinion from the College of Cardinals on this?

Mr. GEJDENSON. I think we have had enough debate over religious issues in the House Chamber. We ought to stick to foreign policy here.

Mr. BEREUTER. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I would move that the amendment be amended and insert, before the word "important," "vital"——

Chairman GILMAN. Will the gentleman accept the amendment?

Mr. GEJDENSON. I will be happy to accept the amendment.

Mr. BEREUTER [continuing]. "Vital to the national interests," in substitute for the word "important."

Mr. GEJDENSON. I will be happy to accept the amendment.

Mr. BEREUTER. I thank the gentleman.

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to. Any further? Who else seeks recognition? Mr. Sherman?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, I can see why my colleague from California would object to this amendment, in that it substantially weakens his resolution. I don't think that we should always give the Administration a waiver, because if we are really going to be involved in foreign policy, we have to say what we mean and mean what we say, and actually influence outcomes rather than merely influence reports that are filed with us explaining why they are going to do what they are going to do anyway.

On the other hand, at this point I am not prepared to vote for a resolution as strong as that suggested by Mr. Rohrabacher, because it is focused on one weapons system. We have not involved the Armed Services or National Security Committee in telling us, is this the most important weapons system?

I don't know, and we have not had hearings on whether this system can be obtained by the Chinese from other sources, such as the French or the British, and whether they would be willing to sell; whether there are other missile systems capable of posing an equal threat to the ships of the Seventh Fleet; whether Chinese domestic technology is almost at the same level; whether the Russians and Chinese could evade this resolution by transferring technology rather than transferring missiles; how we would even know that technology had been transferred.

I am not at all sure that I would not vote for a very strong resolution, but only if we were able to answer an awful lot of questions that——

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Would the gentleman yield so I could answer some of those questions?

Mr. SHERMAN. I don't know if we have that kind of time to devote to this. I would be happy, but I doubt that all of the questions that I have can be answered in the scope of a mark-up.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Well, how about the ones you just brought up?

Mr. SHERMAN. I have got a few more, but go ahead with the ones I brought up.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Floyd Spence is the Chairman of the National Security Committee. Floyd Spence is a cosponsor of this bill. The Russians are the only ones who manufacture this type of technology. The communist Chinese are incapable of manufacturing this type of technology; that is why they are purchasing it from Russia. Those are to answer your first three questions.

Chairman GILMAN. Any other Members seek——

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I mean it is good to get those shorthand answers from a gentleman that I respect, and yet that doesn't quite substitute for the kind of in-depth information that we should have before we adopt a resolution of the strength that was originally——

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Is the gentleman aware that the delivery of these missiles will happen within 30 days unless this Congress acts? Do people understand that we are right now giving the communist Chinese the signal and the Russians the signal to move forward with a transfer of these deadly missiles?

If this amendment passes, we are sending a signal to the Russians to transfer missiles that will put tens of thousands of Amer-

ican sailors in jeopardy. That is what this vote on this amendment means.

Mr. SHERMAN. Reclaiming my time, if we are under that kind of time restraint, maybe we ought to agree to the substitute version that Mr. Gejdenson has presented to us, because I agree with his analysis. A resolution of the strength put forward by the gentleman from California is unlikely to become law in this country within the next 30 days. It may not even get out of this Committee before then. Given that kind of time restraint, I think the most we can do is send a strong signal and hope that the Administration can delay or prevent this transfer.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I would agree a strong signal is something we should send. Thank you very much.

Mr. SHERMAN. I yield back, Mr. Chairman, and move the previous question.

Chairman GILMAN [presiding]. Are any other Members seeking recognition?

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. If not, the question is now on the Gejdenson amendment. All in favor, signify in the usual manner.

[A chorus of ayes.]

Chairman GILMAN. Opposed?

[A chorus of noes.]

Chairman GILMAN. The noes have it.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a recorded vote.

Chairman GILMAN. Is there a sufficient second?

[A show of hands.]

Chairman GILMAN. A sufficient number. The clerk will call the roll.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gilman.

Chairman GILMAN. No.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gilman votes no.

Mr. Goodling.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Leach.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hyde.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. BEREUTER. Yes.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Bereuter votes yes.

Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. No.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Smith votes no.

Mr. Burton.

Mr. BURTON. No.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Burton votes no.

Mr. Gallegly.

Mr. GALLEGLY. No.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gallegly votes no.

Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Ballenger.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Rohrabacher.
Mr. ROHRABACHER. No.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Rohrabacher votes no.
Mr. Manzullo.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Royce.
Mr. ROYCE. No.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Royce votes no.
Mr. King.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Chabot.
Mr. CHABOT. No.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Chabot votes no.
Mr. Sanford.
Mr. SANFORD. No.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Sanford votes no.
Mr. Salmon.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Houghton.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Campbell.
Mr. CAMPBELL. No.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Campbell votes no.
Mr. McHugh.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Brady.
Mr. BRADY. No.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Brady votes no.
Mr. Burr.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gillmor.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Radanovich.
Mr. RADANOVICH. No.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Radanovich votes no.
Mr. Cooksey.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Tancredo.
Mr. TANCREDO. No.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Tancredo votes no.
Mr. Gejdenson.
Mr. GEJDENSON. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gejdenson votes yes.
Mr. Lantos.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Berman.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Ackerman.
Mr. ACKERMAN. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Ackerman votes yes.
Mr. Faleomavaega.
Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Faleomavaega votes yes.
Mr. Martinez.

[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Payne.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Menendez.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Brown.
Mr. BROWN. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Brown votes yes.
Ms. McKinney.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hastings.
Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hastings votes yes.
Ms. Danner.
Ms. DANNER. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. Danner votes yes.
Mr. Hilliard.
Mr. HILLIARD. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hilliard votes yes.
Mr. Sherman.
Mr. SHERMAN. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Sherman votes yes.
Mr. Wexler.
Mr. WEXLER. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Wexler votes yes.
Mr. Rothman.
Mr. ROTHMAN. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Rothman votes yes.
Mr. Davis.
Mr. DAVIS. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Davis votes yes.
Mr. Pomeroy.
Mr. POMEROY. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Pomeroy votes yes.
Mr. Delahunt.
Mr. DELAHUNT. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Delahunt votes yes.
Mr. Meeks.
Mr. MEEKS. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Meeks votes yes.
Ms. Lee.
Ms. LEE. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. Lee votes yes.
Mr. Crowley.
Mr. CROWLEY. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Crowley votes yes.
Mr. Hoeffel.
Mr. HOEFFEL. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hoeffel votes yes.
Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will call the absentees.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Goodling.
Mr. GOODLING. No.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Goodling votes no.
Mr. Leach.

[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hyde.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Ballenger.
Mr. BALLENGER. No.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Ballenger votes no.
Mr. Manzullo.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. King.
Mr. KING. No.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. King votes no.
Mr. Salmon.
Mr. SALMON. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Salmon votes yes.
Mr. Houghton.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. McHugh.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Burr.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gillmor.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Cooksey.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Lantos.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Berman.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Martinez.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Payne.
Mr. PAYNE. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Payne votes yes.
Mr. Menendez.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. McKinney.
[No response.]
Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will report the tally.
Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Chairman, how am I recorded?
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Menendez is recorded as not having voted.
Mr. MENENDEZ. No.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Menendez votes no.
Chairman GILMAN. Any other Member who has not been recorded?
[No response.]
Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will report the tally.
Ms. BLOOMER. On this vote there were 20 ayes and 16 noes.
Chairman GILMAN. The amendment is agreed to.
The question was not on final passage.
I will ask unanimous consent that the Committee be deemed to have before it an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of the bill as amended to this point. Without ob-

jection, the amendment in the nature of a substitute is deemed read, the previous question is ordered on the amendment, and the amendment is adopted.

Mr. BEREUTER. I move that the Committee report the bill to the House with a recommendation that the bill, as amended, be passed. But I had assumed that we wanted it on the Suspension Calendar and that the maker of the resolution wanted it on the Suspension Calendar, as well.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Rohrabacher, please be brief.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. OK. Mr. Chairman, what we are saying then is by going to the Suspension Calendar, it cannot be amended on the floor. I do not want this to go to the floor in an unamended fashion.

Mr. BEREUTER. Very well, then. I leave the motion as it is.

Chairman GILMAN. The question is on the motion by Mr. Bereuter. All in favor, signify in the usual manner.

[A chorus of ayes.]

Chairman GILMAN. Opposed?

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. The motion is carried, a quorum being present. Without objection, the Chair or his designee is authorized to make motions under Rule XXII with respect to a conference on this bill or a counterpart from the Senate.

The Committee stands in recess. When we return, we will consider H.R. 3680. Please come back as quickly as possible.

[Recess.]

H.R. 3680, CONTROLS ON HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTERS

Chairman GILMAN. The Committee will come to order.

We will now consider H.R. 3680, relating to notice periods for high performance computers. The Chair lays the bill before the Committee.

[The bill appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will report the title of the bill.

Ms. BLOOMER. H.R. 3680, a bill to amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 with respect to the adjustment of composite theoretical performance levels of high-performance computers.

Chairman GILMAN. The bill was referred to the Committee, and in addition the Committee on Armed Services, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned. Without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with. The clerk will read the bill for amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Section 1. Adjustment of composite theoretical performance levels of high performance computers. Section 1211(d) of the National Defense——

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the bill is considered as having been read and is open to amendment at any point. The bill was referred to the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, was reported by voice vote and without amendment.

Without objection, I will now recognize Ms. Zoe Lofgren from California, a proponent of the bill.

Ms. LOFGREN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would just like to express my appreciation for the support we received on this important measure from the Committee.

This will prevent the problem that we face as the updating of our export rules has not been able to keep pace with the rapid change in technology, which at one point last year resulted in the anomaly of a Sony Play Station, a children's toy, falling within the proscription for exports. We need to have the changes be put into play rapidly.

There are many Members who believe that we need to revamp the entire system. That is probably true, but beyond the scope of this bill. This is simply to allow the changes that we agree on to happen in a rapid fashion. There are two friendly amendments that will be offered, that I agree with. As Mr. Dreier could not be here, he asked me to give greetings and best wishes to all the Committee, as he is the other primary sponsor of the bill.

I yield back my time.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Ms. Lofgren, for coming before our Committee.

I intend to offer some perfecting technical amendments that would shorten the title and clarify the date of applicability of any new regulations submitted by the Administration before the enactment of this legislation. This bill, which passed the House last year, would simply shorten the review period for these high performance computers from 120 to 30 days.

It was reported out of the International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee by a voice vote last week, on April 6th, and enjoys broad bipartisan support. I would like to thank Chairwoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and Ranking Member Robert Menendez for their leadership in moving this important measure forward.

Currently, the National Defense Authorization Act requires a 6-month waiting period before the Administration can update our export control thresholds for supercomputers. When the bill went into effect in 1998, it targeted computers that operated above 2,000 million theoretical operations per second, MTOPS, but many of today's personal computers now operate in the 4,000 MTOPS range. While the Administration raised the supercomputer threshold levels in February, a mandatory 6-month waiting period no longer makes sense for these products, which now have a 3-month life cycle.

I know many of our colleagues would like to include other related issues in the bill, but I would urge them to join in moving it to the floor as quickly as possible. Keeping it free of amendments is the best way and only way to ensure it will be enacted this year.

I now turn to Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. I can remember when we had this fight on the floor several years ago, and we lost, and I am glad that we are here now, several years late, undoing what we never should have done. I think the Chairman said it well. We have said it before: We were tying products up in months of regulatory red tape, when the shelf life of the product wasn't that long, was going to be 180 days or less. We are looking at toys, as the gentlelady indicated, that have operational capabilities that would be snared by regulation and law

that is designed to prevent our enemies from accessing military and critical technologies.

The lesson here is very clear. Modern technology is moving at a speed unheard of in the history of man, and what history has taught us is, those who take advantage of technology and move on are the ones that succeed. We are not capable of shrouding this technology and hiding it from the rest of the world. Within short periods of time from when we develop this technology, other countries make it, and once it is globally available, the only thing you do is determine who will have the resources to develop the next generation of technology.

Keeping America safe is keeping our technological advantage. Keeping our technological advantage is dependent on the resources, the profit of sales happening in an expedited manner. Keeping our enemies from having dangerous technology depends on focusing our resources on choke point technologies. We should have done this long ago. I am happy we are doing it today.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Manzullo.

Mr. MANZULLO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I rise in strong support of H.R. 3680. As an early cosponsor, I am pleased to see the Committee take quick action on this much-needed legislation.

It was 3 years ago that Congress imposed this requirement which forces computer companies to wait 6 months for the completion of a congressional review to see if an advanced but widely available computer can be exported. In an environment where computer product life cycles are now 3 months, this 6-month requirement does not reflect technological reality; it doesn't today, and it didn't 3 years ago.

I hate to say I told you so, but I predicted this outcome in 1997. Only 88 Members of Congress had the foresight and courage to stand against emotionalism by opposing the original amendment that is corrected by today's bill. I am pleased to point out that many of those brave 88 Members sit on this Committee, including you, Mr. Chairman.

I ask the Committee's support for this narrow, rifle shot bill so we can correct the most egregious export control problem that we have. If we want to keep high tech manufacturers here in this country and allow them to remain robust and healthy, then I would ask all Members to support H.R. 3680. Thank you.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Sanford.

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Menendez.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I want to first commend the gentlelady from California for her efforts in this regard, and really in due deference to her, I have not offered amendments that I think are important to expand the scope of what we need to do. So I intend to support the legislation.

But let me just say that the 180-day congressional notification period for increasing the MTOPS level for export sales has handicapped the American computer industry and made it impossible for the U.S. Government to respond quickly to the latest advances in computer processing technology. Last summer, for example, new personal computers introduced by Apple and IBM surpassed the

MTOPS level for exports for Tier 3 countries like Israel and Egypt, and it wasn't until after the 180-day notification period ended in January that these computers were allowed to be sold without a license.

Later this year, Intel is expected to introduce the Itanium chip—and I have a little copy of what it would look like, one of these would allow a computer that uses four of these chips to operate at nearly 23,000 MTOPS, a level that exceeds current policy for export sales to Tier 2 and Tier 3 countries. In a computer industry where the average shelf life of a computer is incredibly short, a 6-month delay in sales is a very long time, particularly when overseas competitors are nipping at the heels of American companies.

So, for these reasons, I am strongly supporting this legislation. However, I am disappointed that we are only addressing the MTOPS notification period. This legislation does not address other problems like the 120-day notification period for moving countries between tiers, and burdensome post-shipment verification requirements.

More importantly, while the bill fixes one problem, it is ultimately not a substitute for reauthorizing the Export Administration Act and updating our Cold-War-era export control policies. I believe that American industry deserves laws that are responsive to today's global economy, not laws that were created over two decades ago to respond to Cold War era threats.

No one in Congress is advocating for changes that would undermine our national security, but rather for policy changes that would ensure our national security while also streamlining our export control laws to focus on those countries and those exports that are of greatest concern to our Nation. It is our obligation to address this issue. I think that the Congress, for a long time not having spoken on this issue, has abdicated its role and its authority to the Executive Branch, and I think that that is a mistake on behalf of the Congress.

To ensure that our laws reflect what is in the best interests of our Nation, we should consider comprehensive legislation, namely the Export Administration Act, to reform our export control laws. For now, I am happy to support the legislation that is before us, and I look forward to having an even broader set of legislation that can clearly keep our competitiveness globally.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Menendez.

Mr. Sanford.

Mr. SANFORD. I thank the Chairman. I am generally supportive of this bill, but I would simply raise a point of concern. That is, as much as it is about amending congressional review as opposed to abandoning congressional review, I think moving from 6 months to 30 days in some cases could be awkward.

In the case of an extended recess, which from time to time does happen around this place, we could well be gone for longer than 30 days, and I would just make a point that I don't think we want to abandon congressional review, we want to amend it. I would ask that you work with the Administration in looking at some kind of compromise feature in the event that Congress is adjourned for more than 30 days.

Chairman GILMAN. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. SANFORD. Yes, sir.

Chairman GILMAN. The gentleman raises a good point, and I will contact the Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration to ensure that no notifications are sent to Congress during any recess period. I will ensure that the Committee exercises full and comprehensive oversight over these reporting and notification problems.

Mr. SANFORD. I thank the Chairman.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I join with the Chairman to make sure that this is addressed, and I think the gentleman raised a very interesting point.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Gejdenson.

I have an amendment at the desk which I ask be considered en bloc.

[The amendments appear in the appendix.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Amendment offered by Mr. Gilman: Amend the title so as to read "A bill to modify the congressional review"——

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the amendment is considered as having been read.

This amendment provides that any proposal by the Administration putting forward new supercomputer performance levels after January 1 of this year, and before the date of enactment of this measure, would only become effective upon its enactment or 30 days after submission, whichever is later. It also provides a new title to the bill, clarifying that it provides for the modification of the congressional review period with respect to the adjustment of composite theoretical performance levels of high performance computers.

I understand the amendment enjoys bipartisan support. I defer to Mr. Gejdenson for any comments he may have. Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. I support the amendment and applaud the Chairman's efforts to improve the bill.

Chairman GILMAN. I would ask immediate consideration of the amendment by the Committee. All in favor, signify in the usual manner.

[A chorus of ayes.]

Chairman GILMAN. Opposed?

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. Carried.

Is anyone else seeking recognition?

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. If not, I ask unanimous consent that we set this bill aside temporarily. We don't have a quorum.

Mr. GEJDENSON. I think we have got some folks in back.

Chairman GILMAN. All right. We will pause just a moment.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. BEREUTER. Because H. Con. Res. 295 is an anniversary date related bill, I wonder if we could take up that resolution while we are waiting for a quorum?

H. CON. RES. 295, HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN VIETNAM

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, we will proceed with H. Con. Res. 295, and as soon as we have a quorum, we will go on to the vote.

The clerk will read the title of the resolution.

Ms. BLOOMER. H. Con. Res. 295, a concurrent resolution relating to continuing human rights violations and political oppression in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 25 years after the fall of South Vietnam to Communist forces.

Chairman GILMAN. This resolution was referred to the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, which waived its consideration of the matter, and the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, which reported it with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Without objection, the subcommittee-recommended language will be treated as original text for the purpose of amendment. The clerk will read the preamble and operative language of the Subcommittee recommendation, in that order.

Ms. BLOOMER. Whereas April 30, 2000 marks the——

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the Subcommittee recommendation is considered as having been read and is open to amendment at any point. I recognize the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, this resolution was introduced by the gentleman from California, Mr. Rohrabacher, to express concern about continuing human rights violations and political repression in the socialist Republic of Vietnam. It was discussed in the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. It was unanimously approved with an amendment. I yield my time to the introducer of the resolution, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Rohrabacher is recognized.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would like to thank you and thank the Subcommittee Chairman, Mr. Bereuter, for assisting me in pushing this resolution through the process.

April 30th is the anniversary of the fall of Saigon and the end of the Vietnam War, and it is important for us to commemorate this time with a call for democracy and human rights and freedom in Vietnam, let the people of Vietnam know that, at this important anniversary, we have not backed away from the idea that they too have a right to their own human rights. We also in this resolution commend the Vietnamese American community in the United States of America, and I would ask my fellow colleagues to support the resolution. It is not controversial.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Rohrabacher. I commend the gentleman from California for introducing this timely resolution on Vietnam. I want to thank the Chairman of the Asia and Pacific Subcommittee, Mr. Bereuter, for expediting the measure in Subcommittee, and I ask that the remainder of my statement be made part of the record, and I urge my colleagues to support the measure.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gilman appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. Any further——

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, just briefly, I want to commend the gentleman on his work. Vietnam has not had the kind of political, human rights and other liberalization we think it should have. It has clearly had some improvements in opening up its economy, but it is long overdue that they respect their own citizens' human rights and make a commitment to developing a free and civil society.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Bereuter is recognized for a motion.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I move the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the pending resolution, as amended, on the Suspension Calendar.

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the question is on the motion by Mr. Bereuter. All those in favor, signify in the usual manner.

[A chorus of ayes.]

Chairman GILMAN. Opposed?

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to. Further proceedings on this measure are postponed.

RESUMPTION OF CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3680

We will now go back to H.R. 3680. So that the Committee may report the bill we have under consideration with a single amendment, the Chair will make a unanimous consent request that, without objection, the Committee is deemed to have before it an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of the bill as amended to this point. Without objection, the amendment in the nature of a substitute is deemed read, the previous question is ordered on the amendment, and the amendment is adopted.

Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee report the bill to the House with a recommendation that the bill, as amended, be passed.

Chairman GILMAN. The question is now on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska. Those in favor of the motion, signify by saying aye.

[A chorus of ayes.]

Chairman GILMAN. Those opposed, say no.

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. The ayes have it.

In order to establish a quorum, a roll call vote is in order. The clerk will call the roll.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gilman.

Chairman GILMAN. Aye.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gilman votes yes.

Mr. Goodling.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Leach.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hyde.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. BEREUTER. Aye.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Bereuter votes yes.

Mr. Smith.
[No response.]
Chairman GILMAN. I'm going to ask our Members to stand by so that we can take up Sierra Leone quickly, right after this. Thank you.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Burton.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gallegly.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Ballenger.
Mr. BALLENGER. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Ballenger votes yes.
Mr. Rohrabacher.
Mr. ROHRABACHER. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Rohrabacher votes yes.
Mr. Manzullo.
Mr. MANZULLO. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Manzullo votes yes.
Mr. Royce.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. King.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Chabot.
Mr. CHABOT. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Chabot votes yes.
Mr. Sanford.
Mr. SANFORD. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Sanford votes yes.
Mr. Salmon.
Mr. SALMON. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Salmon votes yes.
Mr. Houghton.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Campbell.
Mr. CAMPBELL. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Campbell votes yes.
Mr. McHugh.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Brady.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Burr.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gillmor.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Radanovich.
Mr. RADANOVICH. Yes.
Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Radanovich votes yes.
Mr. Cooksey.
Mr. COOKSEY. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Cooksey votes yes.
Mr. Tancredo.
Mr. TANCREDO. Aye.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Tancredo votes yes.
Mr. Gejdenson.
Mr. GEJDENSON. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gejdenson votes yes.
Mr. Lantos.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Berman.
Mr. BERMAN. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Berman votes yes.
Mr. Ackerman.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Faleomavaega.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Martinez.
Mr. MARTINEZ. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Martinez votes yes.
Mr. Payne.
Mr. PAYNE. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Payne votes yes.
Mr. Menendez.
Mr. MENENDEZ. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Menendez votes yes.
Mr. Brown.
Mr. BROWN. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Brown votes yes.
Ms. McKinney.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hastings.
Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hastings votes yes.
Ms. Danner.
Ms. DANNER. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. Danner votes yes.
Mr. Hilliard.
Mr. HILLIARD. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hilliard votes yes.
Mr. Sherman.
Mr. SHERMAN. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Sherman votes yes.
Mr. Wexler.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Rothman.
Mr. ROTHMAN. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Rothman votes yes.
Mr. Davis.
Mr. DAVIS. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Davis votes yes.
Mr. Pomeroy.
Mr. POMEROY. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Pomeroy votes yes.
Mr. Delahunt.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Meeks.
[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. Lee.
Ms. LEE. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. Lee votes yes.
Mr. Crowley.
Mr. CROWLEY. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Crowley votes yes.
Mr. Hoeffel.
[No response.]
Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will call absentees.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Goodling.
Mr. GOODLING. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Goodling votes yes.
Mr. Leach.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hyde.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Smith.
Mr. SMITH. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Smith votes yes.
Mr. Burton.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gallegly.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Royce.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. King.
Mr. KING. Yes.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. King votes yes.
Mr. Houghton.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. McHugh.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Brady.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Burr.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gillmor.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Burton.
Mr. BURTON. Aye.
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Burton votes yes.
Mr. Lantos.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Ackerman.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Faleomavaega.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. McKinney.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Wexler.
[No response.]
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Delahunt.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Meek.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hoeffel.

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will report the tally.

Ms. BLOOMER. On this vote there were 31 ayes and zero noes.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman?

Chairman GILMAN. The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to.

Who is seeking recognition?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. I would ask unanimous consent that a statement on the Vietnamese resolution be made a part of the record. I was in the next room speaking with——

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection.

Mr. SMITH. If I could just say very briefly, I was in Vietnam on a factfinding trip with staff, Joseph Rees, and with Peter Hickey, last December, and we raised a number of important human rights issues in Vietnam, including the continued crackdown on religious believers, whether it be the Catholic Church. We met with Archbishop Man; we met with Dr. Que, who is one of the leading dissidents, who is under virtual house arrest. He is followed, his phone is tapped.

It is very important that we reiterate in the strongest possible way our concern that human rights have deteriorated in Vietnam. There is a situation where Radio Free Asia is being jammed by the Vietnamese government. They also have a 2-child-per-couple policy, and not so long ago one of the employees who worked for the U.S. orderly departure program, who was hired through the Vietnamese Government agency, was fired when she had an unauthorized child, so coercion is alive and well in population control in Vietnam.

I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the Chair or his designee is authorized to make motions under Rule XXII with respect to a conference on this bill or a counterpart from the Senate.

Who is seeking recognition?

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Crowley.

Mr. CROWLEY. I ask unanimous consent to have my remarks on this bill included in the record, and also on H. Res. 464, the first bill, and H.R. 3680.

[The statement of Mr. Crowley on H.R. 3680 appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, all Members will have time to add their remarks.

H.R. 3879, SIERRA LEONE

We now take up H.R. 3879, relative to assistance to Sierra Leone. The bill was referred by the Speaker to the Committee on International Relations, also the Committee on the Judiciary, in

each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned. The Chair lays the bill before the Committee.

[The bill appears in the appendix.]

The clerk will report the title of the bill.

Ms. BLOOMER. H.R. 3879, a bill to support the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone in its peace-building efforts, and for other purposes.

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with. The clerk will read the enacting clause.

Ms. BLOOMER. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives——

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the bill is considered as having been read. This bill was referred the Subcommittees on Africa, and International Operations and Human Rights, and International Economic Policy and Trade. The latter two Subcommittees have waived further consideration of the measure. The Subcommittee on Africa considered the bill yesterday and recommended its passage, as amended by an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Without objection, the Committee will consider the Subcommittee's amendment in the nature of a substitute as original text for the purpose of amendment. The clerk will read the Subcommittee's amendment for amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. To support the Government of Sierra Leone in its peace-building efforts, and for other purposes——

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the Subcommittee's amendment is considered as having been read. I now recognize the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa, the gentleman from—who is seeking recognition? Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to ask the State Department, the Administration, if they are supportive of the legislation. Would you come up and identify yourself, if you are?

Mr. GUEST. Yes, my name is Michael Guest. I am Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Legislative Affairs at the Department of State, and thank you very much for asking our views of this legislation. Mr. Chairman, we very strongly support this bill and the goals that it reflects.

Mr. BEREUTER. I would say to the representative of the State Department, this is an authorization of funds, and it is the Legislative Branch, the House of Representatives, taking a position in support of authorization, which seems to be inconsistent with the views of the Administration. They don't seem to want us to do any authorizing here.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, these are additional funds that are authorized for Sierra Leone, and these are not an earmark from previously budgeted funds from the State Department which, as you know, are very, very tight.

Mr. BEREUTER. But this is an authorization bill, and surely you don't want this Committee doing any authorization, do you?

[Laughter.]

Thank you. This has been a rhetorical question for you. I am building the case for the lack of consistency in administration policy.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Campbell.

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Payne.

Mr. PAYNE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me just say we appreciate you bringing up this very important resolution, and in trying to conserve time, I just would ask that we support this legislation. It goes to help demobilization, demilitarization and reintegration, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and goes to try to build democracy. We think that it is very important that we move into Sierra Leone before there is continued degradation, and so I just urge support of this resolution.

Chairman GILMAN. I thank the gentleman, and I support the measure introduced by our Ranking Member, Mr. Gejdenson, and fully considered by the Subcommittee. I would like to express strong confidence Sierra Leone will enjoy a peaceful, democratic future, but I cannot have that confidence.

I fear that the significant problems and the lack of cooperation the U.N. peacekeepers in Sierra Leone have experienced since the outset of their deployment will continue, and I fear the Revolutionary United Front, which has waged a war of terror and atrocity against its own citizens, has not changed in its ultimate objective, and that is complete dominance of Sierra Leone. Nevertheless, I support the measure on the basis that we must make every effort and even make some changes where the future of so many innocent, suffering people is concerned.

Mr. Campbell.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk which I hope will be agreeable to all——

[The amendment appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will read the amendment.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, maybe I can explain the amendment. I brought it down to the desk about 5 minutes ago, and they may not have replicated it. If I can take the time to explain it now, I can actually try a unanimous consent.

Chairman GILMAN. The gentleman is recognized on the amendment.

Mr. CAMPBELL. It is simply this: I think we should be spending more money on the demobilization/demilitarization and not target for political parties. So we have $10 million for demobilization and $3 million for electoral assistance. They are nowhere near elections in Sierra Leone.

I would like to see the $3 million moved into that first category for demobilization, where the need is immediate. It will bring that up to $13 million, and take the $3 million away from efforts at assisting political parties. I base that on the fact of timing in Sierra Leone, what they need, and also a skepticism as to effectiveness in training political parties, as opposed to my optimism in getting demobilization underway.

Mr. Chairman, I came to the mark-up yesterday in Subcommittee. Regrettably, it had already gaveled down by the time

I came. But in brief discussions, I am hopeful that this would be acceptable to the Ranking Member. At risk that he will say no, I still yield to my good friend, Mr. Payne.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Payne.

Mr. PAYNE. Yes, I can concur with the gentleman from California. I think that the immediate situation right now will call for as much as we can do in the whole question of demobilization and reintegration and those things. What we would hopefully have in our next year, as we move closer to the elections, is no less than $3 million and up to a higher number put in for elections. So I accept the amendment.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Campbell, do you have a copy of your text of your amendment?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I do, and if you suspend for 2 minutes, go back to the business, I will have it in that time. Thank you.

Chairman GILMAN. Any other? Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to resist the Ranking Member on our side, his decision here, and Mr. Campbell on this. I am concerned that we don't early enough in the process often make commitments to building political parties. They don't occur in a vacuum, especially where there is very little tradition of democratic institutions and party-building. So I would hope that we would quickly come back and provide some funds to make sure that the building blocks of democracy are established, so we are not just constantly coming back and picking up the ravages of civil war and people who ignore democratic procedure.

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will report the amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. Amendment offered by Mr. Campbell: Page 5, lines 17 through 25, strike——

Chairman GILMAN. The amendment is considered as having been read. The question is now on the amendment offered by Mr. Campbell. All in favor, signify in the usual manner.

[A chorus of ayes.]

Chairman GILMAN. Those opposed, say no.

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. The amendment is agreed to.

Are there any further amendments? Any Members seeking recognition?

[No response.]

Chairman GILMAN. If not, Mr. Bereuter is recognized.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Yes, Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. BEREUTER. I move that the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the pending bill on the Suspension Calendar.

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the motion is agreed to. Without objection, the Chair or his designee is authorized to make motions under Rule XXII with respect to a conference on this bill or a counterpart from the Senate.

I would like to notify our Members that our Committee will meet again in mark-up session during the week of May 2nd, right after the recess, to consider items we did not have time for on this agenda and any additional items that may come before the Committee. The Committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

A P P E N D I X

April 13, 2000

Statement of Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman
Mark-up of H. Res. 464
Expressing the sense of Congress
on international recognition of Israel's Magen David Adom Society
and its symbol the Red Shield of David.
April 13, 2000

We are bringing before the Committee today H. Res. 464, expressing the sense of Congress on international recognition of Israel's Magen David Adom Society and its symbol, the Red Shield of David, which I introduced along with our ranking member, Mr. Gejdenson. This measure reaffirms our support for justice and inclusiveness in the International Red Cross Movement. Resolution 464 lends our support to the efforts of the Magen David Society and strongly encourages its acceptance as a full member into the international governing body of the ICRC.

The Magen David Society is equivalent to our own American Red Cross, and has served countless citizens of countries in need for over 70 years. It might come as a shock to some of us, that while the national organizations of countries such as Iraq, Libya, and North Korea are all full members of the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the Magen David Society is not. The Magen David Society has fulfilled the criteria for full membership, and has requested recognition of the Shield of David as their symbol. The American Red Cross has repeatedly sought to have the Magen David Society admitted as part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, but has so far been thwarted by the political prejudices of a small number of its member nations, and others that raise what I believe to be a spurious issue concerning the adoption of another emblem -- the Red Shield of David -- into the movement.

This Congress in 1987 affirmed its support for the Magen David Society in requesting that they be admitted as full members. After 13 years, the ICRC is still dragging its feet on the issue, and the Israeli Red Cross remains the victim of politics. We must reinforce our support for this praiseworthy organization by passing H. Res. 464 and letting the other members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement know that we do not look favorably on bias and hypocrisy.

Statement by Benjamin A. Gilman, Chairman:

I support this resolution introduced by our friend and colleague, Mr. Payne. In a region afflicted by military coups, authoritarian leaders, and one-party states, Senegal has been a model of a stable and pluralist society.

The people of Senegal voted for a change in leadership, and the president stepped down. It sounds simple and is something that we in our 224-year-old republic take for granted. But it is anything but the norm in many parts of the world, and in this region in particular.

I thank the subcommittee on Africa for calling our attention to this matter and urge passage of House Resolution 449.

STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
MARKUP OF H.R. 4251
CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF NUCLEAR TRANSFERS
TO NORTH KOREA ACT OF 2000
April 13, 2000

I am pleased that Congressman Ed Markey, our distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, has again joined with me to offer bipartisan legislation designed to ensure that any transfers of U.S. nuclear equipment or technology to North Korea pursuant to the Agreed Framework of 1994 are carefully reviewed and fully supported by the United States Congress before they take place.

Along with other distinguished cosponsors, including Mr. Bereuter and our former colleague on this Committee, Mr. Kucinich, we introduced H.R. 4228, the "Congressional Oversight of Nuclear Transfers to North Korea Act of 2000," earlier this week. But our proposal is not a new one.

For all practical purposes, this bill already has passed the House of Representatives. On July 21st of last year, Mr. Markey and I offered an amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act requiring the President to certify to Congress that North Korea has fulfilled all of its obligations under the Agreed Framework before a nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and North Korea can enter into effect.

Without such a nuclear cooperation agreement, key nuclear components cannot be transferred to North Korea from the United States as contemplated in the Agreed Framework. The Gilman-Markey amendment further required that Congress enact a joint resolution concurring in the President's certification before such a nuclear cooperation agreement can enter into effect. Our amendment was approved by a wide margin with strong support on both sides of the aisle.

We later negotiated with Administration over our amendment in the conference committee on the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. We reached agreement with the Administration over the language of the certification, but the Administration resisted our idea that Congress should have a role in evaluating North Korea's compliance with the Agreed Framework by means of a requirement that Congress enact a joint resolution concurring in the President's certification. Our certification requirement was enacted into law late last year as the "North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 2000."

H.R. 4251 amends the North Korea Threat Reduction Act to require that Congress concur in any certification submitted by the President pursuant to that Act before a nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and North Korea can enter into effect. To ensure that the Congress will carefully review such a certification, our bill includes expedited procedures for consideration in both the House and Senate of a joint resolution concurring in the President's certification. This feature addresses one of the principal concerns expressed by Mr. Gejdenson and others during the debate on the Gilman-Markey amendment last summer.

We have worked with Mr. Gejdenson's staff in developing the language now before the Committee, and we hope that it will once again receive strong bipartisan support.

Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman Statement
International Relations Committee mark-up of
H.Con.Res. 304 concerning violations of human rights
And democracy in Belarus, calling on the Lukashenka
Regime there to negotiate with the political opposition,
and calling on Russia to respect the sovereignty of Belarus.
Thursday, April 13th, 2000

This resolution is extraordinarily important for the people of Belarus, their liberty and freedom. I want to thank our Ranking Member, Mr. Gejdenson, for introducing this new version of his resolution that he had originally introduced on November 19th.

Today, Mr. Gejdenson has placed before us a measure that calls it like it really is in Belarus. It points out, quite simply, that the regime of Belarusan President Alexander Lukashenka is unconstitutional and illegitimate. It is a regime that uses the very worst of Soviet-style tactics to repress the political opposition and democratic government and to deny the people of Belarus their human rights. It is, in short, nothing less than a dictatorship, pure and simple.

I have been pleased to join the Ranking Member in sponsoring his resolution, re-introduced on April 12th, because it also points to some very troubling facts with regard to the foreign policy of Belarus' neighbor, Russia.

First, as this measure notes, the government of Russia has been pursuing "re-unification" with Belarus. Such a re-unification is inappropriate for the following reasons:

– The present Belarusan parliament is an illegitimate one, and no such negotiations should be conducted with it or, much less, agreements ratified with it; and

– Any such unification that results in Russia extending its military, nuclear forces to cover Belarus would be a violation of Belarus' status as a non-nuclear state under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The second important point raised by this resolution regarding Russia is the fact that Russia has been providing considerable financial support -- billions of dollars in such support -- to the dictatorship in Belarus.

There are, in fact, some issues that, regrettably, are not raised in this particular measure, including:

– the mysterious incident in September 1995 in which a Belarusan helicopter gun-ship shot down an American hot-air balloon involved in an international race, killing two American civilians;

– Lukashenka's eviction of our American Ambassador from his official residence in violation of international diplomatic conventions; and finally

– Reports that the illegitimate government in Belarus may be engaged in proliferation of advanced military technology to other such regimes around the world.

This comprehensive resolution does not go into those issues, but, as I have said, it does indeed do a great service for the repressed people of Belarus, simply by stating the obvious:

– The government in Belarus is a dictatorship, and

– The government in Russia must cease its financial support for that regime, respect the sovereignty of Belarus, and join in sincerely working for the cause of true democracy in that suffering country.

I support the passage of this resolution.

Hon. Christopher H. Smith
Statement on Belarus Resolution
HIRC Mark-up
April 13, 2000

I thank my colleagues Mr. Gejdensen and Chairman Gilman for their leadership in constructing this new resolution condemning violations of human rights and erosion of democracy in Belarus and calling upon the Lukashenka regime to restore the constitutional rights of the Belarusian people - and on the Russian Federation to respect the sovereignty of Belarus. I appreciate very much your willingness to accept the language which I sought in the resolution.

Last month, I chaired a Helsinki Commission hearing which addressed many of the issues highlighted in the resolution which featured key leaders of Belarus' opposition and two leading State Department officials, as well as the person in the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly who is attempting to forge a dialogue between the Belarusian authorities and the opposition. This hearing was a follow-up to our April 1999 hearing on Belarus. In the last few years, I have made numerous direct and indirect intercessions, including through the OSCE, to draw attention to the deplorable situation in Belarus and to encourage the establishment of democracy, and in the last Congress, I introduced a resolution on Belarus.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to an original cosponsor of this bill, and I am eager for the House to go on record condemning the egregious human rights abuses in Belarus. I look forward to working with my colleagues to keep the spotlight on Belarus, and to ensure that adequate resources are provided to support programs in Belarus aimed at strengthening independent media, human rights civil society, independent trade unions, and the democratic opposition.

Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman Statement
International Relations Committee Mark-Up of
H.R. 4022, "Regarding the Sale and Transfer of
Moskit Anti-Ship Missiles by the Russian Federation"
(Introduced by Congressman Rohrabacher)
Thursday, April 13th, 2000

I want to state my very strong support for the measure that is before us today – H.R. 4022 – which addresses a significant problem we face in our relations with Russia.

I want to point out to my colleagues that, as a member of the so-called "Paris Club" of creditor nations, the United States has been very generous in re-scheduling the debt owed to it and other governments by the Russian government.

We have re-scheduled that debt four times: in 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1999.

In hearings on Russia that this Committee held three years ago, I took the opportunity to point out that those re-schedulings have been an invisible – but substantial – form of direct aid to the Russian government. Those re-schedulings saved it hundreds of millions of dollars that it would otherwise have had to pay in recent years, instead deferring those payments over many years— at some cost to the United States and other governments.

BUT, what has this generous approach earned us?

First, Russia defaulted on its debts to the so-called "London Club" of commercial creditors – in other words, it just stopped paying its bank loans.

Then, Russia defaulted on its debt to the United States and other "Paris Club" members.

What did Russia insist on after defaulting on its debts – after all of the generous re-schedulings of the last decade?

It insisted on outright forgiveness.

After months of refusing to pay its commercial debts, Russia cowed the London Club creditors to simply write off *over $10 billion* in its commercial debt. In addition, after telling the Paris Club of official creditors that it wouldn't be making billions of dollars in payments due last year and this year, Russia is now insisting that they too write off one-third of the $42 billion it owes them — *another $14 billion.*

My colleagues, let me read to you a quote from a "New York Times" report of February 13th with regard to what Russia is doing:

> "The fact that Russia's debt ... needs to be restructured at all is something of a puzzle....Russia, according to key economic indicators, should have the money to meet its debt payments.
>
> "Most of the country's revenues come from the export of natural resources, especially oil, the price of which is nearing an unprecedented $30 a barrel....The [Russian] government should therefore be reaping high taxes from the profits of Russian oil companies. In fact, the [Russian] state has a huge trade surplus."

We have to ask: why isn't Russia paying what it owes. AND what is being done to stand up to this obvious "shake-down"?

In August of last year, the "Paris Club" responded with strength and vigor to the Russian refusal to pay its debts — by re-scheduling them yet again.

Sadly, it has been reported that the United States and the other Paris Club members are actually talking with Russia at this time about granting it the billions of dollars more in debt forgiveness it wants. We have to ask ourselves: what is going on here?

How can the Russian government have the money to fight a vicious war in Chechnya? How can it find hundreds of millions of dollars to maintain an espionage facility just ninety miles from our shores? How can it deploy new strategic weapons?

AND YET, it is too broke to pay what it owes foreign investors and creditors, private and official?

Mr. Rohrabacher's bill before us today really deals with two important issues:

> First, the Russian government is selling to communist China the very advanced technology – such as the "Moskit" anti-ship missile – that may one day be used to attack American sailors deployed in defense of democracy on Taiwan.
>
> Second, at the very time that they are doing that, Russian officials insist that they get billions of dollars in debt re-scheduling and forgiveness.

The time has come to end this situation, which not only makes no sense, but is highly antithetical to American interests.

I strongly support Mr. Rohrabacher's bill – and urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

Statement by Congressman Dana Rohrabacher
House International Relations Committee
H. R. 4022
Russia Anti-ship Missile Proliferation Act of 2000
April 13, 2000

Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for expediting the process on H. R. 4022, "The Russia Anti-missile Proliferation Act of 2000." Later his month the Russian Government is scheduled to transfer the first shipment of SS-N-22 Moskit–also called "Sunburn"–anti-ship missiles to the People's Republic of China. These supersonic missiles, which carry a nuclear-capable warhead, were developed for one purpose only–to destroy American aircraft carriers and their support ships, especially those with advanced Aegis battle systems.

Traveling at twice the speed of sound at a distance of up to 65 miles, the missiles 500-pound high explosive warhead could debilitate an aircraft carrier. Worse, a battery of eight nuclear-tipped Moskits fired from China's newly-acquired Russian 956E destroyer would destroy an entire carrier battle group, killing thousands of American sailors and marines. The Sunburn's nuclear warhead has a payload of 200 kilo-tons, which is more than ten times the destructive power of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. These missiles can be also launched from land-based mobile platforms and from the air.

During the past month, newspapers closely tied to the governments of Russia and China have written reports on the transfer of these ships and missiles to China, stating that these missiles now give China the ability to defeat or fight the U. S. Pacific fleet to a standstill. A second 956E destroyer is scheduled to be transferred to china later this year, with at least two more on order. This would give Beijing a combined battery of 32 Sunburn missiles, effectively turning the balance of power in the Taiwan Straits and the South China Sea. More disturbing, the Russians have given Beijing license to produce 200 advanced Zu-27 jet fighters which can carry the air-launch version of the Sunburn missiles, which has a range of more than 100 miles. Guided by the long range radar of AWAC aircraft that the Chinese are currently purchasing from Israel, the Chinese will be able to attack American aircraft carrier groups in the open sea, far from their coastline.

Equally disturbing is this morning's report of the Chinese communist assistance to Libya'a ballistic missile development program. In an article in the Chinese People Liberation Army's magazine, published this week, in a blatant threat to use force against democratic Taiwan, China threatens to defeat the U. S. military through its strategic partnership with Russia. The article also threatens continued proliferation of nuclear missiles to North Korea and rogue nations in the Middle East.

H. R. 4022 will prohibit the rescheduling or forgiving of any outstanding bilateral debt owed by Russia to the United States until Russia permanently ends the sales and transfers of Sunburn anti-ship missiles to countries that would endanger U. S. national security. In addition, the legislation requires the President to issue reports on Russia's transfer activities with the Sunburn missiles 30 days after the bill is enacted, and every six months thereafter.

This legislation will not stop U. S. economic assistance to Russia or prevent economic or trade activity between the United States and Russia. It does NOT cut off funding for the Nunn-Lugar or for programs involved in promoting political or economic reform. In fact, it gives Russia the choice of whether it prefers selling these nuclear-capable missiles to potential enemies of the United States or whether it would instead prefer bilateral debt rescheduling or forgiveness. That is their choice to make.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the Committee to support this legislation, without adding any sort of Presidential waiver provisions. The Commander-in-Chief is accountable for the lives of our troops. The lives of thousands of our brave men and women in uniform who are stationed in the Asia-Pacific Theater depend on our voting YES on this Act.

STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
FULL COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 3680
April 13, 2000

H. R. 3680 is a bill that would shorten the mandatory Congressional review period for new performance levels for supercomputers. I intend to offer some perfecting and technical amendments that would shorten the title and clarify the date of applicability of any new regulations submitted by the Administration before the enactment of this legislation.

This bill, which passed the House last year, would simply shorten the review period for these high performance computers from 120 to 30 days. It was reported out of the International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee by voice vote last week on April 6th, and enjoys broad bipartisan support. I would also like to thank Chairwoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and Ranking Member Robert Menendez for their leadership in moving this important legislation forward.

Currently, the National Defense Authorization Act requires a six-month waiting period before the Administration can update our export control thresholds for supercomputers. When the bill went into effect in 1998, the bill targeted computers that operated above 2000 Million Theoretical Operations Per Second, MTOPS, but many of today's personal computers now operate in the 4,000 MTOPS range.

When the Administration raised the supercomputer threshold levels in February, a mandatory six month waiting period no longer makes sense for these products, which now have a three-month life cycle.

I know many of my colleagues would like to include other related issues in this bill, but I would urge them to join me in moving it as is to the floor as quickly as possible. Keeping it free of amendments is the best and only way to ensure that it will be enacted this year.

Remarks of the Honorable Donald A. Manzullo
Before the House International Relations Committee
in Support of H. R. 3680
April 12, 2000

Mr. Chairman:

I rise in strong support of H. R. 3680. As an early cosponsor, I am pleased to see the Committee take quick action on this much-needed legislation.

It was three years ago that Congress imposed this requirements which forces computer companies to wait six months for the completion of a Congressional review to see if an advanced but widely available computer can be exported. In an environment where computer product life-cycles are now three months, this requirement does not reflect technological reality.

I hate to say "I told you so," but I predicted this outcome in 1997. Only 88 Members of Congress had the foresight and courage to stand against emotionalism by opposing the original amendment which is corrected by today's bill. I am pleased to point out that many of those brave 88 Members sit on this Committee, including you, Mr. Chairman.

I ask that the Committee support this narrow "rifle shot" bill so that we can correct the most egregious export control problem. If we want the high-tech industry to remain robust and healthy, please support H. R. 3680.

Statement of Congressman Joseph Crowley
Markup of H. R. 3680

I am here today to speak in support of HR 3680, to amend the National Defense Authorization Act and reduce the waiting period for the export of computers from 180 days to 30 days.

I am proud to co-sponsor this legislation which will enable American high tech companies to compete effectively around the world.

Currently, the NDAA requires a 6-month waiting period before the Administration can update Tier III countries export control laws.

When the NDAA went into effect in 1998 the bill targeted computers that operated above 2,000 MTOPS; today's personal computers operate in the 4,000 MTOPS range and office servers in the 12,000 MTOPS range.

The current 6-month waiting period clearly does not make sense for products that have a 3-month innovation cycle and are widely available from our foreign competitors.

I know that some of my colleagues think that this legislation is not going far enough.
I agree with them and I am looking forward to working with my distinguished colleagues on this subcommittee to overhaul the U.S. Export Control System in a more comprehensive way.

But we also have to realize how time-sensitive the passage of HR 3680 is. The new Intel microprocessor, the Itanium, will be available at mid-year. A four-way Itanium processor computer is projected to perform above 22 ,000 MTOPS; therefore the recent update to a threshold of 12,500 MTOPS will already be out of date when it takes effect.

Make no mistake our current economic boom relies heavily on the Information Technology industry. The IT sector contributed about 35% to US economic growth in recent years and foreign sales are crucial to this success. But our broken export control system threatens to cost the computer industry valuable sales in some of the most critical markets in the world.

We should concentrate our resources on controlling real supercomputers and not waste them on controlling widely available business computers.

This bipartisan legislation is supported by the administration, and the computer industry and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of it today.

Thank you

Statement of Chairman Gilman
H. Con. Res. 295
Full Committee Markup
April 13, 2000

I want to commend the gentleman from California, Mr. Rohrabacher for introducing this timely resolution on Vietnam. I would also like to thank the Chairman of the Asia Pacific Subcommittee, Mr. Bereuter, for expediting this measure in Subcommittee yesterday.

It is truly unfortunate that 25 years after the Vietnam War ended, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a one-party state ruled and controlled by the Vietnamese Communist Party which continues to repress basic political and some religious freedoms and to commit numerous abuses.

The resolution rightfully requests the President make clear to the government of Vietnam the firm commitment of the American people to fundamental human rights and equal treatment for all people of Vietnam.

It further urges Vietnam to cease violations of human rights and liberalize its political system. Finally, it appropriately commends the Vietnamese-American community for a memorial to fallen American and South Vietnamese soldiers being developed in Westminster, CA.

Democracy and human rights are not eastern or western values –as some might contend– they are universal values and the right of people everywhere. I want to praise this resolution for pointing out the injustice that exists in Vietnam and I hope that Hanoi is listening.

Once again I want to thank Mr. Rohrabacher for introducing this resolution and I look forward to bringing this measure to the floor at an early date for consideration by the full House. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Statement of Representative Chris Smith
Chairman, Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights

Today I want to share some observations from a human rights fact-finding mission I made in December to Saigon. The principal purpose of the trip was to inspect the new refugee processing program, which as most of you know has recently moved from Bangkok to our new U.S. Consulate in Saigon --- and, frankly, to give our State Department and INS personnel some constructive advice about how to run an in-country refugee program that reflects American values and the intent of Congress.

I am proud to have been the author of comprehensive foreign policy legislation, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001, which became law last November. That bill provided for an extension of the McCain amendment on Vietnamese refugee children through fiscal year 2001, along with an expansion of the amendment to cover the so-called "co-residency cases."

My bill also included very important language in the Conference Report making clear that our refugee programs in Viet Nam should be far more than just a token effort. We made clear that in all kinds of cases --- for instance, Montagnards who were turned down because they kept fighting the Communists after 1975, re-ed survivors whose refugeee applications were denied because they were afraid to talk in front of Communist-hired interpreters, former U.S. government employees who were turned down for no good reason at all, and people who have suffered recent persecution for their political or religious beliefs --- we need to be far more generous than we have been in the past.

It's too early to tell whether the Saigon refugee program will live up to these expectations, but I promise to keep working on it until the United States has kept all its promises to those who have suffered because they fought on our side or because they share our values.

But aside from refugee issues, I was able to have a few meetings that gave me some insight into the prospects for human rights, democracy, and transparency in Viet Nam.

I met with Dr. Nguyen Dan Que, who like Professor Hoat is a courageous and brilliant former prisoner of conscience. He is now under virtual house arrest in Saigon. His phone is tapped, his internet connections have been cut off, he and members of his family are followed wherever they go. Yet he invited us into his home and gave us a fascinating lecture on the future prospects for reform and democracy in Viet Nam. He explained, for instance, that the principal contradiction in Vietnamese society is not between North and South, not between traditionalism and modernity, but between the Politburo and everybody else in the country.

We also met with religious leaders including Archbishop Man, Father Chan Tin, and leaders of the Hoa Hao Buddhist Church. And we met with Montagard students, some of whom are Protestants who have been forbidden to have prayer meetings. Unfortunately, on the advice of Ambassador Peterson we were unable to meet with leaders of the Unified Buddhist Church, who have come in for some of the most brutal treatment of all. The Ambassador felt the time was not right for such a visit, but I made clear to him that I want to meet with leaders of the Unified Buddhist Church on my next visit to Viet Nam. All the religious leaders with whom we did meet made clear that anti-religious harassment and persecution are still alive and well in Viet Nam.

One thing that was very clear from all our conversations with human rights advocates, religious figures, and ordinary Vietnamese was that international pressure does help. For instance, Dr. Que pointed out that while trade will ultimately be important in bringing reforms to Viet Nam, these reforms will come even quicker if the United States uses each new economic concession --- especially the prospect of a bilateral trade agreement --- as leverage to require immediate progress on human rights.

If anyone doubts that economic leverage works to change the behavior of the Vietnamese government, these doubts should be resolved by the experience of the ROVR program. In mid-1996 the Vietnamese government promised that if the 20,000 or so people who were eligible for ROVR would return to Viet Nam,

the U.S. would be able to interview them for refugee resettlement in the United States. Eighteen months after making this promise, the Vietnamese government had let us interview only a few hundred of the 20,000 people. But when it was made clear to them that they would not get a waiver of the Jackson-Vanik amendment --- which would be necessary to allow subsidized loans under the U.S. Export-Import Bank and OPIC programs --- they allowed us to start interviewing people almost immediately. We eventually got about 18,000 people to freedom under the ROVR program. I'm glad we did, but I wish we had held out for further human rights and refugee concessions.

Before we go any further --- and specifically before Congress approves a bilateral trade agreement --- I believe we should insist on the following reforms:

--- First, the Vietnamese government must stop imprisoning people for their political or religious beliefs, and must release all the prisoners of conscience it currently holds. Hanoi insists that it has no political and religious prisoners --- only ordinary lawbreakers. When visiting American delegations point out that these lawbreakers include Catholic priests, Buddhist monks, pro-democracy activists, scholars, and poets who are imprisoned for such crimes as "activities to overthrow the government" and "using freedom and democracy to injure the national unity," Vietnamese officials cheerfully remind them that "we have a different system." They need to be persuaded that a system like this is not one with which Americans are comfortable doing business.

--- The Vietnamese government must eliminate other gross human rights violations, such as its "two-child per couple" policy by depriving the parents of "unauthorized" children of employment and other government benefits.

--- It must grant workers the right to organize independent trade unions, and stop the practice of forced labor.

--- The government must allow freedom of the domestic press, and must also stop jamming Radio Free Asia, which tries to bring the Vietamese people the kind of broadcasting they would provide for themselves if their government would allow freedom of expression.

--- Finally, the government must act forcefully to end the corruption that pervades every aspect of Vietnamese life, extending even to exit visas for people who have been approved by U.S. refugee programs.

These reforms will not themselves bring about the most comprehensive and far-reaching of human rights --- the right of the people to choose freely to change their government --- but they are necessary preconditions to bringing democracy to Viet Nam, and they should also be preconditions to an expanded economic and political relationship with the United States. The Vietnamese government and others like it must come to understand that when they do good things, good things will flow to them from the United States --- and that when they do bad things, these benefits will no longer flow. We may not be able to insist on perfection, but we must insist on progress.

April 13, 2000

Statement by Rep. Ed Royce
International Relations Committee Markup
H.Con.Res. 295

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I thank Mr. Rohrabacher for bringing forth this resolution, of which I am a cosponsor.

In the twenty-five years since Communist forces took control of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, political, religious, and economic freedoms have been systematically squashed. On this anniversary of the fall of Saigon, we in the United States must continue to make clear to the government of Vietnam our commitment to greater freedoms for its citizens.

I recently led a congressional delegation to Vietnam. The country tragically has remained a one-party state since 1975. The Communist Party of Vietnam attacks Vietnamese citizens who choose to peacefully set forth dissenting political and religious views. Vietnamese brave enough to speak out are ruthlessly imprisoned. I witnessed the harassment of dissenters up close.

The Venerable Thich Quang Do, a 72-year-old leader of the banned Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam, has for decades peacefully protested the government's attack on religious and political freedom. For doing so, Thich Quang Do has been imprisoned and exiled. Because of his courageous actions, he has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize by 30 members of Congress, including myself. I visited him in his home to discuss his health and activities. Knowing that he was under surveillance, Thich Quang Do nevertheless welcomed my visit. My private visits to him and Le Quang Liem, another dissident, were quickly denounced by the government.

This reaction made it clear to me that the Vietnamese government is sensitive to international criticism. Members of the Vietnamese American community have been forceful advocates for change in Vietnam. The U.S. government must continue to press the Vietnamese government for real and effective change. This means the release of political and religious prisoners and the establishment of a timetable for fair and free elections. These are basic freedoms that the people of Vietnam have fought for for far too long.

This resolution demonstrates Congressional interest in seeing freedom prevail in Vietnam. I am a proud cosponsor and I urge its adoption.

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Statement by Congressman Dana Rohrabacher
H. Con. Res. 295
Human Rights Violations in Vietnam 25 Years After the End of the War
House International Relations Committee
April 13, 2000

I would like to thank Chairman Gilman, Asia Subcommittee Chairman Mr. Bereuter and Ranking Subcommittee Member Mr. Lantos for expediting a markup of this resolution as we approach the 25th anniversary of the end of the Vietnam War. The amendment calls attention to ongoing human rights violations and the need for democracy for the people of Vietnam.

During the Indochina Conflict, some 58,000 Americans perished and more than 300,000 were wounded in defense of freedom for the people of Vietnam and the Asia Pacific region. In addition, some 270,350 South Vietnamese military personnel perished and 570,600 were wounded before the 1975 Final Offensive by communist forces.

This resolution honors their sacrifices by calling attention to the cause of freedom in Vietnam. The intent of this resolution is entirely in support of the people of Vietnam who deserve the opportunity to participate in a democratic process in a democratic society.

The greatest example of the potential in Vietnam is to see the tremendous educational and economic success of the Vietnamese-American community, such as in the Little Saigon Area of my California district. Most of these families arrived in the United States with little more than the shirts on their backs. The decisive difference between their success and the poverty and underdevelopment in their homeland is democracy and freedom. We wish that for all people of Vietnam.

In addition, this resolution congratulates the Vietnamese-American community for initiating and funding through private donations the first memorial to honor both American and South Vietnamese military personnel who sacrificed their lives during the war, which is being developed in Orange County, California.

The findings of this resolution are consistent with the State Department's annual Human Rights Reports of 1999 and 2000. It requests that our Government make clear to the government of Vietnam America's need for political, religious and economic freedom for the Vietnamese people.

The resolution also urges the Vietnamese regime to commit to a framework and set a timetable for open and fair elections. Twenty-five years after the end of the war, it is finally time for the Vietnamese leaders to make peace with their own people and to permit their citizens to peacefully choose their own local and national leaders, without fear or intimidation.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bi-partisan resolution which honors the sacrifice of American citizen/soldiers who perished for the cause of freedom during the Indochina conflict by supporting the struggle for democracy in Vietnam.

Statement of Benjamin A. Gilman, Chairman:

I support this measure, introduced by our Ranking Member, Mr. Gejdenson, and fully considered by the Subcommittee on African Affairs.

I wish I could express strong confidence that Sierra Leone will enjoy a peaceful and democratic future, but I cannot. I fear that the significant problems and lack of cooperation the UN peace keepers in Sierra Leone have experienced since the outset of their deployment will continue. And I fear that the Revolutionary United Front, which has waged a war of terror and atrocity against its own citizens, has not changed in its ultimate objective: that is, the complete dominance of Sierra Leone.

Nonetheless, I support this measure on the basis that we must make every effort and even take some chances where the future of so many innocent and suffering people is concerned.

These funds can be used for a variety of purposes, including the documentation of continuing abuses and the tracking of arms flows. They can also support the effort to contain an emerging international criminal enterprise that operates with the consent, support, and even direction of President Charles Taylor of Liberia.

Taylor pioneered the technique of election by exhaustion, in which a population becomes so fatigued by war and violence that it is willing to accept as leader even the very person who inflicted that violence if he promises to ease their suffering. The RUF in Sierra Leone seem to be operating from Mr. Taylor's playbook. Of course, they have added their own creative touches, such as carving their initials into the bodies of the children they kidnap and chopping the limbs of toddlers to invoke terror in the population.

It is disgraceful that our government gave its blessing to this brutal, twisted group's entry into government in Sierra Leone. President Clinton even sent Jesse Jackson, his Special Representative for Democracy in Africa, to preside over the signing of this Faustian bargain in July last year. Imagine if Pol Pot had entered the government of Cambodia as a minister at a ceremony celebrated by President Carter's special representative. That is the scale of this outrage. It brings to mind the words of the poet WB Yeats:

"Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;
The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity."

In closing let me just say that I am gratified that Mr. Gejdenson and the other co-sponsors of this measure continue to watch over the trials and tribulations of Sierra Leone. I would like also to recognize the excellent work of Mark Clack of the Democratic staff, who regrettably is not here today because of the sudden passing of his father.

I urge passage of this measure by the Committee.

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 464

Expressing the sense of Congress on international recognition of Israel's Magen David Adom Society and its symbol the Red Shield of David.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 6, 2000

Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. WEINER, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. LANTOS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress on international recognition of Israel's Magen David Adom Society and its symbol the Red Shield of David.

Whereas Israel's Magen David Adom Society has provided emergency relief to people in many countries in times of need, pain, and suffering since 1930, regardless of nationality or religious affiliation;

Whereas in the past year alone, the Magen David Adom Society has provided invaluable services in Kosovo, Indonesia, and Kenya following the bombing of the United States Embassy in Kenya, and in the wake of the earthquakes that devastated Greece and Turkey;

Whereas the American Red Cross has recognized the superb and invaluable work done by the Magen David Adom Society and considers the exclusion of the Magen David Adom Society from the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement "an injustice of the highest order";

Whereas the American Red Cross has repeatedly urged that the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement recognize the Magen David Adom Society as a full member;

Whereas the Magen David Adom Society utilizes the Red Shield of David as its emblem, in similar fashion to the utilization of the Red Cross and Red Crescent by other national societies;

Whereas the Red Cross and the Red Crescent have been recognized as protected symbols under the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement;

Whereas the International Committee of the Red Cross has ignored previous requests from the United States Congress to recognize the Magen David Adom Society;

Whereas the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement state that it "makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions" and it "may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature";

Whereas although similar national organizations of Iraq, North Korea, and Afghanistan are recognized as full members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the Magen David Adom Society has been denied membership since 1949; and

Whereas in fiscal year 1999 the United States Government provided $119,400,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross and $7,300,000 to the Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved,* That—

2 (1) the International Committee of the Red
3 Cross should immediately recognize the Magen
4 David Adom Society and the Magen David Adom
5 Society should be granted full membership in the
6 International Committee of the Red Cross and Red
7 Crescent Movement;

8 (2) the Federation of Red Cross and Red Cres-
9 cent Societies should grant full membership to the
10 Magen David Adom Society immediately following
11 recognition by the International Committee of the
12 Red Cross of the Magen David Adom Society as a
13 full member of the International Committee of the
14 Red Cross; and

15 (3) the Red Shield of David should be accorded
16 the same protections under international law as the
17 Red Cross and the Red Crescent.

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IV

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 449

Congratulating the people of Senegal on the success of the multi-party electoral process.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 23, 2000

Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Ms. LEE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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RESOLUTION

Congratulating the people of Senegal on the success of the multi-party electoral process.

Whereas the Republic of Senegal held free, fair, and transparent multi-party elections on March 19, 2000;

Whereas Senegalese President Abdou Diouf conceded defeat to longtime rival Abdoulaye Wade on Monday, March 20, 2000, after a hotly contested run-off election;

Whereas President Diouf's party, Parti Socialist, has ruled in the West African country of Senegal since independence from France in 1960;

Whereas President-elect Abdoulaye Wade of the Parti Democratique Senegal (PDS) was voted into office by a majority of the electorate and is Senegal's third President;

Whereas the citizens of Dakar, Senegal, joyously welcomed the results of Senegal's free and fair elections;

Whereas on February 27, 2000, during the first round of voting, President Diouf amassed 41.3 percent of the vote to Wade's 31 percent;

Whereas President-elect Wade won 22 of the country's 31 districts and received 60 percent of the total 1,616,307 votes cast;

Whereas President-elect Wade's victory ends 40 years of uninterrupted rule by Mr. Diouf's Socialist Party;

Whereas President Diouf telephoned Mr. Wade to congratulate him on winning the elections;

Whereas President-elect Wade campaigned on the principles of "probity, good work, and involvement of the youth" in the construction of Senegal;

Whereas Mr. Wade received the endorsement of five leading opposition candidates after the second round of voting, including Mr. Moustapha Niasse, a former foreign minister in President Diouf's party;

Whereas Mr. Niasse said the new government's first task would be to re-establish the country's equilibrium and fight corruption;

Whereas the newly elected President Wade first ran for the presidency in 1978 against ex-President Leopold Senghor and ran in four subsequent polls;

Whereas this West African country of 10 million people has remained relatively stable and prosperous;

Whereas Senegalese President Diouf took office 19 years ago and served as prime minister for 10 years;

Whereas his predecessor and mentor, poet and politician Leopold Sedar Senghor, surprised the country in 1980 by voluntarily stepping down and turning over power to President Diouf, as prescribed by Senegal's constitution;

Whereas Senegal has a free press and judiciary;

Whereas Senegal is a recipient of the African Crisis Responsive Initiative;

Whereas Mr. Wade's history symbolizes a triumph for a country which has long been considered a model of African democracy although ruled by one party; and

Whereas this election marks a contribution to a paradigm shift of a new political system on the West African coast: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) commends the people of the Republic of
3 Senegal for voting in this historic Presidential elec-
4 tion;

5 (2) congratulates President Diouf for stepping
6 down before the results were officially announced
7 and upholding democracy and good governance;

8 (3) encourages the Administration to send a
9 Presidential delegation to the West African Country
10 of Senegal to welcome President Wade into office;

11 (4) strongly urges the Economic Community Of
12 West African States (ECOWAS) to follow Senegal's
13 lead and make efforts to promote democratic re-
14 forms and prevent future conflicts;

1 (5) calls upon the newly elected President to in-
2 volve all Senegalese to accept the election results
3 and move the country forward;
4 (6) calls on all factions within the Secessionist
5 Movement of Democratic Forces in the Casamance
6 (MFDC) rebel group in Casamance to commit to a
7 cessation of hostilities and create stability for its
8 people;
9 (7) strongly urges newly elected President
10 Wade to continue the peace initiative started by
11 former President Diouf with the Secessionist Move-
12 ment of Democratic Forces in the Casamance
13 (MFDC);
14 (8) urges President-elect Wade to dialogue with
15 the MFDC to settle the Casamance conflict through
16 political negotiations and urges prompt initiation of
17 peace talks; and
18 (9) recognizes Senegal as one of the first Afri-
19 can states to adopt a multi-party system in the early
20 1980's and a nation that has been a longtime beacon
21 of democracy on a continent of one-party states and
22 military dictatorships.

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(Original Signature of Member)

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4251

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. GILMAN (FOR HIMSELF AND THE ATTACHED LIST) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To amend the North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999 to enhance congressional oversight of nuclear transfers to North Korea, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Congressional Oversight of Nuclear Transfers to North Korea Act of 2000".

1 **SEC. 2. ENHANCEMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT**
2 **OF NUCLEAR TRANSFERS TO NORTH KOREA.**
3 (a) ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENT FOR CONGRES-
4 SIONAL ACTION BY JOINT RESOLUTION.—The North
5 Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999 (subtitle B of title
6 VIII of division A of H.R. 3427, as enacted into law by
7 section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106–113, and as con-
8 tained in appendix G to such Public Law) is amended in
9 section 822(a)—
10 (1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through
11 (7) as subparagraphs (A) through (G), respectively,
12 and by indenting each such subparagraph 2 ems to
13 the right;
14 (2) by striking "until the President" and insert-
15 ing "until—
16 "(1) the President"; and
17 (3) at the end of subparagraph (G) (as redesig-
18 nated in paragraph (1)) by striking the period and
19 inserting "; and
20 "(2) a joint resolution described in section 823
21 is enacted into law pursuant to the provisions of
22 such section.".
23 (b) DESCRIPTION AND PROCEDURES FOR JOINT
24 RESOLUTION.—The North Korea Threat Reduction Act of
25 1999 is amended—

1 (1) by redesignating section 823 as section 824;
2 and
3 (2) by inserting after section 822 the following
4 new section:

5 **"SEC. 823. JOINT RESOLUTION PURSUANT TO SECTION**
6 **822(a)(2).**

7 "(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section
8 822(a)(2), the term 'joint resolution' means only a joint
9 resolution of the 2 Houses of Congress—
10 "(1) the matter after the resolving clause of
11 which is as follows: 'That the Congress hereby con-
12 curs in the determination and report of the Presi-
13 dent relating to compliance by North Korea with
14 certain international obligations transmitted pursu-
15 ant to section 822(a)(1) of the North Korea Threat
16 Reduction Act of 1999.';
17 "(2) which does not have a preamble; and
18 "(3) the title of which is as follows: 'Joint Res-
19 olution relating to compliance by North Korea with
20 certain international obligations pursuant to the
21 North Korea Threat Reduction Act of 1999.'.
22 "(b) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW PROCEDURES.—Any
23 joint resolution described in subsection (a) shall be consid-
24 ered in the House of Representatives and the Senate in
25 accordance with the provisions of subsections a. through

1 h. of section 130 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, except
2 that—
3 "(1) the forty-five days of continuous session of
4 Congress referred to in subsection a. of section 130
5 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 shall commence
6 on the date on which the President transmits to the
7 Committee on International Relations of the House
8 of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign
9 Relations of the Senate the determination and report
10 referred to in section 822(a)(1);
11 "(2) paragraph (3) of subsection d. of such sec-
12 tion shall not apply;
13 "(3) the term 'resolution' or 'concurrent resolu-
14 tion' in subsections a. through h. of such section
15 shall be deemed to refer to a joint resolution de-
16 scribed in subsection (a);
17 "(4) notwithstanding subsection f. of such sec-
18 tion, the text of the resolution described in sub-
19 section f. of such section shall be deemed to be the
20 text of the resolution described in subsection (a);
21 and
22 "(5) if, before the passage by one House of a
23 resolution described in subsection (a) of that House,
24 that House receives from the other House a resolu-

1 tion described in subsection (a), then the following
2 procedures shall apply:
3 "(A) The resolution of the other House
4 shall not be referred to a committee and may
5 not be considered in the House receiving it ex-
6 cept in the case of final passage as provided in
7 subparagraph (B)(ii).
8 "(B) With respect to a resolution described
9 in subsection (a) of the House receiving the
10 resolution—
11 "(i) the procedure in that House shall
12 be the same as if no resolution had been
13 received from the other House; but
14 "(ii) the vote on final passage shall be
15 on the resolution of the other House.
16 Upon disposition of the resolution received from the
17 other House, it shall no longer be in order to con-
18 sider the resolution that originated in the receiving
19 House.".
20 **SEC. 3. EXPANSION OF RESTRICTIONS ON NUCLEAR CO-**
21 **OPERATION WITH NORTH KOREA.**
22 Section 822(a) of the North Korea Threat Reduction
23 Act of 1999 is amended by striking "such agreement,"
24 both places it appears and inserting in both places "such

1 agreement (or that are controlled under the Export Trig-
2 ger List of the Nuclear Suppliers Group),".

Original cosponsors:

Mr. Markey
Mr. Bereuter
Mr. Kucinich
Mr. Cox
Mr. Spence
Mr. Knollenberg

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 304

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. GEJDENSON (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the condemnation of the continued egregious violations of human rights in the Republic of Belarus, the lack of progress toward the establishment of democracy and the rule of law in Belarus, calling on President Alyaksandr Lukashenka's regime to engage in negotiations with the representatives of the opposition and to restore the constitutional rights of the Belarusian people, and calling on the Russian Federation to respect the sovereignty of Belarus.

Whereas the United States has a vital interest in the promotion of democracy abroad and supports democracy and economic development in the Republic of Belarus;

Whereas in the Fall of 1996, Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka devised a controversial referendum to impose a new constitution on Belarus and

abolish the Parliament, the 13th Supreme Soviet, replacing it with a rubber-stamp legislature;

Whereas President Lukashenka organized a referendum in violation of the 1994 Belarusian Constitution, which illegally extended his term of office to 2001;

Whereas Lukashenka's legal term in office expired in July 1999;

Whereas Belarus has effectively become an authoritarian police state, where human rights are routinely violated;

Whereas Belarusian economic development is stagnant and living conditions are deplorable;

Whereas in May 1999, the Belarusian opposition challenged Lukashenka's unconstitutional lengthening of his term by staging alternative presidential elections, unleashing the government crackdown;

Whereas the leader of the opposition, Semyon Sharetsky, was forced to flee Belarus to the neighboring Baltic state of the Republic of Lithuania in fear for his life;

Whereas several leaders of the opposition, including Viktor Gonchar, Anatoly Krasovsky, and Yuri Zakharenka have disappeared;

Whereas the Belarusian regime harasses and persecutes the independent media and works to actively suppress freedom of speech;

Whereas former Prime Minister Mikhail Chygir, who was a candidate in the opposition's alternative presidential elections in May 1999, was held in pretrial detention on trumped up charges from April through November 1999;

Whereas the Lukashenka regime provoked the clashes between riot police and demonstrators at the October 17,

1999, "Freedom March", which resulted in injuries to demonstrators and scores of illegal arrests;

Whereas hundreds of peaceful demonstrators and over thirty journalists were arrested during a March 25, 2000, pro-democracy rally in Miensk, once again illustrating the Lukashenka regime's disregard for freedom of assembly, association, and information;

Whereas the Lukashenka regime has refused to engage in meaningful dialogue with the opposition and has used the tactics of delay and obfuscation in disregarding the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)-mediated dialogue process;

Whereas genuine dialogue with the opposition and legitimate, free and fair elections can not take place in the present climate of repression and fear existing in Belarus;

Whereas on April 3, 1996, Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin and President Lukashenka signed an agreement to form a Union State of Russia and Belarus;

Whereas there have been credible press reports that the Government of the Russian Federation has been providing assistance to the Lukashenka regime since the signing of the agreement to form a Union State, such as official Russian Federation Government credits, uncollected customs duties, assistance for export sales of Belarusian arms and joint manufacturing of arms, and reduced prices for energy supplies;

Whereas there has been a credible estimate cited in press reports that Russian Federation economic subsidies to Belarus reached $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 in 1996 and 1997 alone, enabling the Lukashenka regime

to maintain a large police force and state control of the economy;

Whereas the Union Treaty, signed on December 8, 1999, by Belarus and the Russian Federation, undermines Belarus sovereignty and the prospect of democracy;

Whereas the Consultative Council of Belarusian opposition parties appealed to the Government of the Russian Federation, the State Duma, and the Federation Council calling for a cessation of support for the Lukashenka regime;

Whereas the former Chairmen of the Belarusian Supreme Soviet, Stanislav Shushkevich and Semyon Sharetsky, have stated that economic support from the Russian Federation has been crucial to the survival of the Lukashenka regime;

Whereas a Union Treaty between the Russian Federation and Belarus was ratified by the Russian Parliament and the illegitimate parliament of Belarus;

Whereas the Union Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Lukashenka regime violates Russian Federation Government respect for the sovereignty of Belarus per the memorandum on security guarantees signed by Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin at the December 1994 Summit of Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Heads of State in Budapest, Hungary; and

Whereas the introduction of any nuclear weapons on the territory of Belarus, a declared non-nuclear state under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, would be a violation of Belarus's obligations under that Treaty: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That the Congress—
3 (1) condemns continued egregious violations of
4 human rights by President Alyaksandr
5 Lukashenka's regime in the Republic of Belarus;
6 (2) further condemns the Lukashenka regime's
7 conviction and sentencing of Andrei Klimov, Vasiliy
8 Leonov, and Vladimir Koudinov on politically moti-
9 vated charges and urges their release;
10 (3) is gravely concerned about the disappear-
11 ances of Viktor Gonchar, Anatoly Krasovsky, and
12 Yuri Zakharenka and calls on the Lukashenka re-
13 gime to ensure a full and timely investigation of
14 these cases;
15 (4) calls for immediate dialogue between the
16 Lukashenka regime and the opposition and the res-
17 toration of a democratically elected government in
18 Belarus;
19 (5) urges the Lukashenka regime to respect
20 and ensure the human rights of all Belarusian citi-
21 zens, including those members of the opposition who
22 are currently being illegally detained in violation of
23 their constitutional rights and further urges the re-
24 gime to respect the rule of law and an independent
25 judiciary;

1 (6) further urges Lukashenka to hold legiti-
2 mate, free and fair parliamentary elections in ac-
3 cordance with Organization for Security and Co-
4 operation in Europe (OSCE) standards;
5 (7) supports the appeal by the Consultative
6 Council of Belarusian opposition parties to the Gov-
7 ernment of the Russian Federation, the State
8 Duma, and the Federation Council calling for a ces-
9 sation of support for the Lukashenka regime;
10 (8) calls on the international community to sup-
11 port the opposition in Belarus by continuing to meet
12 with the legitimately elected parliament;
13 (9) supports Belarus's sovereignty, independ-
14 ence, and territorial integrity, as well as its market
15 democratic transformation and integration among
16 the broader trans-Atlantic community of nations;
17 (10) calls on the President of the United
18 States—
19 (A) to ensure assistance to and cooperation
20 with Belarusian opposition figures;
21 (B) to ensure that adequate resources are
22 made available on an urgent basis to support
23 those programs aimed at strengthening inde-
24 pendent media, human rights, civil society,

1 independent trade unions, and the democratic
2 opposition in Belarus; and
3 (C) to support the free flow of information
4 into Belarus;
5 (11) calls on the President of the United States
6 to raise the issue of financial support provided by
7 the Russian Federation to the Lukashenka regime
8 at the highest levels of the Russian Federation Gov-
9 ernment;
10 (12) calls on the President of the United States
11 to urge the Government of the Russian Federation,
12 in accordance with its international commitments, to
13 fully respect the sovereignty of Belarus, particularly
14 in light of the illegitimate nature of the Lukashenka
15 regime; and
16 (13) calls on the President of the United States
17 to prepare and transmit to the Congress a report
18 on—
19 (A) the human rights situation, democratic
20 process, elections, independence of the media,
21 and the Lukashenka regime's control of the
22 economy in Belarus;
23 (B) the steps undertaken by the United
24 States to persuade the Russian Federation Gov-

1 ernment to end support to the Lukashenka re-
2 gime in Belarus; and
3 (C) the status of Russian Federation-
4 Belarus military integration.

I

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4022

Regarding the sale and transfer of Moskit anti-ship missiles by the Russian Federation.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 16, 2000

Mr. ROHRABACHER (for himself, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mrs. BONO, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

---

A BILL

Regarding the sale and transfer of Moskit anti-ship missiles by the Russian Federation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Russian Anti-Ship Missile Nonproliferation Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to prohibit the forgiveness or rescheduling of any bilateral debt owed by the Russian

1 Federation to the United States until the Russian Federa-
2 tion has terminated all sales and transfers of Moskit anti-
3 ship missiles that endanger United States national secu-
4 rity.

5 **SEC. 3. FINDINGS.**

6 The Congress makes the following findings:

7 (1) In February 2000, the first of two Russian-
8 built Sovremenny-class destroyers sold to the Peo-
9 ple's Republic of China arrived in the Taiwan Strait,
10 manned by a mixed Russian and Chinese naval crew.
11 Currently, the Russian and Chinese Governments
12 are discussing the sale of 2 additional Sovremenny
13 destroyers.

14 (2) Within weeks after the arrival of the de-
15 stroyers, the Russians are scheduled to transfer the
16 first of several of the ship's most lethal weapon, the
17 radar-guided Moskit (also known as Sunburn) anti-
18 ship missile, which can carry either conventional or
19 nuclear warheads.

20 (3) The supersonic Moskit missile, which can be
21 mounted on a naval or mobile land platform, was de-
22 signed specifically to destroy American aircraft car-
23 riers and other warships equipped with advanced
24 Aegis radar and battle management systems. The

1 United States Navy considers the missile to be ex-
2 tremely difficult to defend against.
3 (4) The Moskit missile has an over-the-horizon
4 range of 65 miles and can deliver a 200-kiloton war-
5 head in under 2 minutes. One conventional Moskit
6 missile can sink a warship or disable an aircraft car-
7 rier, causing the deaths of hundreds of American
8 military personnel.
9 (5) The Russian Federation is helping the air
10 force of the People's Liberation Army to assemble
11 Sukhoi Su–27 fighter aircraft, which are capable of
12 carrying an air-launched version of the Moskit mis-
13 sile, which has a longer range than the sea-launched
14 version. The Russian Federation is reportedly dis-
15 cussing the sale of air-launched Moskit missiles to
16 the People's Republic of China.
17 (6) Land-, sea-, or air-launched Moskit missiles
18 raise the potential for American casualties and could
19 affect the outcome in any future conflict in the Tai-
20 wan Strait or South China Sea. The transfer of the
21 missile by China to Iran or other belligerent nations
22 in the Persian Gulf region would increase the poten-
23 tial for conflict and for American casualties. A
24 Moskit missile mounted on a mobile land platform

1 would be difficult to locate and could wreak havoc
2 on the coastline of the Straits of Hormuz.

3 **SEC. 4. PROHIBITION OF DEBT FORGIVENESS.**

4 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
5 President shall not reschedule or forgive any outstanding
6 bilateral debt owed to the United States by the Russian
7 Federation, until the President certifies to the Congress
8 that the Russian Federation has permanently terminated
9 all transfers of Moskit anti-ship missiles that endanger
10 United States national security, particularly transfers to
11 the People's Republic of China.

12 **SEC. 5. REPORTS ON THE TRANSFER BY RUSSIA OF MOSKIT**
13 **MISSILES.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the
15 date of the enactment of this Act and every 6 months
16 thereafter, until the certification under section 4, the
17 President shall submit to the Committee on International
18 relations of the House of Representatives and the Com-
19 mittee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report identi-
20 fying the status of any contract and the date of the trans-
21 fer of any version of the Moskit missile, particularly trans-
22 fers to the People's Republic of China, occurring on or
23 after February 1, 2000.

1 (b) SUBMISSION IN CLASSIFIED FORM.—Reports
2 submitted under subsection (a), or appropriate parts
3 thereof, may be submitted in classified form.

○

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 4022

OFFERED BY MR. GEJDENSON

Page 4, line 4, strike "Notwithstanding" and insert "(a) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding".

Page 4, line 8, strike "permanently".

Page 4, after line 11, insert the following:

1 (b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the applica-
2 tion of subsection (a) if the President determines and cer-
3 tifies to the Committee on International Relations of the
4 House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign
5 Relations of the Senate that such waiver is important to
6 the national security interest of the United States.

Bereuter Amendment

F:\M6\GEJDEN\GEJDEN.095 H.L.C.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 4022

OFFERED BY MR. GEJDENSON

Page 4, line 4, strike "Notwithstanding" and insert "(a) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding".

Page 4, line 8, strike "permanently".

Page 4, after line 11, insert the following:

1 (b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the applica-
2 tion of subsection (a) if the President determines and cer-
3 tifies to the Committee on International Relations of the
4 House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign
5 Relations of the Senate that such waiver is vital ~~important~~ to
6 the national security interest of the United States.

Amended by Unamious Consent

I

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3680

To amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 with respect to the adjustment of composite theoretical performance levels of high performance computers.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 16, 2000

Mr. DREIER (for himself and Ms. LOFGREN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

---

A BILL

To amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 with respect to the adjustment of composite theoretical performance levels of high performance computers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ADJUSTMENT OF COMPOSITE THEORETICAL PERFORMANCE LEVELS OF HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTERS.

Section 1211(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (50 U.S.C. app. 2404 note)

1 is amended in the second sentence by striking "180" and
2 inserting "30".

3 **SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

4 The amendment made by section 1 shall apply to any
5 new composite theoretical performance level established
6 for purposes of section 1211(a) of the National Defense
7 Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 that is submitted
8 by the President pursuant to section 1211(d) of that Act
9 on or after January 1, 2000.

○

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3680
OFFERED BY MR. GILMAN

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to modify the congressional review period with respect to the adjustment of composite theoretical performance levels of high performance computers.".

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3680
OFFERED BY MR. GILMAN

Page 2, strike lines 4 through 9 and insert the following:

1 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the
2 amendment made by section 1 shall take effect on the date
3 of the enactment of this Act.
4 (b) APPLICABILITY TO NEW PERFORMANCE LEVELS
5 SUBMITTED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2000.—Any new
6 composite theoretical performance level established for
7 purposes of section 1211(a) of the National Defense Au-
8 thorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 that is submitted by
9 the President pursuant to section 1211(d) of that Act on
10 or after January 1, 2000, and before the date of the enact-
11 ment of this Act shall take effect—
12 (1) on the date of the enactment of this Act, or
13 (2) 30 days after it is so submitted,
14 whichever occurs later.

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 295

Relating to continuing human rights violations and political oppression in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 25 years after the fall of South Vietnam to Communist forces.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 29, 2000

Mr. ROHRABACHER (for himself, Mr. ROYCE, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

---

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Relating to continuing human rights violations and political oppression in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 25 years after the fall of South Vietnam to Communist forces.

Whereas 25 years after the Vietnam War ended, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a one-party state ruled and controlled by the Vietnamese Communist Party;

Whereas the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam continues to violate the liberties and civil rights of its own citizens through arbitrary arrests, detentions without trial, and the censorship of peaceful expressions of political and religious beliefs;

Whereas the Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1999 notes that the Govern-

ment of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam "continued to repress basic political and some religious freedoms and to commit numerous abuses";

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Vietnam still retains Article 4 in its Constitution that ensures the supremacy of the Vietnamese Communist Party as the only political party in the country while continuing to enforce an extralegal administrative decree to detain or place under house arrest any dissidents or civilians for up to two years, without trial, under the pretext of "endangering national security";

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is one of the most repressive and poorest countries in the world, with an average per capita income of $330, despite the Vietnamese Communist party's claims of political and economic reforms, or "Doi Moi", since 1986, and the subsequent lifting of the trade embargo and the provision of economic assistance and credits by the United States since 1995;

Whereas, according to the Department of State and international human rights organizations, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam continues to restrict unregistered religious activities and persecutes its citizens on the basis of their religious affiliation through arbitrary arrests and detention, harassment, physical abuse, censorship, and the denial of the rights of free association and religious worship;

Whereas the Department of State Annual Report on International Religious Freedom for 1999 on Vietnam estimates that "there are from 30 to 50 religious prisoners" but "the number is difficult to verify with any precision because of the secrecy surrounding the arrest, detention, and release process";

Whereas the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam continues to prevent human rights organizations from unfettered and open investigations of allegations of state-sponsored oppression of the right to worship by its citizens, and has prevented the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Religious Intolerance, Abdelfattah Amor, from meeting with various religious leaders during his visit to Vietnam in October 1998;

Whereas the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam systematically violates the tenets of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in contravention to its standing as a signatory to those agreements and as a member nation of the United Nations;

Whereas April 30, 2000, marks the 25th anniversary of the fall of Saigon to Communist forces of North Vietnam; and

Whereas it is in the interest of the United States to promote political, religious, and economic freedom throughout the world: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring),* That the Congress—
3 (1) requests the President to restate and make
4 clear to the leadership of the Government of the So-
5 cialist Republic of Vietnam—
6 (A) the firm commitment of the American
7 people to political, religious, and economic free-

1 dom for the citizens of the Socialist Republic of
2 Vietnam; and
3 (B) the United States fully expects equal
4 protection under law with all Vietnamese citi-
5 zens, regardless of religious belief, political phi-
6 losophy, or socio-political association;
7 (2) urges the Government of the Socialist Re-
8 public of Vietnam—
9 (A) to implement provisions called for
10 under the International Religious Freedom Act
11 of 1998 relating to conditions in Vietnam;
12 (B) to release all religious, political pris-
13 oners, and prisoners of conscience, and imme-
14 diately ceases the harassment, detention, phys-
15 ical abuse, and imprisonment of Vietnamese
16 citizens who have exercised their legitimate
17 rights to freedom of belief, expression, and as-
18 sociation;
19 (C) to abolish article 4 of the Vietnamese
20 Constitution and repeal any and all regulations,
21 codes, and decrees prohibiting citizens rights to
22 free expression, freedom of association, freedom
23 of the press, and religious worship; and
24 (D) to formally commit to a framework
25 and a set timetable for open and fair elections

1 that will facilitate the ability of Vietnamese citi-
2 zens to peacefully choose their own local and
3 national leaders, free from fear and intimida-
4 tion; and
5 (3) commends the Vietnamese-American com-
6 munity for initiating an international memorial to
7 American and South Vietnamese soldiers who sac-
8 rificed their lives for the cause of freedom during the
9 Vietnam War, which is under development and will
10 be located in Westminster, California.

○

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

[Showing the amendment adopted by the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific]

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 295

Relating to continuing human rights violations and political oppression in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 25 years after the fall of South Vietnam to Communist forces.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 29, 2000

Mr. ROHRABACHER (for himself, Mr. ROYCE, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

---

[Strike the preamble and insert the part printed in roman]

[Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in roman]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Relating to continuing human rights violations and political oppression in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 25 years after the fall of South Vietnam to Communist forces.

Whereas April 30, 2000, marks the 25th anniversary of the fall of Saigon to Communist forces of North Vietnam;

Whereas 25 years after the Vietnam War ended, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a one-party state ruled and controlled by the Vietnamese Communist Party;

Whereas the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam continues to violate the liberties and civil rights of its own citizens through arbitrary arrests, detentions without trial, and the censorship of peaceful expressions of political and religious beliefs;

Whereas the Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1999 notes that the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam "continued to repress basic political and some religious freedoms and to commit numerous abuses";

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Vietnam still retains Article 4 in its Constitution that ensures the supremacy of the Vietnamese Communist Party as the only political party in the country while continuing to enforce an extralegal administrative decree to detain or place under house arrest any dissidents or civilians for up to two years, without trial, under the pretext of "endangering national security";

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is one of the most politically repressive and poorest countries in the world, with an average annual per capita income of $330;

Whereas, according to the Department of State and international human rights organizations, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam continues to restrict unregistered religious activities and persecutes citizens on the basis of their religious affiliation through arbitrary arrests and detention, harassment, physical abuse, cen-

sorship, and the denial of the rights of free association and religious worship;

Whereas the Department of State Annual Report on International Religious Freedom for 1999 on Vietnam estimates that "there are from 30 to 50 religious prisoners" but "the number is difficult to verify with any precision because of the secrecy surrounding the arrest, detention, and release process";

Whereas the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam continues to prevent human rights organizations from unfettered and open investigations of allegations of state-sponsored oppression of the right to worship by its citizens, and has prevented the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Religious Intolerance, Abdelfattah Amor, from meeting with various religious leaders during his visit to Vietnam in October 1998;

Whereas the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam systematically violates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in contravention of its status as a member of the United Nations;

Whereas the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam systematically violates the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in contravention of its status as a signatory to that agreement; and

Whereas it is in the interest of the United States to promote political, religious, and economic freedom throughout the world: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That the Congress—

1 (1) requests the President to restate and make
2 clear to the leadership of the Government of the So-
3 cialist Republic of Vietnam that—
4 (A) the American people are firmly com-
5 mitted to political, religious, and economic free-
6 dom for the citizens of the Socialist Republic of
7 Vietnam; and
8 (B) the United States fully expects equal
9 protection under law with all Vietnamese citi-
10 zens, regardless of religious belief, political phi-
11 losophy, or socio-political association;
12 (2) urges the Government of the Socialist Re-
13 public of Vietnam—
14 (A) to cease violations of religious freedom
15 as defined by the International Religious Free-
16 dom Act of 1998;
17 (B) to release all religious prisoners, polit-
18 ical prisoners, and prisoners of conscience, and
19 immediately cease the harassment, detention,
20 physical abuse, and imprisonment of Viet-
21 namese citizens who have exercised their legiti-
22 mate rights to freedom of belief, expression,
23 and association;

1 (C) to allow all Vietnamese citizens the
2 right to free expression, freedom of association,
3 freedom of the press, and religious worship; and
4 (D) to formally commit to a framework
5 and a set timetable for open and fair elections
6 that will facilitate the ability of Vietnamese citi-
7 zens to peacefully choose their own local and
8 national leaders, free from fear and intimida-
9 tion; and
10 (3) commends the Vietnamese-American com-
11 munity for initiating a memorial to American and
12 South Vietnamese soldiers who sacrificed their lives
13 for the cause of freedom during the Vietnam War,
14 which is under development and will be located in
15 Westminster, California.

I

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3879

To support the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone in its peace-building efforts, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 9, 2000

Mr. GEJDENSON (for himself, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SNYDER, Ms. LEE, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, and Mr. WEXLER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

---

A BILL

To support the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone in its peace-building efforts, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Sierra Leone Peace Support Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

1 (1) Eight years of civil war and massive human
2 rights violations have created a humanitarian crisis
3 in the Republic of Sierra Leone, leaving over 50,000
4 dead and 1,000,000 displaced from their homes.
5 (2) As many as 480,000 Sierra Leoneans have
6 fled into neighboring countries, especially Guinea.
7 (3) All parties to the conflict have committed
8 abuses, but the Revolutionary United Front (RUF)
9 and its ally, the former Sierra Leonean army
10 (AFRC) are responsible for the overwhelming major-
11 ity.
12 (4) The RUF and AFRC have systematically
13 abducted, raped, mutilated, killed, or forced children
14 to fight alongside RUF soldiers.
15 (5) The RUF continues to hold hundreds and
16 perhaps thousands of prisoners, including many
17 child soldiers, despite the agreement of RUF leader-
18 ship at Lome to release all children.
19 (6) The civil defense forces committed human
20 rights violations, including killings and recruitment
21 of child soldiers, and Economic Community of West
22 African States Military Observer Group (ECOMOG)
23 forces have also committed human rights abuses, in-
24 cluding executions of captured combatants and
25 killings of civilians.

(7) Neighboring countries, especially Liberia and Burkina Faso, have contributed greatly to the destruction of Sierra Leone by aiding and arming the RUF and providing sanctuary for RUF fighters.

(8) International humanitarian efforts to assist Sierra Leoneans, both at home and in Guinea, have fallen far short of need such that conditions in refugee camps and among displaced persons camps are deplorable, food and medicine is dangerously inadequate, and the refugee population on the Sierra Leonean border continues to be preyed upon by RUF insurgents and subjected to rape, mutilation, or killing.

(9) Demobilization, demilitarization, and reintegration (DDR) efforts, as called for in the Lome agreement of July 1999, have begun months late and are still at beginning stages.

(10) With the withdrawal of the West African peacekeeping forces, the United Nations Security Council has approved the deployment of 11,000 peacekeeping forces for Sierra Leone.

(11) There are approximately 45,000 combatants, including many child soldiers, in Sierra Leone who must be demobilized, provided with alternate

1 employment, and reintegrated into their commu-
2 nities.
3 (12) Both the Government of Sierra Leone and
4 the RUF/AFRC formally agreed in the Lome Con-
5 vention of July 7, 1999, to uphold, promote, and
6 protect the human rights (including the right to life
7 and liberty, freedom from torture, the right to a fair
8 trial, freedom of conscience, expression, and associa-
9 tion, and the right to take part in the governance of
10 one's country) of every Sierra Leonean as well as
11 the enforcement of humanitarian law.
12 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress urges the
13 President to vigorously promote efforts to end further deg-
14 radation of conditions in the Republic of Sierra Leone
15 from further degradation, to dramatically increase United
16 States assistance to demobilization, demilitarization, and
17 reintegration (DDR) efforts and humanitarian initiatives,
18 to assist in the collection of documentation about human
19 rights abuses by all parties, and to engage in diplomatic
20 initiatives aimed at consolidating the peace and protecting
21 human rights.
22 **SEC. 3. DEMOBILIZATION, DEMILITARIZATION, AND RE-**
23 **INTEGRATION ASSISTANCE.**
24 (a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appro-
25 priated to the President $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2001

1 for assistance under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign
2 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2221 et seq.) to the
3 Sierra Leone DDR Trust Fund of the International Bank
4 for Reconstruction and Development for demobilization,
5 demilitarization, and reintegration assistance in Sierra
6 Leone. Assistance under the preceding sentence may not
7 be used to provide stipends to ex-combatants of the civil
8 war in the Republic of Sierra Leone.

9 (b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Amounts appro-
10 priated pursuant to subsection (a)—

11 (1) are in addition any other amounts available
12 for the purpose described in such subsection; and

13 (2) are authorized to remain available until ex-
14 pended.

15 **SEC. 4. DEMOCRATIZATION, ELECTORAL, AND JUDICIAL AS-**
16 **SISTANCE.**

17 (a) DEMOCRATIZATION AND ELECTORAL ASSIST-
18 ANCE.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be
20 appropriated to the President $3,000,000 for fiscal
21 year 2001 for assistance—

22 (A) to train political parties in the Repub-
23 lic of Sierra Leone in democratic processes; and

24 (B) to assist with the preparation for
25 democratic elections in Sierra Leone.

1 (2) LIMITATION.—Assistance under paragraph
2 (1)(A) may only be provided to political parties
3 whose leaders and members cooperate with the
4 United Nations Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone
5 (UNAMSIL) and the Truth and Reconciliation Com-
6 mission described in section 5(b).

7 (b) JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE.—There is authorized to
8 be appropriated to the President $5,000,000 for fiscal
9 year 2001 for assistance to rebuild and strengthen the ca-
10 pacity of the judiciary in the Republic of Sierra Leone and
11 to assist efforts to establish the rule of law and maintain
12 law and order in Sierra Leone.

13 (c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Amounts appro-
14 priated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations
15 under each of subsections (a) and (b)—

16 (1) are in addition any other amounts available
17 for the purposes described in each such subsection,
18 respectively; and

19 (2) are authorized to remain available until ex-
20 pended.

21 **SEC. 5. ACCOUNTABILITY.**

22 (a) STATEMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL CONCERN
23 ABOUT ACCOUNTABILITY.—It is the sense of the Congress
24 that a thorough and nonpartisan initiative to collect infor-
25 mation on human rights abuses by all parties to the con-

1 flict in the Republic of Sierra Leone be undertaken. Com-
2 prehensive and detailed information, particularly the iden-
3 tification of specific units, individuals, and commanders
4 found to have been especially abusive, will be essential for
5 vetting human rights abusers from the newly formed
6 armed forces and police forces of Sierra Leone and for
7 deterring abuses by all parties in the future. Accordingly,
8 the Congress calls upon the administration to strongly
9 support an independent process of data collection on
10 human rights abuses in Sierra Leone, for use by the Truth
11 and Reconciliation Commission when it has been estab-
12 lished, and to support any future initiatives of inter-
13 national accountability for Sierra Leone.

14 (b) ASSISTANCE FOR TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION
15 COMMISSION.—

16 (1) ASSISTANCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT AND
17 SUPPORT OF COMMISSION.—The President is au-
18 thorized to provide assistance for the establishment
19 and support of a Truth and Reconciliation Commis-
20 sion to establish accountability for human rights
21 abuses in the Republic of Sierra Leone.

22 (2) ASSISTANCE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS DATA
23 COLLECTION.—The Secretary of State, acting
24 through the Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of
25 Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, is authorized

1 to collect human rights data with respect to Sierra
2 Leone and assist the Truth and Reconciliation Com-
3 mission in carrying out its functions.
4 (3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
5 (A) ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPORT OF
6 COMMISSION.—There is authorized to be appro-
7 priated to the President $1,500,000 for fiscal
8 year 2001 for assistance under chapter 4 of
9 part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
10 to carry out paragraph (1).
11 (B) HUMAN RIGHTS DATA COLLECTION.—
12 There is authorized to be appropriated to the
13 Secretary of State $500,000 for fiscal year
14 2001 to carry out paragraph (2). Amounts ap-
15 propriated pursuant to the authorization of ap-
16 propriations under the preceding sentence shall
17 be deposited in the "Human Rights Fund" of
18 the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and
19 Labor of the Department of State.
20 (C) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appro-
21 priated pursuant to the authorization of appro-
22 priations under subparagraphs (A) and (B) are
23 authorized to remain available until expended.
24 **SEC. 6. LIBERIA AND BURKINA FASO.**
25 (a) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

1 (1) ARMS FLOWS.—Not later than 6 months
2 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
3 President shall submit to the Congress a report to
4 the Committee on International Relations of the
5 House of Representatives, in classified or unclassi-
6 fied form, which provides information concerning in-
7 telligence estimates of arms flows into the Republic
8 of Sierra Leone, particularly detailing any role of Li-
9 beria and Burkina Faso.
10 (2) SIERRA LEONEAN MINERALS.—Not later
11 than 6 months after the date of the enactment of
12 this Act, the President shall submit a report to the
13 Committee on International Relations of the House
14 of Representatives, in classified or unclassified form,
15 which provides information concerning illicit sales of
16 Sierra Leonean gold and diamonds through Liberia.
17 (b) ASSISTANCE FOR NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.—
18 (1) United States assistance may be provided to
19 the Central Government of a neighboring country if
20 such government—
21 (A) provides demonstrated support for the
22 peace process in the Republic of Sierra Leone;
23 and
24 (B) does not provide training or other sup-
25 port for the RUF/AFRC forces or any other

1 forces organized against the elected government
2 of Sierra Leone.
3 (2) United States assistance may be provided to
4 the Central Government of neighboring countries
5 only if such Government cooperates with efforts to
6 monitor arms flows to Sierra Leone.
7 (3) UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.—In this sub-
8 section, the term "United States assistance" means
9 assistance of any kind which is provided by grant,
10 sale, loan, lease, credit, guaranty, or insurance, or
11 by any other means, by any agency or instrumen-
12 tality of the United States Government.
13 **SEC. 7. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**
14 It is the sense of the Congress that—
15 (1) mechanisms should be in place to provide
16 for an increase in assistance to the United Nations
17 peacekeeping force to enable that force to protect ci-
18 vilians from atrocities in the event of a breakdown
19 in the peace agreement and a return to fighting; and
20 (2) if the governments of countries neighboring
21 the Republic of Sierra Leone are determined to be
22 aiding insurgents in Sierra Leone and armed conflict
23 resumes, the United States should impose sanctions
24 against RUF/AFRC supporters in the region by de-
25 nying visas to the President and other high govern-

1 ment officials in Liberia and Burkina Faso, freezing
2 their assets in the United States, and consideration
3 of an embargo of diamonds coming from areas not
4 under the control of the Government of Sierra
5 Leone.

6 **SEC. 8. DESIGNATION FOR PURPOSES OF GRANTING TEM-**
7 **PORARY PROTECTED STATUS TO SIERRA**
8 **LEONEANS.**

9 (a) DESIGNATION.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 244
11 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
12 1254a), the Republic of Sierra Leone shall each be
13 treated as if it had been designated under subsection
14 (b) of such section, subject to the provisions of this
15 section.

16 (2) PERIOD OF DESIGNATION.—Such designa-
17 tion shall take effect on the date of the enactment
18 of this Act and shall remain in effect until such time
19 as the President certifies to the Congress that condi-
20 tions are sufficiently improved to allow aliens to re-
21 turn to Sierra Leone, or such time as the designa-
22 tion with respect to Sierra Leone expires and is not
23 extended, whichever occurs later.

24 (b) ALIENS ELIGIBLE.—In applying section 244 of
25 the Immigration and Nationality Act pursuant to the des-

1 ignation under this Act, subject to section 244(c)(3) of
2 such Act, an alien who is a national of the Republic of
3 Sierra Leone meets the requirement of section 244(c)(1)
4 of such Act only if—
5 (1) the alien has been continuously physically
6 present in the United States since January 1, 1998;
7 (2) the alien is admissible as an immigrant, ex-
8 cept as otherwise provided under section
9 244(c)(2)(A) of such Act, and is not ineligible for
10 temporary protected status under section
11 244(c)(2)(B) of such Act; and
12 (3) the alien registers for temporary protected
13 status in a manner which the Attorney General shall
14 establish.
15 (c) CONSENT TO TRAVEL ABROAD.—The Attorney
16 General shall give the prior consent to travel abroad de-
17 scribed in section 244(f)(3) of the Immigration and Na-
18 tionality Act to an alien who is granted temporary pro-
19 tected status pursuant to the designation under this Act,
20 if the alien establishes to the satisfaction of the Attorney
21 General that emergency and extenuating circumstances
22 beyond the control of the alien require the alien to depart
23 for a brief, temporary trip abroad. An alien returning to
24 the United States in accordance with such an authoriza-
25 tion shall be treated the same as any other returning alien

1 provided temporary protected status under section 244 of
2 such Act.

○

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

[Showing the Amendment Adopted by the Subcommittee on Africa]

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3879

To support the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone in its peace-building efforts, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 9, 2000

Mr. GEJDENSON (for himself, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SNYDER, Ms. LEE, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, and Mr. WEXLER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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[Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in roman]

A BILL

To support the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone in its peace-building efforts, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the "Sierra Leone Peace
3 Support Act of 2000".

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
6 findings:

7 (1) Eight years of civil war and massive human
8 rights violations have created a humanitarian crisis
9 in the Republic of Sierra Leone, leaving over 50,000
10 dead and 1,000,000 displaced from their homes.

11 (2) As many as 480,000 Sierra Leoneans have
12 fled into neighboring countries, especially Guinea.

13 (3) All parties to the conflict have committed
14 abuses, but the Revolutionary United Front (RUF)
15 and its ally, the former Sierra Leonean army
16 (AFRC) are responsible for the overwhelming major-
17 ity.

18 (4) The RUF and AFRC have systematically
19 abducted, raped, mutilated, killed, or forced children
20 to fight alongside RUF soldiers.

21 (5) The RUF continues to hold hundreds and
22 perhaps thousands of prisoners, including many
23 child soldiers, despite the agreement of RUF leader-
24 ship at Lome to release all children.

25 (6) The civil defense forces committed human
26 rights violations, including killings and recruitment

1 of child soldiers, and Economic Community of West
2 African States Military Observer Group (ECOMOG)
3 forces have also committed human rights abuses, in-
4 cluding executions of captured combatants and
5 killings of civilians.
6 (7) Neighboring countries, especially Liberia
7 and Burkina Faso, have contributed greatly to the
8 destruction of Sierra Leone by aiding and arming
9 the RUF and providing sanctuary for RUF fighters.
10 (8) International humanitarian efforts to assist
11 Sierra Leoneans, both at home and in Guinea, have
12 fallen far short of need such that conditions in ref-
13 ugee camps and among displaced persons camps are
14 deplorable, food and medicine is dangerously inad-
15 equate, and the refugee population on the Sierra
16 Leonean border continues to be preyed upon by
17 RUF insurgents and subjected to rape, mutilation,
18 or killing.
19 (9) Demobilization, demilitarization, and re-
20 integration (DDR) efforts, as called for in the Lome
21 agreement of July 1999, have begun months late
22 and are still at beginning stages.
23 (10) With the withdrawal of the West African
24 peacekeeping forces, the United Nations Security

1 Council has approved the deployment of 11,000
2 peacekeeping forces for Sierra Leone.
3 (11) There are approximately 45,000 combat-
4 ants, including many child soldiers, in Sierra Leone
5 who must be demobilized, provided with alternate
6 employment, and reintegrated into their commu-
7 nities.
8 (12) Both the Government of Sierra Leone and
9 the RUF/AFRC formally agreed in the Lome Con-
10 vention of July 7, 1999, to uphold, promote, and
11 protect the human rights (including the right to life
12 and liberty, freedom from torture, the right to a fair
13 trial, freedom of conscience, expression, and associa-
14 tion, and the right to take part in the governance of
15 one's country) of every Sierra Leonean as well as
16 the enforcement of humanitarian law.
17 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress urges the
18 President to vigorously promote efforts to end further deg-
19 radation of conditions in the Republic of Sierra Leone, to
20 dramatically increase United States assistance to demobi-
21 lization, demilitarization, and reintegration (DDR) efforts
22 and humanitarian initiatives, to assist in the collection of
23 documentation about human rights abuses by all parties,
24 and to engage in diplomatic initiatives aimed at consoli-
25 dating the peace and protecting human rights.

1 **SEC. 3. DEMOBILIZATION, DEMILITARIZATION, AND RE-**
2 **INTEGRATION ASSISTANCE.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appro-
4 priated to the President $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2001
5 for assistance under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign
6 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2221 et seq.) to the
7 Sierra Leone DDR Trust Fund of the International Bank
8 for Reconstruction and Development for demobilization,
9 demilitarization, and reintegration assistance in Sierra
10 Leone. Assistance under the preceding sentence may not
11 be used to provide stipends to ex-combatants of the civil
12 war in the Republic of Sierra Leone.

13 (b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Amounts appro-
14 priated pursuant to subsection (a)—

15 (1) are in addition to any other amounts avail-
16 able for the purpose described in such subsection;
17 and

18 (2) are authorized to remain available until ex-
19 pended.

20 **SEC. 4. DEMOCRATIZATION, ELECTORAL, AND JUDICIAL AS-**
21 **SISTANCE.**

22 (a) DEMOCRATIZATION AND ELECTORAL ASSIST-
23 ANCE.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be
25 appropriated to the President $3,000,000 for fiscal
26 year 2001 for assistance—

1 (A) to train political parties in the Repub-
2 lic of Sierra Leone in democratic processes; and
3 (B) to assist with the preparation for
4 democratic elections in Sierra Leone.
5 (2) LIMITATIONS.—(A) Assistance under para-
6 graph (1) may be made available only if the Presi-
7 dent first determines and certifies to the Congress
8 that the Lome Convention of July 7, 1999, is being
9 implemented and there is a cessation of hostilities in
10 Sierra Leone.
11 (B) Assistance under paragraph (1)(A) may
12 only be provided to political parties whose leaders
13 and members cooperate with the United Nations As-
14 sistance Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) and
15 the Truth and Reconciliation Commission described
16 in section 5(b).
17 (b) JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE.—There is authorized to
18 be appropriated to the President $5,000,000 for fiscal
19 year 2001 for assistance to rebuild and strengthen the ca-
20 pacity of the judiciary in the Republic of Sierra Leone and
21 to assist efforts to establish the rule of law and maintain
22 law and order in Sierra Leone.
23 (c) EXPANDED INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDU-
24 CATION AND TRAINING ASSISTANCE.—Beginning 1 year
25 after the conclusion of free and fair elections in Sierra

1 Leone, the President may provide expanded international
2 military education and training assistance to the military
3 forces and related civilian personnel of Sierra Leone under
4 section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22
5 U.S.C. 2347) solely for the purpose of providing training
6 relating to defense management, civil-military relations,
7 law enforcement cooperation, and military justice.

8 (d) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Amounts appro-
9 priated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations
10 under each of subsections (a) and (b)—

11 (1) are in addition any other amounts available
12 for the purposes described in each such subsection,
13 respectively; and

14 (2) are authorized to remain available until ex-
15 pended.

16 **SEC. 5. ACCOUNTABILITY.**

17 (a) STATEMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL CONCERN
18 ABOUT ACCOUNTABILITY.—It is the sense of the Congress
19 that a thorough and nonpartisan initiative to collect infor-
20 mation on human rights abuses by all parties to the con-
21 flict in the Republic of Sierra Leone be undertaken. Com-
22 prehensive and detailed information, particularly the iden-
23 tification of specific units, individuals, and commanders
24 found to have been especially abusive, will be essential for
25 vetting human rights abusers from the newly formed

1 armed forces and police forces of Sierra Leone and for
2 deterring abuses by all parties in the future. Accordingly,
3 the Congress calls upon the administration to strongly
4 support an independent process of data collection on
5 human rights abuses in Sierra Leone, for use by the Truth
6 and Reconciliation Commission when it has been estab-
7 lished, and to support any future initiatives of inter-
8 national accountability for Sierra Leone.

9 (b) ASSISTANCE FOR TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION
10 COMMISSION.—

11 (1) ASSISTANCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT AND
12 SUPPORT OF COMMISSION.—The President is au-
13 thorized to provide assistance for the establishment
14 and support of a Truth and Reconciliation Commis-
15 sion to establish accountability for human rights
16 abuses in the Republic of Sierra Leone.

17 (2) ASSISTANCE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS DATA
18 COLLECTION.—The Secretary of State, acting
19 through the Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of
20 Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, is authorized
21 to collect human rights data with respect to Sierra
22 Leone and assist the Truth and Reconciliation Com-
23 mission in carrying out its functions.

24 (3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

1 (A) ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPORT OF
2 COMMISSION.—There is authorized to be appro-
3 priated to the President $1,500,000 for fiscal
4 year 2001 for assistance under chapter 4 of
5 part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
6 to carry out paragraph (1).
7 (B) HUMAN RIGHTS DATA COLLECTION.—
8 There is authorized to be appropriated to the
9 Secretary of State $500,000 for fiscal year
10 2001 to carry out paragraph (2). Amounts ap-
11 propriated pursuant to the authorization of ap-
12 propriations under the preceding sentence shall
13 be deposited in the "Human Rights Fund" of
14 the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and
15 Labor of the Department of State.
16 (C) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appro-
17 priated pursuant to the authorization of appro-
18 priations under subparagraphs (A) and (B) are
19 authorized to remain available until expended.
20 **SEC. 6. NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES OF SIERRA LEONE.**
21 (a) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—
22 (1) ARMS FLOWS.—Not later than 6 months
23 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
24 President shall transmit to the Committee on Inter-
25 national Relations of the House of Representatives

1 and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Sen-
2 ate a report which provides information, including
3 measurable, credible, and verifiable evidence (to the
4 extent practicable), concerning the extent to which
5 neighboring countries of the Republic of Sierra
6 Leone are involved in arms flows into Sierra Leone.
7 (2) SIERRA LEONEAN MINERALS.—Not later
8 than 6 months after the date of the enactment of
9 this Act, the President shall transmit to the Com-
10 mittee on International Relations of the House of
11 Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Re-
12 lations of the Senate a report which provides infor-
13 mation, including measurable, credible, and verifi-
14 able evidence (to the extent practicable), concerning
15 illicit sales of Sierra Leonean gold and diamonds
16 through neighboring countries of the Republic of Si-
17 erra Leone.
18 (b) NOTIFICATION BY SECRETARY OF STATE.—If a
19 report transmitted by the President pursuant to para-
20 graph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) contains measurable,
21 credible, or verifiable evidence that a country is involved
22 in arms flows into Sierra Leone, or that a country is in-
23 volved in illicit sales of Sierra Leonean gold or diamonds
24 through that country, then the Secretary of State—

1 (1) shall take all necessary steps to initiate dip-
2 lomatic efforts to bring about the termination of
3 such activities by the country; and
4 (2) if the country has not ceased the proscribed
5 activity within 3 months of the initiation of such
6 diplomatic efforts, shall inform the country of the
7 possibility that United States foreign assistance for
8 the country may be terminated or suspended if the
9 country does not cease the proscribed activity.
10 (c) ASSISTANCE FOR NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.—
11 United States assistance may be provided to the central
12 government of a neighboring country of the Republic of
13 Sierra Leone only if such government—
14 (1)(A) provides demonstrated support for the
15 peace process in the Republic of Sierra Leone in ac-
16 cordance with the Lome Convention of July 7, 1999;
17 and
18 (B) does not provide training or other support
19 for the RUF/AFRC forces or any other forces pro-
20 scribed under the Lome Convention; and
21 (2) cooperates with efforts to monitor arms
22 flows to Sierra Leone.
23 (3) UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.—In this sub-
24 section, the term "United States assistance" means
25 assistance of any kind which is provided by grant,

1 sale, loan, lease, credit, guaranty, or insurance, or
2 by any other means, by any agency or instrumen-
3 tality of the United States Government.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
Committee on International Relations
House of Representatives

Offered by Mr. Campbell:

Amendment to H. R. 3879

page 5, line 17 - 25	Strike All
page 6, lines 1 - 6	Strike All

and reletter subsequent subsection, page 4, line 25:

Strike $10,000,000

Insert $13,000,000