

PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF NINE MEASURES
RELATING TO THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH
RESPECT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

NOVEMBER 4, 1997.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 302]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 302, by a nonrecord vote, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF RESOLUTION

The resolution provides for the consideration of the following nine bills in the following manner:

First, H.R. 2358, the Political Freedom in China Act—a modified closed amendment process, providing one hour of debate equally divided between the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on International Relations, providing that the committee amendments recommended by the Committee on International Relations, as modified by the amendments printed in part 1-A of this report of the Committee on Rules be considered as adopted, waiving points of order against the bill as amended, and also making in order and waiving points of order against the Gilman/Markkey amendment printed in part 1-B of this report, to be separately debatable for 30 minutes and finally, providing one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Second, H.R. 2195, Tightening Prohibitions on Slave Labor Imports—a closed amendment process, providing one hour of debate equally divided between the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means, providing that the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means be considered as adopted and providing one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Third, H. Res. 188, Fighting Missile Proliferation—a modified closed amendment process providing one hour of debate equally divided between the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on International Relations, providing that the amendments printed in this report be considered as adopted and providing one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Fourth, H.R. 967, the Free The Clergy Act—a closed amendment process providing one hour of debate equally divided between the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on International Relations, providing that the committee amendments recommended by the Committee on International Relations now printed in the bill be considered as adopted and providing one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Fifth, H.R. 2570, the Forced Abortion Condemnation Act—a modified closed amendment process, providing one hour of debate equally divided between the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Judiciary, providing that the amendment printed in this report be considered as adopted and providing one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Sixth, H.R. 2386, the Taiwan Missile Defense Act—a modified closed amendment process, providing one hour of debate equally divided between the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on International Relations, providing that the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on International Relations, as modified by the amendments printed in this report be considered as adopted, and providing one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Seventh, H.R. 2605, the Communist China De-Subsidization Act—a modified closed amendment process, providing one hour of debate equally divided between the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and providing that the amendments printed in this report be considered as adopted and providing one motion to recommit.

Eighth, H.R. 2647, Denial of Normal Commercial Status to the Chinese People's Liberation Army—a modified closed amendment process, providing one hour of debate equally divided between the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on International Relations and providing one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Ninth, H.R. 2232, to Expand and Improve Radio Free Asia—a closed amendment process, providing one hour of debate equally divided between the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on International Relations, providing that the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on International Relations be considered as adopted, and providing one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Finally, the rule provides that the Speaker may postpone proceedings on the question of adopting an amendment and the question of adopting a motion to recommit.

COMMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to clause 2(1)(2)(B) of House rule XI the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and against, are printed below:

Rules Committee Rollcall No. 73

Date: November 4, 1997.

Measure: Rule on nine China bills.

Motion by: Mr. Hall.

Summary of motion: To report an open rule.

Results: Rejected 2-6.

Vote by Members: Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Hastings—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

Rules Committee Rollcall No. 74

Date: November 4, 1997.

Measure: Rule on nine China bills.

Motion by: Mr. Moakley.

Summary of motion: To make in order H.R. 1140, concerning the World Trade Organization.

Results: Rejected 2-6.

Vote by Members: Dreier—Nay; Goss—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; McInnis—Nay; Hastings—Nay; Moakley—Yea; Hall—Yea; Solomon—Nay.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER BY THE RULE TO THE
CHINA BILLS

(All amendments considered as adopted by the rule, except where debate time is specified.)

Amendments to H.R. 2358

6. Abercrombie: Directs national and international attention to the need for political reform and respect for human rights in the People's Republic of China as exemplified by the plight of Tibetan prisoners being held in detention.

7. Porter/Dreier/Matsui: Revised. Adds the following the H.R. 2358: increases funding for the National Endowment for Democracy for projects which promote democracy in China; provides for additional reporting on human rights conditions, political prisoners, prisoners of conscience and prisoners of faith in China; and statements of Congressional Support for democracy in Hong Kong and for efforts to create a Commission Security and Cooperation in Asia.

1. Smith, Linda (WA): Sense of Congress that the PRC should stop harvesting and transplanting organs from prisoners; that any officials with the Chinese government actively involved should be barred from entering the U.S.; and appropriate actions should be taken against any individuals in the U.S. involved.

17. Gilman: Technical change to add Kathmandu to the list of posts for additional human rights monitors.

15. Gilman/Markey—30 mins.: Extends the Congressional Review period for licensing of nuclear exports to China from 30 to 120

days and provides for expedited procedures for consideration of a joint resolution of disapproval for any licensing agreement.

Amendments to H. Res. 188

9. Porter/Dreier/Matsui: Revised. Adds a clause which recommends that persons who are materially involved in the proliferation of nuclear or conventional weapons should not be issued visas for travel to the U.S.

12. Harman: Strengthens H. Res. 188 by addressing the acquisition of long-range ballistic missiles, which, because of their longer range, present a threat of even greater scope than cruise missiles.

Amendments to H.R. 2570

10. Hamilton: Carves out an exception for the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet level ministers, and inserts a “national interest” Presidential waiver. This language is substantially the same as language adopted by committee to H.R. 967 which would prohibit the use of United States funds to provide for the participation of certain Chinese officials in international conferences, programs, and activities and provide that certain Chinese officials shall be ineligible go receive visas and excluded from admission to the United States.

Amendments to H.R. 2386

2. Deutch: Clarifies the future status of Taiwan by pointing out that no agreements exist between the PRC and Taiwan which determines the future status of Taiwan and that Taiwan’s future should be determined by peaceful, democratic means. The amendment also expresses that the will of the U.S. will assist in the defense of Taiwan in case of threats or military attack by the PRC.

16. Frost/Hunter: Technical modification clarifying the existing missile defense capabilities of Taiwan.

Amendments to H.R. 2605

8. Porter/Dreier/Matsui: Creates a voluntary set of principles which promote good corporate citizenship by American companies operating in China. Companies adopting the code will be given preference for participation in trade missions to China.

18. Porter/Dreier/Matsui: Allows agencies of the U.S. government to initiate or expand educational, cultural, scientific, agricultural, military, legal, political and artistic exchanges between the U.S. and China.

PART 1—AMENDMENTS CONSIDERED AS ADOPTED TO
H.R. 2358

Page 4, line 18, strike “and”.

Page 4, line 22, before the period insert the following: “; and Ngodrup Phuntsog, a Tibetan national, who was arrested in Tibet in 1987 immediately after he returned from a 2-year trip to India, where the Tibetan government in exile is located, and following a secret trial was convicted by the Government of the People’s Republic of China of espionage on behalf of the ‘Ministry of Security of the Dalai clique’ ”.

Page 5, after line 22, insert the following:

(5) The People's Republic of China, as a member of the United Nations, is expected to abide by the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(6) The People's Republic of China is a party to numerous international human rights conventions, including the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Page 6, before line 4, insert the following:

SEC. 3. CONDUCT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

(a) **RELEASE OF PRISONERS.**—The Secretary of State, in all official meetings with the Government of the People's Republic of China, should request the immediate and unconditional release of Ngodrup Phuntsog and other prisoners of conscience in Tibet, as well as in the People's Republic of China.

(b) **ACCESS TO PRISONS.**—The Secretary of State should seek access for international humanitarian organizations to Drapchi prison and other prisons in Tibet, as well as in the People's Republic of China, to ensure that prisoners are not being mistreated and are receiving necessary medical treatment.

(c) **DIALOGUE ON FUTURE OF TIBET.**—The Secretary of State, in all official meetings with the Government of the People's Republic of China, should call on that country to begin serious discussions with the Dalai Lama or his representatives, without preconditions, on the future of Tibet.

Page 6, line 4, strike "**SEC. 3**" and insert "**SEC. 4**".

Insert at the end the following new sections:

SEC. 4. DEMOCRACY BUILDING IN CHINA.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NED.**—In addition to such sums as are otherwise authorized to be appropriated for the "National Endowment for Democracy" for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, there are authorized to be appropriated for the "National Endowment for Democracy" \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1998 and \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, which shall be available to promote democracy, civil society, and the development of the rule of law in China.

(b) **EAST ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL DEMOCRACY FUND.**—The Secretary of State shall use funds available in the East Asia-Pacific Regional Democracy Fund to provide grants to nongovernmental organizations to promote democracy, civil society, and the development of the rule of law in China.

SEC. 5. HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHINA.

(a) **REPORTS.**—Not later than March 30, 1998, and each subsequent year thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the International Relations Committee of the House of Representatives and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate an annual report on human rights in China, including religious persecution, the development of democratic institutions, and the rule of law. Reports shall provide information on each region of China.

(b) **PRISONER INFORMATION REGISTRY.**—The Secretary of State shall establish a Prisoner Information Registry for China which shall provide information on all political prisoners, prisoners of con-

science, and prisoners of faith in China. Such information shall include the charges, judicial processes, administrative actions, use of forced labor, incidences of torture, length of imprisonment, physical and health conditions, and other matters related to the incarceration of such prisoners in China. The Secretary of State is authorized to make funds available to nongovernmental organizations presently engaged in monitoring activities regarding Chinese political prisoners to assist in the creation and maintenance of the registry.

SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN ASIA.

It is the sense of the Congress that Congress, the President, and the Secretary of State should work with the governments of other countries to establish a Commission on Security and Cooperation in Asia which would be modeled after the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

SEC. 7. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING DEMOCRACY IN HONG KONG.

It is the sense of the Congress that the people of Hong Kong should continue to have the right and ability to freely elect their legislative representatives, and that the procedure for the conduct of the elections of the first legislature of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region should be determined by the people of Hong Kong through an election law convention, a referendum, or both.

At the end of the bill add the following:

SEC. 4. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS RELATING TO ORGAN HARVESTING AND TRANSPLANTING IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

- (1) the Government of the People's Republic of China should stop the practice of harvesting and transplanting organs for profit from prisoners that it executes;
- (2) the Government of the People's Republic of China should be strongly condemned for such organ harvesting and transplanting practice;
- (3) the President should bar from entry into the United States any and all officials of the Government of the People's Republic of China known to be directly involved in such organ harvesting and transplanting practice;
- (4) individuals determined to be participating in or otherwise facilitating the sale of such organs in the United States should be prosecuted to the fullest possible extent of the law; and
- (5) the appropriate officials in the United States should interview individuals, including doctors, who may have knowledge of such organ harvesting and transplanting practice.

Page 6, lines 7 and 8, strike "Embassy in Beijing," and insert "embassies in Beijing and Kathmandu,".

PART 1—B—AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER BY THE RULE

1. THE AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE GILMAN OF NEW YORK OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR NOT TO EXCEED 30 MINUTES

Convert the existing provisions of the bill to a TITLE I, and add at the end the following:

TITLE II—AGREEMENT ON NUCLEAR COOPERATION

(a) AMENDMENT TO JOINT RESOLUTION RELATING TO AGREEMENT FOR NUCLEAR COOPERATION.—The joint resolution entitled “Joint Resolution relating to the approval and implementation of the proposed agreement for nuclear cooperation between the United States and the People’s Republic of China (Public Law 99-183; approved December 16, 1985) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by inserting “and subject to section 2,” after “or any international agreement,”; and

(B) in paragraph (1) by striking “thirty” and inserting “120”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 2. (a) ACTION BY CONGRESS TO DISAPPROVE CERTIFICATION.—No license may be issued for the export to the People’s Republic of China of any nuclear material, facilities, or components subject to the Agreement, and no approval for the transfer or re-transfer to the People’s Republic of China of any nuclear material, facilities, or components subject to the Agreement shall be given if, during the 120-day period referred to in subsection (b)(1) of the first section, there is enacted a joint resolution described in subsection (b) of this section.

“(b) DESCRIPTION OF JOINT RESOLUTION.—A joint resolution is described in this subsection if it is a joint resolution which has a provision disapproving the President’s certification under subsection (b)(1), or a provision or provisions modifying the manner in which the Agreement is implemented, or both.

“(c) PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF JOINT RESOLUTIONS.—

“(1) REFERENCE TO COMMITTEES.—Joint resolutions—

“(A) may be introduced in either House of Congress by any member of such House; and

“(B) shall be referred, in the House of Representatives, to the Committee on International Relations and, in the Senate, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

It shall be in order to amend such joint resolutions in the committees to which they are referred.

“(2) FLOOR CONSIDERATION.—(A) The provisions of section 152(d) and (e) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2192(d) and (e)) (relating to the floor consideration of certain resolutions in the House and Senate) apply to joint resolutions described in subsection (b).

“(B) It is not in order for—

“(i) the House of Representatives to consider any joint resolution described in subsection (b) that has not been reported by the Committee on International Relations; and

“(ii) the Senate to consider any joint resolution described in subsection (b) that has not been reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

“(c) CONSIDERATION OF SECOND RESOLUTION NOT IN ORDER.—It shall not be in order in either the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider a joint resolution described in subsection (b) (other than a joint resolution described in subsection (b) received from the other House), if that House has previously adopted such a joint resolution.

“(d) PROCEDURES RELATING TO CONFERENCE REPORTS IN THE SENATE.—

“(1) CONSIDERATION.—Consideration in the the Senate of the conference report on any joint resolution described in subsection (b), including consideration of all amendments in disagreement (and all amendments thereto), and consideration of all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees. Debate on any debatable motion or appeal related to the conference report shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the conference report.

“(2) DEBATE ON AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT.—In any case in which there are amendments in disagreement, time on each amendment shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the manager of the conference report and the minority leader or his designee. No amendment to any amendment in disagreement shall be received unless it is a germane amendment.

“(3) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGE.—Consideration in the Senate of any veto message with respect to a joint resolution described in subsection (b), including consideration of all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.”.

PART 2—AMENDMENTS CONSIDERED AS ADOPTED TO H.
RES. 188

Page 3, line 2, strike “and”.

Page 3, line 6, strike the period and insert “; and”.

Page 3, after line 6, insert the following:

(3) recommends that the Secretary of State should not issue any visa to, and the Attorney General should not admit to the United States, any national of the People’s Republic of China where a consular officer or the Attorney General knows or has reasonable grounds to believe that the applicant has been materially involved in the proliferation of advanced conventional weapons; nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons or tech-

nology; or other sensitive or dual-use technologies, in contravention of United States interests.

At the end of the resolving clause, add the following:

SEC. 2. It is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the President should demand that the Government of Russia take concrete actions to stop governmental and non-governmental entities in the Russian Federation from providing missile technology and technical advice to Iran, in violation of the Missile Technology Control Regime;

(2) if the Russian response is inadequate, the United States should impose sanctions on the responsible Russian entities in accordance with Executive Order 12938 on the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, and reassess cooperative activities with Russia;

(3) the threshold under current law allowing for the waiver of the prohibition on the release of foreign assistance to Russia should be raised; and

(4) the European allies of the United States should be encouraged to take steps in accordance with their own laws to stop such proliferation.

In the preamble, in the next to the last whereas clause, strike “and” after the semicolon.

In the last whereas clause, strike “: Now, therefore, be it”, and insert a semicolon.

Insert after the last whereas clause the following:

Whereas there is substantial evidence that missile technology and technical advice have been provided from Russia to Iran, in violation of the Missile Technology Control Regime;

Whereas these violations include providing assistance to Iran in developing ballistic missiles, including the transfer of wind tunnel and rocket engine testing equipment;

Whereas these technologies give Iran the capability to deploy a missile of sufficient range to threaten United States military installations in the Middle East and Persian Gulf, as well as the territory of Israel, and our North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally Turkey; and

Whereas President Clinton has raised with Russian President Boris Yeltsin United States concerns about these activities and the Russian response has to date been inadequate: Now, therefore, be it

Amend the title to read as follows: “Resolution urging the executive branch to take action regarding the acquisition by Iran of C-802 cruise missiles, and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding proliferation of missile technology from Russia to Iran.”.

PART 3—AMENDMENTS CONSIDERED AS ADOPTED TO H.R.
2570

Page 4, line 20, after “authorities” insert “(except the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet level ministers)”.

Page 5, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 4. WAIVER.

The President may waive the requirement contained in section 3 with respect to a national of the People's Republic of China if the President—

- (1) determines that it is in the national interest of the United States to do so; and
- (2) provides written notification to the Congress containing a justification for the waiver.

**PART 4—AMENDMENTS CONSIDERED AS ADOPTED TO H.R.
2386**

Add at the end of section 2 the following:

(11) On June 9, 1898, the “Convention Respecting an Extension of Hong Kong Territory” was agreed to between representatives of the governments of Great Britain and China to lease the New Territories for the period of 99 years beginning on July 1, 1898.

(12) On December 19, 1984, the “Sino-British Joint Declaration”, agreed to between representatives of the governments of Great Britain and China, established the terms for the return to China on July 1, 1997, of the Hong Kong area (including the Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, and the New Territories (hereafter in this resolution referred to as “Hong Kong”).

(13) No treaties exist between the People's Republic of China and Taiwan which determine the future status of Taiwan.

(14) The People's Republic of China attempts to apply to Taiwan the formula commonly known as “one country, two systems” in an effort to annex Taiwan to China.

(15) The People's Republic of China has refused to renounce the use of force against Taiwan and held military exercises in the Taiwan Strait in March 1996 in an attempt to intimidate the people of Taiwan in their first presidential elections.

(16) The Taiwan Relations Act states that “[i]t is the policy of the United States . . . to consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States”.

Add at the end of the bill the following:

SEC. 7. ADDITIONAL SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING TAIWAN.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

- (1) the transfer of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China does not alter the current and future status of Taiwan;
- (2) the future of Taiwan should be determined by peaceful means through a democratic process; and
- (3) the United States should assist in the defense of Taiwan in case of threats or military attack by the People's Republic of China against Taiwan.

Page 5, strike line 17 and all that follows through line 25 and insert the following:

- (9) While Taiwan is currently acquiring a local aircraft and ballistic and cruise missile defense capability in the form of the

Modified Air Defense System (MADS), a larger portion of Taiwan's territory and population would be protected if this system were expanded to include a defense of the Taichung region, Kaohsiung, the Penghu Islands, Kinmen, and Matsu from limited ballistic missile attacks and a deterrent against the threat and use of force against Taiwan by the People's Liberation Army to achieve the political goals of the core leadership of the People's Republic of China.

PART 5—AMENDMENTS CONSIDERED AS ADOPTED TO H.R.
2605

At the end insert the following new section:

SEC. 4. PRINCIPLES THAT SHOULD BE ADHERED TO BY ANY UNITED STATES NATIONAL CONDUCTING AN INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—It is the purpose of this section to create principles governing the conduct of industrial cooperation projects of United States nationals in the People's Republic of China.

(b) **STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.**—It is the sense of the Congress that any United States national conducting an industrial cooperation project in the People's Republic of China should:

(1) Suspend the use of any goods, wares, articles, or merchandise that the United States national has reason to believe were mined, produced, or manufactured, in whole or in part, by convict labor or forced labor, and refuse to use forced labor in the industrial cooperation project.

(2) Seek to ensure that political or religious views, sex, ethnic or national background, involvement in political activities or nonviolent demonstrations, or association with suspected or known dissidents will not prohibit hiring, lead to harassment, demotion, or dismissal, or in any way affect the status or terms of employment in the industrial cooperation project. The United States national should not discriminate in terms or conditions of employment in the industrial cooperation project against persons with past records of arrest or internal exile for nonviolent protest or membership in unofficial organizations committed to nonviolence.

(3) Ensure that methods of production used in the industrial cooperation project do not pose an unnecessary physical danger to workers and neighboring populations or property, and that the industrial cooperation project does not unnecessarily risk harm to the surrounding environment; and consult with community leaders regarding environmental protection with respect to the industrial cooperation project.

(4) Strive to establish a private business enterprise when involved in an industrial cooperation project with the Government of the People's Republic of China or other state entity.

(5) Discourage any Chinese military presence on the premises of any industrial cooperation projects which involve dual-use technologies.

(6) Undertake to promote freedom of association and assembly among the employees of the United States national. The United States national should protest any infringement by the

Government of the People's Republic of China of these freedoms to the International Labor Organization's office in Beijing.

(7) Provide the Department of State with information relevant to the Department's efforts to collect information on prisoners for the purposes of the Prisoner Information Registry, and for other reporting purposes.

(8) Discourage or undertake to prevent compulsory political indoctrination programs from taking place on the premises of the industrial cooperation project.

(9) Promote freedom of expression, including the freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any media. To this end, the United States national should raise with appropriate authorities of the Government of the People's Republic of China concerns about restrictions on the free flow of information.

(10) Undertake to prevent harassment of workers who, consistent with the United Nations World Population Plan of Action, decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children; and prohibit compulsory population control activities on the premises of the industrial cooperation project.

(c) PROMOTION OF PRINCIPLES BY OTHER NATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall forward a copy of the principles set forth in subsection (b) to the member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and encourage them to promote principles similar to these principles.

(d) REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each United States national conducting an industrial cooperation project in the People's Republic of China shall register with the Secretary of State and indicate that the United States national agrees to implement the principles set forth in subsection (b). No fee shall be required for registration under this subsection.

(2) PREFERENCE FOR PARTICIPATION IN TRADE MISSIONS.—The Secretary of Commerce shall consult the register prior to the selection of private sector participants in any form of trade mission to China, and undertake to involve those United States nationals that have registered their adoption of the principles set forth above.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) the term "industrial cooperation project" refers to a for-profit activity the business operations of which employ more than 25 individuals or have assets greater than \$25,000; and

(2) the term "United States national" means—

(A) a citizen or national of the United States or a permanent resident of the United States; and

(B) a corporation, partnership, or other business association organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

At the end insert the following new section:

SEC. 5. PROMOTION OF EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC, AGRICULTURAL, MILITARY, LEGAL, POLITICAL, AND ARTISTIC EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

(a) EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.—Agencies of the United States Government which engage in educational, cultural, scientific, agricultural, military, legal, political, and artistic exchanges shall endeavor to initiate or expand such exchange programs with regard to China.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that a federally chartered not-for-profit organization should be established to fund exchanges between the United States and China through private donations.

