

I am pleased that Senator HELMS, the distinguished Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has joined me as a sponsor of this joint resolution, and I commend my colleague, Congressman ROHRBACHER, for introducing a companion measure in the House. I also note that our efforts are strongly supported by the Chairman of the House International Relations Committee, Congressman GILMAN, the Chairman of that Committee's panel on International Operations and Human Rights, Congressman CHRISTOPHER SMITH, and several other Members on both sides of the aisle in that chamber. Frankly, Mr. President, given the support for this resolution by the relevant Committee chairmen, one has to question why the Administration moved forward on this in March of this year and again yesterday. This is particularly troublesome given the fact that the President's own National Security Advisor stated this past December that the President would not move forward unless consultations with Congress went well. Clearly, the consultations did not go well.

When Congress considered and passed the amendment by Senator Jackson and Representative Vanik in the Trade Act of 1974, everyone at the time understood Congressional intent—free emigration was to be a condition for expanding U.S. trade relations with non-market communist nations.

Today, nearly two and a half decades later, we do not have free emigration provided to the people of Vietnam by the communist regime that took over that entire country by force in 1975. Moreover, the Administration has failed to make a convincing case to the Congress to justify President Clinton's decision to waive freedom of emigration requirements. Hanoi's record does not support this decision. Yes, Hanoi has taken some steps to permit more orderly departures in recent years, but there are still unwarranted delays, and I am very concerned that recent promises and pledges of cooperation have yet to be satisfactorily fulfilled.

Congressional intent was clear in 1974, and it has not changed since that time. U.S. policy is supposed to put freedom of emigration ahead of the trade interests some might have with this one-party communist state. We are supposed to be putting principle over profit, not the other way around.

I believe America should not abandon the Vietnamese people who long for respect for human rights and democratic freedoms. They were abandoned over two decades ago, and we simply cannot let it happen again. Jackson-Vanik requirements should not be waived for Vietnam if it is not absolutely clear that such a waiver would "substantially promote" freedom of emigration requirements as the law requires. This past March, State Department witnesses testified there had been "measurable" progress. The term measurable does not imply to me that we are seeing dramatic positive changes by Viet-

nam. I do not believe we have seen "significantly more rapid progress" which was the standard set by Secretary of State Albright herself last year during her visit to Vietnam. And I fail to see how the President's first waiver for Vietnam on March 9, 1998 has substantially promoted progress these past three months. If more people had been permitted to leave Vietnam in the last three months than we had seen over the last three years, then maybe the waiver would have, indeed, substantially promoted progress, but that has not happened, Mr. President, from what I have been told.

Today, as we introduce this joint resolution, there are still people in Vietnam who supported us and fought for us during the war who have not been allowed to freely emigrate. Some of them have not even been allowed to meet with U.S. officials for interviews. I understand that others have been forced to pay exorbitant bribes in order to be considered for exit visas.

Under the Trade Act of 1974, Congress has an opportunity to ensure that freedom of emigration requirements are met by Vietnam before further trade benefits are extended. The joint resolution introduced today by myself and Senator HELMS provides my colleagues the opportunity to go on record in support of the people of Vietnam. If you want to send a message to the Government of Vietnam that they must fully comply with the promises and commitments they have made in recent years, this is the way to do it.

Additionally, for those of my colleagues who continue to be concerned, as I am, that Hanoi has not been fully forthcoming in their accounting for American POWs and MIAs, and their progress on human rights, then you should support this resolution. Some of my colleagues may recall that both the POW/MIA issue and human rights concerns were, indeed, central to the provisions first adopted in the Trade Act of 1974, and so it is appropriate that these concerns are made part of the current debate as well.

How far must we go, Mr. President, to embrace this communist regime before they fully address our long-standing concerns on all these important issues? I am certain that the time has come once again for Congress to go on record in support of the objectives behind this resolution.

Finally, Mr. President, I would note that the resolution we are introducing today is strongly supported by numerous organizations of Vietnamese-Americans, many of our national veterans and POW/MIA family organizations, several international refugee organizations, and a host of other concerned groups of Americans.

I look forward to the forthcoming debate on this timely and important issue.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 230

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 230, a bill to amend section 1951 of title 18, United States Code (commonly known as the Hobbs Act), and for other purposes.

S. 831

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 831, a bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for congressional review of any rule promulgated by the Internal Revenue Service that increases Federal revenue, and for other purposes.

S. 852

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) were added as cosponsors of S. 852, a bill to establish nationally uniform requirements regarding the titling and registration of salvage, nonrepairable, and rebuilt vehicles.

S. 1251

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1251, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of private activity bonds which may be issued in each State, and to index such amount for inflation.

S. 1252

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1252, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of low-income housing credits which may be allocated in each State, and to index such amount for inflation.

S. 1334

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1334, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a demonstration project to evaluate the feasibility of using the Federal Employees Health Benefits program to ensure the availability of adequate health care for Medicare-eligible beneficiaries under the military health care system.

S. 1345

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1345, a bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to expand and clarify the requirements regarding advance directives in order to ensure that an individual's health care decisions are complied with, and for other purposes.

S. 1391

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr.

LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1391, a bill to authorize the President to permit the sale and export of food, medicines, and medical equipment to Cuba.

S. 1413

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1413, a bill to provide a framework for consideration by the legislative and executive branches of unilateral economic sanctions.

S. 1423

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) were added as cosponsors of S. 1423, a bill to modernize and improve the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

S. 1427

At the request of Mr. FORD, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1427, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to preserve lowpower television stations that provide community broadcasting, and for other purposes.

S. 1464

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BUMPERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1464, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the research credit, and for other purposes.

S. 1529

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1529, A bill to enhance Federal enforcement of hate crimes, and for other purposes.

S. 1808

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1808, a bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act and part 7 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to establish standards for the health quality improvement of children in managed care plans and other health plans.

S. 1879

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 1879, a bill to provide for the permanent extension of income averaging for farmers.

S. 1897

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the names of the Senator from Rhode

Island (Mr. CHAFEE) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1897, a bill to require accurate billing by telecommunications carriers with respect to the costs and fees resulting from the enactment of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and for other purposes.

S. 1917

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1917, a bill to prevent children from injuring themselves and others with firearms.

S. 1924

At the request of Mr. MACK, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) were added as cosponsors of S. 1924, a bill to restore the standards used for determining whether technical workers are not employees as in effect before the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

S. 1959

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1959, a bill to prohibit the expenditure of Federal funds to provide or support programs to provide individuals with hypodermic needles or syringes for the use of illegal drugs.

S. 1991

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1991, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations to provide for improvements in the conspicuity of rail cars of rail carriers.

S. 2014

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2014, a bill to authorize the Attorney General to reschedule certain drugs that pose an imminent danger to public safety, and to provide for the rescheduling of the date-rape drug and the classification of certain "club" drug.

S. 2030

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2030, a bill to amend the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, relating to counsel for witnesses in grand jury proceedings, and for other purposes.

S. 2049

At the request of Mr. KERREY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2049, a bill to provide for payments to children's hospitals that operate graduate medical education programs.

S. 2073

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) was added as a cosponsor

of S. 2073, a bill to authorize appropriations for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

S. 2100

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2100, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to increase public awareness concerning crime on college and university campuses.

S. 2107

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) were added as cosponsors of S. 2107, a bill to enhance electronic commerce by promoting the reliability and integrity of commercial transactions through establishing authentication standards for electronic communications, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 94

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 94, a concurrent resolution supporting the religious tolerance toward Muslims.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 95

At the request of Mr. DODD, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 95, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to promoting coverage of individuals under long-term care insurance.

SENATE RESOLUTION 193

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. FAIRCLOTH), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 193, a resolution designating December 13, 1998, as "National Children's Memorial Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 240

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 240, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to democracy and human rights in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

AMENDMENT NO. 2446

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD his name was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 2446 proposed to S. 1415, a bill to reform and restructure the processes by which tobacco products are manufactured, marketed, and distributed, to prevent the use of tobacco products by minors, to redress the adverse health effects of tobacco use, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 101—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD RECONSIDER HIS DECISION TO BE FORMALLY RECEIVED IN TIANANMEN SQUARE BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. ASHCROFT) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 101

Whereas nine years ago on June 4, 1989, thousands of Chinese students peacefully gathered in Tiananmen Square to demonstrate their support for freedom and democracy;

Whereas it was with horror that the world witnessed the response of the Government of the People's Republic of China as tanks and military units marched into Tiananmen Square;

Whereas Chinese soldiers of the People's Republic of China were ordered to fire machine guns and tanks on young, unarmed civilians;

Whereas "children were killed holding hands with their mothers," according to a reliable eyewitness account:

Whereas according to the same eyewitness account, "students were crushed by armored personnel carriers";

Whereas more than 2,000 Chinese pro-democracy demonstrators died that day, according to the Chinese Red cross;

Whereas hundreds continue to languish in prisons because of their belief in freedom and democracy;

Whereas nine years after the massacre on June 4, 1989, the Government of the People's Republic of China has yet to acknowledge the Tiananmen Square massacre; and

Whereas, being formally received in Tiananmen Square, the President would bestow legitimacy on the Chinese government's horrendous actions of 9 years ago: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should reconsider his decision to be formally received in Tiananmen Square until the Government of the People's Republic of China acknowledges the Tiananmen Square massacre, pledges that such atrocities will never happen again, and releases those Chinese students still imprisoned for supporting freedom and democracy that day.

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, today I submit a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President of the United States should reconsider his decision to be formally received in Tiananmen Square by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

I submit this resolution, Mr. President, because I am convinced that the President of the United States, the leader of the world's first free nation and indeed of the free world, should not give the slightest reason for anyone to believe that he or the United States has forgotten the crimes against liberty and humanity committed by the communist regime in Beijing.

As we mark the ninth anniversary of the massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen square, I

think it is important that we consider our own role in bringing those students, mothers, fathers and children into the streets to demand their freedom. We must never forget, in my view, that it was to the United States, the birthplace of freedom, that these brave people looked in seeking a new path for China.

"The Goddess of Democracy"—our own Lady Liberty—and our Declaration of Independence were, despite long-standing government bans, constantly on the minds and in the hearts of those who demanded freedom and democracy.

The shot fired at Lexington and Concord continues to be heard round the world. The natural human desire for freedom, for the liberty to worship, to enjoy the fruits of one's labor, to tend one's family and community, will not die, despite the tanks and armored personnel carriers of a despotic regime.

We have a responsibility in my view, Mr. President, to stand up for the principles on which our nation was founded, the principles that brought virtually all of our ancestors to these shores, the principles that won the cold war and that continue to fire the hearts of all peoples the world over.

Now is the time for President Clinton to stand up for these principles. More than 2,000 freedom loving people, including children holding their mother's hands, were killed by the communist Chinese government in Tiananmen Square. Hundreds of innocent men and women continue to be held under inhuman conditions simply for standing up for freedom, democracy, and the truth of individual human dignity. And the Communist regime in Beijing continues to claim that it was right to act so brutally in putting down what it calls a "counter revolutionary riot."

Now is not the time, Mr. President, to greet Chinese officials in Tiananmen Square. Now is the time to speak out for the oppressed, those who have died and those who are imprisoned for their beliefs.

I have submitted this resolution because I believe it would be inappropriate, and a show of disrespect for those who have died for freedom, for our President to be formally received in Tiananmen Square by the Chinese Communist Government.

It is my hope that the President will heed this call to stand with the people of China, to uphold the principles of our nation, and to say not to tyranny.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter signed by several human rights, religious, and pro-family leaders urging the President to reconsider his decision to go to Tiananmen Square be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FAMILY RESEARCH COUNCIL,
Washington, May 20, 1998.

President WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Nine years ago, thousands of Chinese students peacefully

gathered in Tiananmen Square to show their admiration of democracy. It was with horror that the world witnessed the response of China's government as tanks and military units marched into the square. Hundreds of students died that day. Hundreds more continue to languish in prisons for their belief in democracy. That day remains vivid in the minds of Americans across the political spectrum.

Therefore, we were deeply disturbed when we received the news that you will be officially recognized in Tiananmen Square during your upcoming visit to China. Although the signatories of this letter are often in disagreement over U.S. public policy, we are united in our passion for the founding words of this country: "All men are created equal [and] . . . are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights . . . [and] among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. . . ." These words, we believe, apply not just to Americans but to all men and women. No lasting gain can be achieved by tarnishing the very principles that we, as Americans, hold dear.

By being formally received in Tiananmen Square, Mr. President, you are bestowing legitimacy to the ground where innocent blood was needlessly shed. Nine years after the massacre on June 4, 1989, Beijing has yet to acknowledge that dreadful moment or the lives that were cruelly and arbitrarily taken. We ask that you reconsider your decision to go to Tiananmen Square until China's regime expresses regret and releases those still imprisoned for their brave stand.

Sincerely,

Gary L. Bauer, President, Family Research Council; Xiao Qiang, Executive Director, Human Rights in China; Kerry Kennedy Cuomo, Founder, Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center for Human Rights; Dr. James Dobson, President, Focus on the Family; Harry Wu, Executive Director, The Laogai Research Foundation; Dr. William Bennett, Co-Director, Empower America; Joseph Kung, President, Cardinal Kung Foundation; Carmen Pate, President, Concerned Women for America; Deacon Keith A. Fournier, President, Catholic Alliance; Rev. Louis P. Sheldon, Chairman, Traditional Values Coalition; Phyllis Schlafly, President, Eagle Forum; Jeff Fiedler, President, Food and Allied Service Trade Department, AFL-CIO; Steve Snyder, President, International Christian Concern; Nina Shea, President, Center for Religious Freedom, Freedom House; Steven McFarland, Director, Center for Law and Religious Freedom, Christian Legal Society; Don Wildmon, President, American Family Association; Robert George, Professor, Princeton University; Michael Howden, Executive Director, Oregon Center for Family Policy; Michael Heath, Executive Director, Christian Civic League of Maine; William T. Devlin, Executive Director, Urban Family Council; Kent Ostrander, Executive Director, The Family Foundation; Matt Daniels, President, Massachusetts Family Institute; John H. Paulton, Executive Director, South Dakota Family Policy Council; Gary Schmitt, Executive Director, Project for the New American Century; Jeff Kemp, President, Washington Family Council; Randy Hicks, Executive Director, Georgia Family Council; Gary J. Palmer, Executive Director, Alabama Family Alliance; Len Deo, President, New Jersey Family Policy Council; William A. Smith, Executive Director, Indiana Family Institute; Paul Scianna, Executive Director,

Family Policy Center, Missouri; Thomas McMillen, President, Rocky Mountain Family Council; Michael Geer, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Family Institute; Don Hodel, President, Christian Coalition; Deal Hudson, Publisher and Editor, Crisis Magazine; Chuck Colson, President, Prison Fellowship; Randy Tate, Executive Director, Christian Coalition.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 102—REGARDING DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. DASCHER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 102

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

SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS EVENT.

Disabled American Veterans shall be permitted to sponsor a public event on the West Front Lawn of the Capitol on June 16 and 17, 1998, or on such other dates as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate, in order announce the donation of 147 vans to the Department of Veterans Affairs by Disabled American Veterans.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The event authorized by section 1 shall be free of admission charge to the public and arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress, under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—Disabled American Veterans shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

(a) STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.—Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, Disabled American Veterans may erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment as may be required for the event authorized by section 1.

(b) ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make any such additional arrangements as may be required to carry out the event, including arrangements to limit access to First Street Northwest and First Street Southwest as required for the event.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193d; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, with respect to the event authorized by section 1.

SEC. 5. PHOTOGRAPHS.

The event authorized by section 1 may be conducted only after the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board enter into an agreement with Disabled American Veterans and the manufacturer of the vans referred to in section 1 that prohibits Disabled American Veterans and such manufacturer from using any photograph taken at the event for a commercial purpose. The agreement shall provide for financial penalties to be imposed if any photograph is used in violation of this section.

SENATE RESOLUTION 242—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE OF THE PRESIDENT'S UPCOMING VISIT TO AND NATIONAL POLICY TOWARD CHINA

Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself and Mr. HUTCHINSON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 242

Whereas the President has pledged that the United States "must remain a champion" of the liberties of the Chinese people;

Whereas two of the most notable Chinese dissidents, Wang Dan and Wei Jingsheng, effectively have been exiled from their country;

Whereas thousands of other individuals remain imprisoned in China and Tibet for peacefully expressing their beliefs and exercising their inalienable rights, including freedom of association, freedom of speech, and freedom of conscience;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China routinely, systematically, and massively continues to commit widespread human rights abuses in Tibet, including instances of death in detention, torture, arbitrary arrest, imprisonment for the peaceful expression of religious and political views, and intensified controls on the freedom of speech and the press, particularly for ethnic Tibetans;

Whereas China has taken extraordinary steps to avoid the condemnation of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;

Whereas the President has failed to press China aggressively to protect the civil liberties of the Chinese people and failed even to sponsor a resolution at the meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights condemning China's human rights violations, which include forced abortion, summary execution, arbitrary imprisonment, and persecution of religious minorities;

Whereas since November 1994, the President has declared annually a national emergency regarding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and stated that such proliferation poses "an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States";

Whereas, in a June 1997 report on proliferation activity, the Central Intelligence Agency identified China as "the most significant supplier of weapons of mass destruction-related goods and technology", including missile, nuclear, and chemical weapons technology to rogue states such as Iran;

Whereas United States satellite cooperation with China has benefited China's intercontinental ballistic missile program—missiles with nuclear warheads pointed at the United States, and the Department of Justice is investigating possible missile technology transfers to China resulting from United States-Chinese satellite cooperation;

Whereas the President's decision to waive restrictions on the export to China of missile technology similar to that under investigation by the Department of Justice, and the President's efforts to lift the requirements for launch waivers altogether, undermine the present Justice Department investigation and threatens United States national security;

Whereas the Department of Justice is investigating possible campaign contributions from the People's Liberation Army to the Democratic National Committee through contributions from an executive at China Aerospace International Holdings, an affiliate of China Aerospace Corporation, the firm

which oversees China's missile development and space programs;

Whereas China made written commitments to the United States during the October 1997 summit to terminate nuclear cooperation with Iran and was later reported to be violating that pledge by attempting to provide Iran with hundreds of tons of anhydrous hydrogen fluoride, a material for use in Iran's nuclear weapons complex to enrich uranium to weapons grade;

Whereas the President, in allowing nuclear cooperation to proceed with China, certified that "the People's Republic of China has provided clear and unequivocal assurances to the United States that it is not assisting and will not assist any nonnuclear-weapon state, either directly or indirectly, in acquiring nuclear explosive devices or the material and components for such devices";

Whereas the credibility of this certification is undermined by China's continuing proliferation activity, including efforts to assist Iran's nuclear weapons program;

Whereas since the United States normalized trade relations with China in 1979, China has risen from the 57th to 4th largest supplier of United States imports;

Whereas China's trade and investment practices have resulted in a 1997 trade deficit of \$49,700,000,000, an imbalance more than 2.5 times larger than the United States trade deficit with all European countries, and accounting for one-fourth of the United States trade deficit with the entire world;

Whereas in the Executive branch's 1997 National Trade Estimate on Foreign Trade Barriers, China's trade regime was identified as "political", "severely restricted", "prohibitive", "unpredictable", "preferential", "de facto", "unpublished", "vague", "inaccessible", "inconsistent", and "noncompetitive";

Whereas facing Congress's near withdrawal of most-favored nation (MFN) status in 1991 and President Bush's threat of sanctions, China, in order to keep MFN status and have the United States support its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), agreed that it would allow the United States automobile sector to compete freely in the Chinese market and that, by December 31, 1997, it would eliminate significant trade barriers to United States agricultural exports;

Whereas China's trade liberalization commitments in 1991 have not been honored, yet the Executive branch is moving forward in negotiations for China to accede to the WTO;

Whereas concessions made by China in negotiations to accede to the WTO have been piecemeal, inconsistent, and deficient, and thus limit the economic opportunity of United States businesses and workers;

Whereas Taiwan serves as an example of democratic governance to China and the authoritarian Chinese communist party;

Whereas the People's Republic of China carried out missile exercises in 1995 and 1996 intended to intimidate the people of Taiwan, continues a military buildup directed at the island, refuses to renounce the use of force against Taiwan, and consistently seeks to isolate Taipei from membership in international organizations and general relations with other countries;

Whereas the Chinese communist party has undermined the institutions of democratic government in Hong Kong by abolishing Hong Kong's elected legislature, designing a framework for legislative elections that severely limits representative democracy, and passing retroactive legislation exempting Chinese entities from a host of Hong Kong's laws; and

Whereas the Democratic Party of Hong Kong won every seat elected by direct ballot in Hong Kong, garnering over 60 percent of the popular vote, yet President Clinton has