roll No. 314. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, due to a meeting with President Bush at the White House, I unfortunately missed three recorded votes on the House floor earlier today.

I ask that the RECORD reflect that had I not been unavoidably detained at this meeting, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote No. 312 (Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass S. 858); "yes" on rollcall vote No. 313 (Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 2474); and "yes" on rollcall vote No. 314 (Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.J. Res. 49).

□ 1400

CALLING ON CHINA TO IMMEDIATELY AND UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASE DR. YANG JIANLI

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 199) calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China immediately and unconditionally to release Dr. Yang Jianli, calling on the President of the United States to continue working on behalf of Dr. Yang Jianli for his release, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 199

Whereas according to the United States Department of State's 2002 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China, the Government of the People's Republic of China has "continued to commit numerous and serious [human rights] abuses", including "instances of . . . arbitrary arrest and detention, lengthy incommunicado detention, and denial of due process";

Whereas according to the 2002 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China, "the country's criminal procedures were not in compliance with international standards", "the lack of due process in the judicial system remained a serious problem", and "authorities routinely violated legal protections in the cases of political dissidents";

Whereas Dr. Yang Jianli, an internationally renowned scholar, prodemocracy activist, and President of the Foundation for China in the 21st Century, is an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence into the United States;

Whereas Dr. Yang Jianli has been detained incommunicado by the Government of the People's Republic of China since April 26, 2002, when he was arrested for reportedly entering China with false or incomplete identity documents;

Whereas according to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights Resolution 1997/38, "prolonged incommunicado detention may . . . itself constitute a form of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment", which is prohibited by international law;

Whereas Dr. Yang Jianli has been deprived of his basic human rights by being denied access to legal counsel and contact with his wife and two children (who are United States citizens), and has also been denied his right to trial within a reasonable time or to release;

Whereas on May 7, 2003, the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention expressed the opinion that "[t]he non-observance of Mr. Yang Jianli's right to a fair trial is of such gravity as to give his deprivation of liberty an arbitrary character. Therefore, his arrest and detention is arbitrary being in contravention of Article 9 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and of Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights"; and

Whereas the arbitrary imprisonment and the violation of the human rights of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens by the Government of the People's Republic of China are sources of continuing, grave concern to the House of Representatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the House of Representatives—

(A) condemns and deplores the incommunicado detention of Dr. Yang Jianli, and calls for his immediate and unconditional release;

(B) condemns and deplores the lack of due process afforded to Dr. Yang;

(C) strongly urges the Government of the People's Republic of China to respond to the repeated requests by Members of the House of Representatives for information about Dr. Yang's whereabouts and condition; and

(D) strongly urges the Government of the People's Republic of China to consider the implications for the broader relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China of detaining permanent resident aliens of the United States without providing them access to legal counsel or family members; and

(2) it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States—

(A) should make the immediate release of Dr. Yang Jianli by the Government of the People's Republic of China a top concern of United States foreign policy;

(B) should continue to make every effort to assist Dr. Yang Jianli and his family while discussions of his release are ongoing;

(C) should make it clear to the Government of the People's Republic of China that the detention of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens and the infliction of human rights violations on these groups are not in the interest of the Government of the People's Republic of China because they create obstacles to improved bilateral relations and cooperation with the United States; and

(D) should reiterate the deep concern of the United States regarding the continued imprisonment of Dr. Yang Jianli and other United States citizens and permanent resident aliens whose human rights are being violated, and discuss their legal status and immediate humanitarian needs with the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I think as every Member of this body knows, the PRC and its leadership in Beijing would love to be regarded as a respected member of the international community. In pursuit of that goal, however, the PRC has sought and obtained membership in the World Trade Organization; and it has lobbied and received the Beijing Olympics of 2008. However, trade volume alone, and there has been a great deal of trade volume particularly between the U.S. and China, is not really a measure of success, I would say to my colleagues. What really determines the quality of a country is how it treats its own citizens, and how it respects fundamental human rights.

History shows that some very unsavory regimes held the Olympic games. We all remember the Nazi Olympic Games prior to the Second World War, but holding a game, having trade, having the air of respectability does not necessarily mean that it is a respectable regime.

The government of Beijing has an enormous way to go, I would respectfully submit, to earn the international respect that it craves. The Chinese government, and I consider it to be a dictatorship, but if they really hope to earn respectability in the eyes of the world, they need to make some very needed fundamental changes, and there is a case in point that we raise today, and I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) for bringing this resolution before us today.

Dr. Yang Jianli is a compelling case. H. Res. 199, introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) highlights the case of this U.S. lawful permanent resident who has been unjustly detained incommunicado inside China since April 26, not of this year, but of last year, 14 months. Mr. Yang was arrested for reportedly entering China with false or incompletely identifying documents, has been denied access to counsel, contact with his wife Christina Fu and their two children, Anita and Aaron, and his right to a trial within a reasonable time.

Frankly, Beijing remains more concerned about the research, at least that is our belief, that the internationally respected scholar Dr. Yang, who was conducting studies regarding labor unrest in China, rather than how he got into the country. It is all about what he was studying.

Dr. Yang's research points to the dark side of the Chinese economic miracle, the so-called workers' paradise, where the working class remains the main victim of unemployment and forced early retirement due to the restructuring of State-owned enterprises. That then is Dr. Yang's major sin in Beijing's eyes. He was documenting the anger of workers directed at party bosses mired in personnel greed and corruption despite their official pledge to serve the people.

Beijing's loss of face in this case has only been compounded by the recent determination by the United States Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, which found that Mr. Yang's detention is arbitrary and in direct contravention of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. As the U.N. working group has so clearly pointed out, the continued arbitrary detention of this man is not the action of a great nation which seeks the full respect of the international community.

The U.S. House of Representatives today is sending a clear, not ambiguous, message to the government of Beijing: Let Dr. Yang go, let him come home to his wife, his children. His wife is here with us and his children are on the floor of this House right now.

We care about this man. We care about it in a bipartisan way, Democrats and Republicans. A lot divides us in this Chamber. The case of Dr. Yang unites us.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of our time

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume, and I rise in strong support of this resolution.

First, Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my friend, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations, for moving this resolution forward so expeditiously, but I particularly want to commend my dear friend and distinguished colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) for his outstanding leadership on this resolution and indeed on all human rights issues.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before the House addresses one human rights case that is unfortunately part of a much larger trend in modern day China. Over the past several years, the Chinese government has deliberately targeted naturalized Americans born in China and Chinese citizens permanently residing in the United States for harassment and imprisonment in the People's Republic of China.

Instead of, as one would expect, welcoming Chinese-American talent, the People's Republic of China is sending the message to the Chinese diaspora that it returns to China at its own considerable risk.

Mr. Speaker, in the case addressed in this resolution, Dr. Yang Jianli is a scholar and a leader of a prominent human rights organization. He is a permanent legal resident of the United States. He returned to the People's Republic of China in April of last year, and he has been detained incommunicado ever since that time. He has a wife and two children in the United States, all of whom are American citizens, and he has been unable to communicate with his family since the moment of his detention. He has been denied access to legal counsel.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that Dr. Yang be released and allowed to return to his family in the United States as soon as possible. I would also urge the executive branch of our government to make his release a priority. Until Dr. Yang is released, an ominous shadow will lie over U.S.-Chinese relations. It is absolutely incomprehensible and insane that this great nation of 1.2 billion people should keep an American citizen, the father of two small American children, incommunicado in a Communist prison in China.

I commend the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) for introducing this resolution, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Does the gentlewoman from Florida seek unanimous consent to control the balance of the time?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Yes, I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. COX), the chairman of the House Policy Conference.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding me the time.

I too rise in strong support of H. Res. 199 calling on the government of the People's Republic of China to immediately and unconditionally release Dr. Yang Jianli.

Dr. Yang is being imprisoned for his love of democracy and his love of country. As a tireless fighter for human rights and democracy in China, Dr. Yang has remained faithful to his conscience and to his cause, even at the risk of imperiling his career and his life.

Nearly 15 years ago, after studying in the United States for 4 years, Dr. Yang suspended his graduate studies and returned to the land of his birth, to China, to support the students who were working for democracy in Beijing. On June 4, 1989, he watched as the tanks rolled in Tiananmen Square and narrowly escaped himself while his fellow students and activists were imprisoned and executed.

Throughout this ordeal his wife Christina Fu did not know if he was even alive. Today, Christina is being tortured in a living hell once more because once again she does not know whether the Chinese Communist Party will return her husband alive.

Her husband's imprisonment violates all of the procedures and rules that the PRC has set out in law, and it confirms our worst fears, that when it comes to the denial of human rights, nothing in the People's Republic of China has really changed since 1989.

Today's totalitarian regime continues to view freedom and liberty as dangerous threats to the existing order and acts accordingly, punishing democracy activists like Dr. Yang with ruthless impunity.

He is a permanent resident of the United States. His family lives here. His wife Christina is with us in the Chamber as are his children Aaron and Anita. I have met with Christina and with his family many times over the last several month, and we have tried in every way to send our concerns to the rulers in Beijing. This American family deserves to have their father back, and this man, whose human rights are being abridged by the PRC's violation of its own laws and every international covenant that it had signed, deserves basic fairness.

Dr. Yang has been held incommunicado in the People's Republic of China for over 13 months, incommunicado, meaning that nobody can talk to him. We cannot get the State Department to talk to him. We cannot see this American resident. We cannot report to his family in what condition he is. He has not been properly charged in violation of Beijing's own laws.

Earlier this month on June 4, which incidentally was the 14th anniversary of the Tiananmen massacre, the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention found that China violated Dr. Yang Jianli's rights as a citizen, as a citizen of China, and violated his rights as a resident of the United States by detaining him in a Chinese prison with no access to family or to a lawyer. As a consequence of these actions, the working group concluded that China is violating the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

□ 1415

It is fitting that a U.N.-sponsored organization, with its diverse membership and international credentials, would single out the PRC for its dreadful behavior. The Working Group consisted of representatives from Algeria, France, Hungary, Paraguay, and Iran. That is right, even Iran has condemned this abuse of human rights by China. The PRC ought to be very ashamed.

The day after the U.N. report, the Communist regime responded that it had complied with Chinese law by advising Dr. Yang's family of his detention via telephone. The PRC's statements conveniently avoid the discussion of any of the specific laws that govern the detention process. While claiming it provided a notice of detention, the regime in Beijing forgot to add its own procedural law requires that the family or employer of a detained person be notified within 24 hours of a detention. That formal notice of detention has been sorely absent for months.

Moreover, while PRC law also permits detention of 37 days without a warrant in emergency situations, Dr. Yang has been illegally detained in China for more than a year. This blatant disregard for the due process of law is further evidence of the PRC's collective disdain towards the established rule of law. Despite the unambiguous text of its own laws and the

weight of international condemnation, the communist regime continues to use deceit and manipulation to strengthen its totalitarian rule.

Just as it persecutes men and women like Dr. Yang, the PRC is attempting to extend its coercion beyond. The House is also considering today House Resolution 277, legislation that I authored to condemn the PRC's crackdown on freedom of speech in Hong Kong. As the city with the strongest tradition of freedom in China, Hong Kong is an island of liberty in a sea of oppression. Preserving free speech in Hong Kong will help ensure that liberty flourishes not just for the people of Hong Kong but throughout the PRC, so that in the future we will not be on the floor with resolutions for individual heroes and heroines such as Dr. Yang Jianli.

Mr. Speaker, securing liberty in the People's Republic of China and freedom for Dr. Yang are all part of the same struggle. The Chinese Communist Party must not be allowed to forget the sacrifices made at Tiananmen Square. They must not be allowed to extinguish the message of hope that Tiananmen survivors, like Dr. Yang, convey to the people of the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), for authoring this legislation; and I commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), as well as the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for supporting freedom for Dr. Yang and freedom in China and around the world.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), the author of this resolution and one of the most indefatigable fighters for human rights in this body.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we often congratulate and thank each other when we take these microphones, but I have to say that I do so here with the greatest sincerity of which I am capable. The gentleman from California, who has drawn on his own life experience to become an unabashed, unceasing opponent of oppression everywhere, is an inspiration to us.

I appreciate very much the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Illinois, for agreeing to bring this forward with great speed and allowing us to deal with it on a timetable that we hope will give it the maximum impact in freeing this brave man from a wholly unjustified imprisonment.

To the gentleman from New Jersey, who chairs the subcommittee, he has been staunch in his advocacy; and I express my great appreciation as well to the gentleman from California (Mr. COX), whose own expertise in dealing with the People's Republic of China has been built up over the years. He and my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO), have been indispensable allies and partners in this fight.

And, Mr. Speaker, it is a very simple fight. We are saying to the government of the People's Republic of China, we understand your aspiration to be treated with all the respect due a great power. We ask you to act like one. We ask you to understand that even though there are many among us who differ with your form of government, are critical of some aspects of your society, we are prepared to recognize the fact of not just your existence but of your strength, of your power, and of your economy as it grows.

We and the Chinese Government occupy the same Earth, and that requires us to cooperate even where there are areas of disagreement. But there are limits to the extent to which this Nation, with our commitment to our basic principles, can look the other way. There are limits to the extent to which we can say economic self-interest and geopolitical self-interest preempt concern for principle. And here we have an example.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Yang's crime is that he loved too much both liberty and China. Born in China, he worked as a Chinese citizen to bring to his fellow citizens the freedom that he understands is so important. He was expelled not because he hurt anyone, not because he stole anything, not because he mistreated anyone, but because he would not bridle his love of liberty; and so he was sent away. But he could not stay away.

He has, of course, a great love for his wife and his children, and they for him. And their commitment to his cause and the dignity with which they bear the pain of their separation inspires all of us who have worked with him. Dr. Yang risked a great deal to go back to China, not to steal, not to undermine, not to cause problems, not to engage in terrorism; but to try to help people live their lives in some freedom. And he, unfortunately, had to enter illegally. We acknowledge that. Because he would not have been allowed in that society to do what he wanted to do legally.

Having apprehended him, though I wish the Chinese had a different set of rules and did not feel threatened by a man who loved liberty and wanted to preach it, they had a right to apprehend him and send him back. And maybe they would not send him back right away; they would hold him for a week, two, three, to try to discourage him. But there is no justification for having held this wholly decent man so long without allowing him to be in touch with his family, without even any formal charges, and in a way that violated the most basic human norms. As my friend from California said, even the government of Iran, not to be confused with anybody's civil liberties union, joined in the condemnation of this mistreatment.

Mr. Speaker, we say to the government of China that many of us are prepared to go forward in a cooperative set of arrangements dictated by the interests of the peoples of the world, despite profound differences. We can talk about them. But when you impose with all the might of this great government of China, when you impose this incredibly harsh punishment on this solitary man, take him and keep him from his family, punish him so harshly for nothing that is a crime by any civilized standard, you drive a wedge between us. And I urge the government of China in its own interest to remove this wedge; to show that in fact the pessimists are wrong and that as you grow economically you can evolve socially, you can outgrow the total lack of self-confidence that makes you appear to quake before one lone individual committed to freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the People's Republic of China to listen to this House of Representatives, to the President of the United States and the State Department, to the people of America and discontinue insisting on mistreating this brave man, not simply because it is the wrong thing to do on principle but because it is a very wrong thing to do practically. I urge the government of China to reconsider whether the enormous damage you are doing to relationships that you believe are important is worth the continued persecution of Dr. Yang. And I believe that rational people will come to the conclusion that the answer is ''no.''

Mr. Speaker, I again thank my colleagues for giving us a chance as a Nation to make this important statement of principle.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO), who has worked so hard on this resolution.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to echo all the comments that have been made, but I want to make it clear. I want everyone to know what this gentleman has done.

To me, this gentleman is clearly a hero. We have used the word, but understand what he did. Here is a gentleman who came from China, established a very successful, very comfortable life here in America: a wife and two children living in one of our best and most beautiful suburbs of Boston; well-respected in the community, well thought of, well loved. Very easy for him to live out the rest of his life in that comfort without any real concerns. He could speak any way he wanted to speak, feel any way he wanted to feel, do any work he wanted to do. But what did he do? He took himself voluntarily from that comfort on his own to go back to China to fight for democracy.

If anyone here thinks they have the courage to do that, you are a better person than I am. I do not know that I would have the courage to do that. I wish I would, and maybe if faced with that someday, I hope I might be able to live up to those incredible standards. But I am not so sure. I am not so sure.

This is a true modern hero, fighting for what we all talk about all day long. We are here, with all of our differences, with all of our agreements and disagreements, fighting for a better democracy. That is what we are all here for. He is fighting for a simple democracy. We cannot abandon him. The fact that this resolution is on the floor obviously shows the U.S. Congress stands with Dr. Yang, stands with the principles that I think he epitomizes.

China, as a great country, has chosen to hold him without charges. There have been no charges. There is no lawyer assigned to him. No judge has heard this case. No jury has heard this case. No administrator has heard this case. His family has not been allowed to visit him. I went on an official delegation to China in January, and I was not allowed to visit him. No American official has been allowed to visit him. No doctor of the family, no representative of the family has been allowed to visit him. How can a great country ask us to treat them as a great country when they act in such a manner?

Any crime he might have committed has already been paid back to China in the 14 months he has been held in the manner he has been held. This man should be released immediately and returned to the bosom of his family and to a welcoming and, hopefully, grateful Nation of the American people because of what he has done for us.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 199, calling on the government of the People's Republic of China to immediately and unconditionally release Dr. Yang Jianli, and calling on the president of the United States to continue working on behalf of Dr. Yang Jianli's release.

Dr. Yang Jianli is an internationally renowned scholar, Harvard graduate, and the president of the Foundation for China in the 21st Century. Dr. Yang was actively involved in the Tiananmen Square protests in 1989 and was subsequently blacklisted by the Chinese government for his participation. Following Tiananmen Square, Dr. Yang fled to the United States and earned two doctorates. Dr. Yang is a permanent resident of the United States.

On April 26, 2002, Dr. Yang entered China using a friend's passport to investigate reports of labor unrest in northern China. Dr. Yang Jianli was detained eight days later and has not been heard from since. The Chinese government will not confirm where he is being held and he has been refused access to an attorney. He has been held for more than 13 months and no charges have been brought against him. The maximum fine for entering China illegally is a one-year prison sentence. Dr. Yang has already spent more than a year in detention. I call on the Chinese government for his immediate release.

The State Department's recent report on human rights states that the government of the People's Republic of China ''has continued to commit numerous and serious human rights abuses, including arbitrary arrest and detention.'' On June 4, a United Nations working group ruled that Yang Jianli has been illegally detained by the Chinese government and called for Dr. Yang's immediate release.

China lacks due process. Citizens continue to suffer at the hands of Chinese officials. It is time for the state-sponsored, state-led persecution in China to stop. I join the members of the House of Representatives and the international community in calling for Dr. Yang's immediate release. It is my hope that he will be released quickly and free to reunite with his wife and two children back in the United States.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 199, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1430

CONDEMNING TERRORISM INFLICTED ON ISRAEL SINCE AQABA SUMMIT AND EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY WITH THE ISRAELI PEOPLE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 294) condemning the terrorism inflicted on Israel since the Aqaba Summit and expressing solidarity with the Israeli people in their fight against terrorism.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 299

Whereas Palestinian Authority Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen) announced at the June 4, 2003, Aqaba Summit, ''Our goal is clear, and we will implement it firmly and without compromise: a complete end to violence and terrorism'';

Whereas Prime Minister Abbas also pledged at the Aqaba Summit to establish a system based on ''rule of law, [a] single political authority, [and] weapons only in the hands of those who are in charge of upholding the law and order . . .'';

Whereas the Middle East roadmap begins with the assertion that ''A two state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will only be achieved through an end to violence and terrorism (when the Palestinian people have a leadership acting decisively against terror and willing and able to build a practicing democracy based on tolerance and liberty)'';

Whereas 22 innocent Israelis nevertheless were murdered and scores wounded in three separate suicide bombings within less than a week after the Aqaba Summit, and the death toll from these terrorist actions is the equivalent of 1,100 on the basis of the United States population, nearly ten times the number of battle deaths the United States suffered in the recent Iraq War;

Whereas Palestinians are also victims of these terrorists, who undermine prospects for a just and lasting peace;

Whereas Islamic fundamentalist Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad consistently make clear their opposition to Israel's existence in any form and within any borders and their determination to use violence and terrorism to achieve their anti-Israeli, anti-Semitic goals, and Hamas leader Abdel Aziz Rantisi vowed ''not to leave one Jew in Palestine'';

Whereas experience with terrorism demonstrates that there can be no productive negotiations or dialogue with terrorists and that a policy based on compromise with terrorists can only be doomed to failure;

Whereas the concept of ''cycle of violence'', which implies moral equivalence between terrorists and their victims, should be rejected as a description of Israeli-Palestinian dynamics, since Palestinian terrorism justifies Israeli counterterrorist operations as the response of a legitimate government defending its citizens;

Whereas Israeli counterterrorist operations would cease entirely were Palestinian terrorism to cease; and

Whereas Israel has no choice but to use its own measures to fight terrorism if the Palestinians are unwilling to do so: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns in the harshest terms the recent terrorist actions that victimized innocent Israelis;

(2) expresses solidarity with the Israeli people as they respond to ongoing terrorist attacks;

(3) expresses sympathy to the families of innocent Israelis and Palestinians who have lost their lives;

(4) commends the President of the United States for his vision of two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security;

(5) affirms that this vision can be fully realized only once terrorism is defeated, so that a new state may be created based on rule of law and respect for human rights;

(6) recognizes and respects Israel's right to fight terrorism and acknowledges Israel's fight against terrorism as part of the global war against terrorism;

(7) calls on all states to cease recognition of and political and material support for any Palestinian and other terrorist groups;

(8) calls on all states immediately to establish effective mechanisms to ensure that funding from private citizens cannot be directed to terrorist groups for any purpose whatsoever, including ostensible humanitarian purposes;

(9) calls on all states to provide support to the Palestinian Authority in its effort to confront and fight terror; and

(10) calls on all states to assist the Palestinian people in creating the institutions of a democratic state that will respect the rule of law and live in peace with its neighbors.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) opposed to the resolution?

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is my resolution; and I strongly support it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 1(c), the Chair recognizes the