

such as slave labor, torture, and disappearances of Chinese citizens.

President Clinton did this effectively earlier this year when, in response to flagrant Chinese piracy violations against United States companies, President Clinton threatened to slap \$1.1 billion worth of trade sanctions on China. Rather than face economic retaliation, the Chinese immediately promised to make statutory changes to address this problem. I am proud that the United States was willing to stand up for our software industry; it should do the same for human beings.

This is one of the reasons I introduced legislation in July to revoke MFN status from China because of its human rights record. We have had strong bipartisan support for linking MFN and human rights in the past. Taking that action will get Chinese attention in a concrete manner, in a way that words have not and cannot, and I renew my call to have such a resolution passed and supported by the administration.

Alternatively, I would welcome another strategy the administration could put forth for how human rights can be more effectively protected and promoted in China. Clearly, raising the issue has not been successful. This week's meeting is an opportunity to pursue this issue more aggressively, and I would urge the President to do so.

CHANGES TO THE BUDGET RESOLUTION REVENUE ALLOCATIONS

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, upon the reporting of a reconciliation bill, section 205(b) of House Concurrent Resolution 67 requires the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to appropriately revise the budgetary allocations and aggregates to accommodate the revenue reductions in the reconciliation bill.

Pursuant to Sec. 205(b) of House Concurrent Resolution 67, the 1996 budget resolution, I hereby submit revisions to the first- and 5-year revenue aggregates contained in House Concurrent Resolution 67 for the purpose of consideration of S. 1357, the Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act of 1995.

The material follows:

	1996	1996-2000
Current revenue aggregates	\$1,042,500,000,000	\$5,691,500,000,000
Revised revenue aggregates	1,040,257,000,000	5,565,353,000,000

CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY [LIBERTAD] ACT OF 1995

The text of the bill (H.R. 927) to seek international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, to plan for support of a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other pur-

poses, as passed by the Senate on October 19, 1995, is as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 927) entitled "An Act to seek international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, to plan for support of a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as "Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1995".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short Title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Purposes.
- Sec. 4. Definitions.

TITLE I—STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS AGAINST THE CASTRO GOVERNMENT

- Sec. 101. Statement of Policy.
- Sec. 102. Authorization of support for democratic and human rights groups and international observers.
- Sec. 103. Enforcement of the economic embargo of Cuba.
- Sec. 104. Prohibition against indirect financing of Cuba.
- Sec. 105. United States opposition to Cuban membership in international financial institutions.
- Sec. 106. United States opposition to termination of the suspension of the Government of Cuba from participation in the Organization of American States.

TITLE II—ASSISTANCE TO THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

- Sec. 107. Assistance to the independent states of the former Soviet Union for the Government of Cuba.
- Sec. 108. Television broadcasting to Cuba.
- Sec. 109. Reports on commerce with, and assistance to, Cuba from other foreign countries.
- Sec. 110. Importation safeguard against certain Cuban products.
- Sec. 111. Reinstitution of family remittances and travel to Cuba.
- Sec. 112. News bureaus in Cuba.
- Sec. 113. Impact on lawful United States Government activities.

TITLE II—SUPPORT FOR A FREE AND INDEPENDENT CUBA

- Sec. 201. Policy toward a transition government and a democratically elected government in Cuba.
- Sec. 202. Assistance for the Cuban people.
- Sec. 203. Implementation; reports to Congress.
- Sec. 204. Termination of the economic embargo of Cuba.
- Sec. 205. Requirements for a transition government.
- Sec. 206. Factors for determining a democratically elected government.
- Sec. 207. Settlement of outstanding United States claims to confiscated property in Cuba.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

- (1) The economy of Cuba has experienced a decline of approximately 60 percent in the last 5 years as a result of—
 - (A) the reduction in subsidies from the former Soviet Union;
 - (B) 36 years of Communist tyranny and economic mismanagement by the Castro government;
 - (C) the precipitous decline in trade between Cuba and the countries of the former Soviet bloc; and

(D) the policy of the Russian Government and the countries of the former Soviet bloc to conduct economic relations with Cuba predominantly on commercial terms.

(2) At the same time, the welfare and health of the Cuban people have substantially deteriorated as a result of Cuba's economic decline and the refusal of the Castro regime to permit free and fair democratic elections in Cuba or to adopt any economic or political reforms that would lead to democracy, a market economy, or an economic recovery.

(3) The repression of the Cuban people, including a ban on free and fair democratic elections and the continuing violation of fundamental human rights, has isolated the Cuban regime as the only nondemocratic government in the Western Hemisphere.

(4) As long as no such economic or political reforms are adopted by the Cuban Government, the economic condition of the country and the welfare of the Cuban people will not improve in any significant way.

(5) Fidel Castro has defined democratic pluralism as "pluralistic garbage" and has made clear that he has no intention of permitting free and fair democratic elections in Cuba or otherwise tolerating the democratization of Cuban society.

(6) The Castro government, in an attempt to retain absolute political power, continues to utilize, as it has from its inception, torture in various forms (including psychiatric abuse), execution, exile, confiscation, political imprisonment, and other forms of terror and repression as most recently demonstrated by the massacre of more than 40 Cuban men, women, and children attempting to flee Cuba.

(7) The Castro government holds hostage in Cuba innocent Cubans whose relatives have escaped the country.

(8) The Castro government has threatened international peace and security by engaging in acts of armed subversion and terrorism, such as the training and supplying of groups dedicated to international violence.

(9) Over the past 36 years, the Cuban Government has posed a national security threat to the United States.

(10) The completion and any operation of a nuclear-powered facility in Cuba, for energy generation or otherwise, poses an unacceptable threat to the national security of the United States.

(11) The unleashing on United States shores of thousands of Cuban refugees fleeing Cuban oppression will be considered an act of aggression.

(12) The Government of Cuba engages in illegal international narcotics trade and harbors fugitives from justice in the United States.

(13) The totalitarian nature of the Castro regime has deprived the Cuban people of any peaceful means to improve their condition and has led thousands of Cuban citizens to risk or lose their lives in dangerous attempts to escape from Cuba to freedom.

(14) Attempts to escape from Cuba and courageous acts of defiance of the Castro regime by Cuban pro-democracy and human rights groups have ensured the international community's continued awareness of, and concern for, the plight of Cuba.

(15) The Cuban people deserve to be assisted in a decisive manner in order to end the tyranny that has oppressed them for 36 years.

(16) Radio Marti and Television Marti have been effective vehicles for providing the people of Cuba with news and information and have helped to bolster the morale of the Cubans living under tyranny.

(17) The consistent policy of the United States towards Cuba since the beginning of the Castro regime, carried out by both Democratic and Republican administrations, has sought to keep faith with the people of Cuba, and has been effective in isolating the totalitarian Castro regime.