

NOES—176

Abercrombie	Green	Neal
Ackerman	Gutierrez	Oberstar
Allen	Hall (OH)	Obey
Andrews	Hamilton	Olver
Baesler	Harman	Ortiz
Baldacci	Hefner	Owens
Barcia	Hilliard	Pallone
Barrett (WI)	Hinchey	Pascarell
Becerra	Hinojosa	Pastor
Berman	Holden	Pelosi
Bishop	Hookey	Peterson (MN)
Blagojevich	Hoyer	Pickett
Blumenauer	Jackson (IL)	Pomeroy
Bonior	Jackson-Lee	Poshard
Borski	(TX)	Price (NC)
Boswell	Jefferson	Rahall
Boucher	Johnson, E. B.	Rangel
Brown (FL)	Kanjorski	Reyes
Brown (OH)	Kaptur	Rivers
Cardin	Kennedy (MA)	Rothman
Clay	Kennedy (RI)	Roybal-Allard
Clayton	Kennelly	Rush
Clement	Kildee	Sabo
Clyburn	Kilpatrick	Sanchez
Conyers	Kind (WI)	Sanders
Costello	Kleczka	Sandlin
Coyne	Klink	Sawyer
Cramer	Kucinich	Schumer
Cummings	LaFalce	Scott
Danner	Lantos	Serrano
Davis (IL)	Levin	Sherman
DeFazio	Lewis (GA)	Skaggs
DeGette	Lipinski	Skelton
Delahunt	Lofgren	Smith, Adam
DeLauro	Lowey	Snyder
Dellums	Luther	Spratt
Deutsch	Maloney (CT)	Stark
Dicks	Maloney (NY)	Stokes
Dingell	Manton	Strickland
Dixon	Markey	Stupak
Doggett	Mascara	Tanner
Dooley	Matsui	Tauscher
Doyle	McCarthy (MO)	Thompson
Edwards	McCarthy (NY)	Thurman
Engel	McDermott	Tierney
Eshoo	McGovern	Torres
Etheridge	McHale	Towns
Evans	McNulty	Velazquez
Farr	Meehan	Vento
Fattah	Meek	Visclosky
Fazio	Menendez	Waters
Filner	Millender-	Watt (NC)
Flake	McDonald	Waxman
Ford	Miller (CA)	Weygand
Frank (MA)	Minge	Wise
Frost	Mink	Woolsey
Furse	Moakley	Wynn
Gejdenson	Mollohan	Yates
Gephardt	Moran (VA)	
Gordon	Murtha	

NOT VOTING—17

Bereuter	Forbes	Riley
Brown (CA)	Gonzalez	Schiff
Burr	McKinney	Slaughter
Carson	Mica	Stabenow
Cubin	Nadler	Stenholm
Foglietta	Portman	

□ 1518

Mr. ROEMER changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Pursuant to House Resolution 302, the title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "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."

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REGULA). The question is on the mo-

tion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. TORRES].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 74, noes 336, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 594]

AYES—74

Andrews	Harman	Olver
Berry	Hastings (FL)	Owens
Bishop	Hefner	Pallone
Bonior	Hinchey	Payne
Brown (FL)	Hoyer	Pelosi
Clayton	Jackson (IL)	Peterson (MN)
Clement	Jefferson	Reyes
Clyburn	Kennedy (MA)	Roybal-Allard
Conyers	Kennedy (RI)	Rush
Coyne	Kennelly	Sabo
Davis (FL)	LaFalce	Sanchez
DeLauro	Lantos	Skelton
Delahunt	Levin	Slaughter
Deutsch	Markey	Spratt
Dingell	McDermott	Stark
Doggett	McNulty	Strickland
Engel	Meehan	Stupak
Eshoo	Meek	Thurman
Evans	Menendez	Torres
Fazio	Millender-	Towns
Filner	McDonald	Vento
Frank (MA)	Miller (CA)	Waters
Furse	Mink	Waxman
Gejdenson	Nadler	Wise
Gephardt	Obey	Woolsey

NOES—336

Abercrombie	Clay	Ganske
Ackerman	Coble	Gekas
Aderholt	Collins	Gibbons
Allen	Combest	Gilchrest
Archer	Condit	Gillmor
Army	Cook	Gilman
Bachus	Cooksey	Goode
Baesler	Costello	Goodlatte
Baker	Cox	Goodling
Ballenger	Cramer	Gordon
Barcia	Crane	Goss
Barr	Crapo	Graham
Barrett (NE)	Cummings	Granger
Barrett (WI)	Cunningham	Green
Bartlett	Danner	Greenwood
Barton	Davis (IL)	Gutknecht
Bass	Davis (VA)	Hall (OH)
Bateman	Deal	Hall (TX)
Bentsen	DeFazio	Hamilton
Berman	DeGette	Hansen
Bilbray	DeLay	Hastert
Bilirakis	Dellums	Hastings (WA)
Blagojevich	Diaz-Balart	Hayworth
Bliley	Dickey	Hefley
Blumenauer	Dicks	Henger
Blunt	Dixon	Hill
Boehler	Dooley	Hilleary
Boehner	Doolittle	Hilliard
Bonilla	Doyle	Hinojosa
Bono	Dreier	Hobson
Borski	Dunn	Hoekstra
Boswell	Edwards	Holden
Boucher	Ehlers	Hookey
Boyd	Ehrlich	Horn
Brady	Emerson	Hostettler
Brown (OH)	English	Houghton
Bryant	Ensign	Hulshof
Bunning	Etheridge	Hunter
Burr	Everett	Hutchinson
Burton	Ewing	Hyde
Buyer	Farr	Inglis
Callahan	Fattah	Istook
Calvert	Fawell	Jackson-Lee
Camp	Flake	(TX)
Campbell	Foley	Jenkins
Canady	Ford	John
Cannon	Fossella	Johnson (CT)
Cardin	Fowler	Johnson (WI)
Castle	Fox	Johnson, E. B.
Chabot	Franks (NJ)	Johnson, Sam
Chambliss	Frelinghuysen	Jones
Chenoweth	Frost	Kanjorski
Christensen	Gallegly	Kaptur

Kasich	Neumann	Shays
Kelly	Ney	Sherman
Kildee	Northup	Shimkus
Kim	Norwood	Shuster
Kind (WI)	Oberstar	Sisisky
King (NY)	Ortiz	Skaggs
Kingston	Oxley	Skeen
Kleczka	Packard	Smith (MI)
Klink	Pappas	Smith (NJ)
Klug	Parker	Smith (OR)
Knollenberg	Pascarell	Smith (TX)
Kolbe	Pastor	Smith, Adam
Kucinich	Paul	Smith, Linda
LaHood	Paxon	Snowbarger
Lampson	Pease	Snyder
Largent	Peterson (PA)	Solomon
Latham	Petri	Souder
LaTourette	Pickering	Spence
Lazio	Pickett	Stabenow
Leach	Pitts	Stearns
Levin	Pombo	Stenholm
Lewis (KY)	Pomeroy	Stokes
Linder	Porter	Stump
Lipinski	Poshard	Sununu
Livingston	Price (NC)	Talent
LoBiondo	Pryce (OH)	Tanner
Lofgren	Quinn	Tauscher
Lowey	Radanovich	Tauzin
Lucas	Rahall	Taylor (MS)
Luther	Ramstad	Taylor (NC)
Maloney (CT)	Redmond	Thompson
Maloney (NY)	Regula	Thornberry
Manton	Riggs	Thune
Manzullo	Rivers	Tiahrt
Mascara	Rodriguez	Tierney
Matsui	Roemer	Traficant
McCarthy (MO)	Rogan	Turner
McCarthy (NY)	Rogers	Upton
McCollum	Rohrabacher	Velazquez
McCrery	Ros-Lehtinen	Visclosky
McDade	Rothman	Walsh
McGovern	Roukema	Wamp
McHale	Royce	Watkins
McHugh	Ryun	Watt (NC)
McInnis	Salmon	Watts (OK)
McIntosh	Sanders	Weldon (FL)
McIntyre	Sandlin	Weldon (PA)
McKeon	Sanford	Weller
Metcalfe	Sawyer	Wexler
Miller (FL)	Saxton	Weygand
Minge	Scarborough	White
Moakley	Schaefer, Dan	Whitfield
Mollohan	Schaffer, Bob	Wicker
Moran (KS)	Schumer	Wolf
Moran (VA)	Scott	Wynn
Morella	Sensenbrenner	Yates
Murtha	Serrano	Young (AK)
Myrick	Sessions	Young (FL)
Neal	Shadegg	
Nethercutt	Shaw	

NOT VOTING—23

Baldacci	Foglietta	Mica
Becerra	Forbes	Nussle
Bereuter	Gonzalez	Portman
Brown (CA)	Gutierrez	Rangel
Carson	Kilpatrick	Riley
Coburn	Lewis (CA)	Schiff
Cubin	Martinez	Thomas
Duncan	McKinney	

□ 1539

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN EN-GROSSMENT OF ANY MEASURE MADE IN ORDER UNDER HOUSE RESOLUTION 302

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of any measure made in order under House Resolution 302, to include corrections in spelling, punctuation, section numbering, and cross-referencing, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be required to reflect the actions of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REGULA). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PROHIBITION OF UNITED STATES FUNDS TO CERTAIN CHINESE OFFICIALS

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 302, I call up the bill (H.R. 967) to prohibit the use of United States funds to provide for the participation of certain Chinese officials in international conferences, programs, and activities, and to provide that certain Chinese officials shall be ineligible to receive visas and excluded from admission to the United States, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill is considered read for amendment.

The text of H.R. 967 is as follows:

H.R. 967

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Despite public assurances by the Government of the People's Republic of China that it would abide by the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and despite the United Nations Charter requirement that all members promote respect for and observance of basic human rights, including freedom of religion, the Chinese Government continues to place severe restrictions on religious expression and practice.

(2) It has been reported that at an internal Central Communist Party meeting in 1994, President Jiang Zemin asserted that religion is one of the biggest threats to Communist Party rule in China and Tibet.

(3) On January 31, 1994, Premier Li Peng signed decrees number 144 and 145 which restrict worship, religious education, distribution of Bibles and other religious literature, and contact with foreign coreligionists.

(4) The Chinese Government has created official religious organizations that control all religious worship, activity, and association in China and Tibet and supplant the independent authority of the Roman Catholic Church, independent Protestant churches, and independent Buddhist, Taoist, and Islamic associations.

(5) In July 1995, Ye Xiaowen, a rigid communist hostile to religion, was appointed to head the Bureau of Religious Affairs, a Chinese Government agency controlled by the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party. The Bureau of Religious Affairs has administrative control over all religious worship and activity in China and Tibet through a system of granting or denying rights through an official registration system. Those who fail to or are not allowed to register are subject to punitive measures.

(6) In the past year, the Chinese Government has expressed great concern over the spread of Christianity and particularly over the rapid growth of Christian religious institutions other than those controlled by the Chinese Government, including the Roman Catholic Church and the evangelical Christian "house churches".

(7) Soon after the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chi-

nese Government imprisoned Christians who refused to relinquish their faith to become servants of communism, charging them as "counter revolutionaries" and sentencing them to 20 years or more in "reeducation through labor camps".

(8) Hundreds of Chinese Protestants and Catholics are among those now imprisoned, detained, or continuously harassed because of their religious beliefs or activities.

(9) The prisons and labor camps which hold these religious prisoners are run by the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Justice of the Chinese Government.

(10) Although some negotiations have taken place, the Chinese Government refuses to permit the appointment by the Vatican of Catholic bishops and the ordination of priests not approved by the Government and insists on appointing its own "Catholic bishops".

(11) The Tenth Panchen Lama died in January 1989 at Tashilhunpo Monastery, his traditional spiritual seat in Shigatze, Tibet's second largest city.

(12) It has always been the right and the role of the Dalai Lama to recognize the successor to the Panchen Lama. On May 14, 1995, His Holiness the Dalai Lama announced recognition of a six-year-old boy, Gedhun Chockyi Nyima, as the Eleventh Panchen Lama, according to Tibetan tradition.

(13) The young boy recognized by the Dalai Lama and his family have been brought to Beijing by Chinese authorities and have not been seen for months. The Chinese authorities announced publicly in June 1996 that they are holding Gedhun Chockyi Nyima.

(14) Chadrel Rimpoche, abbot of Tashilhunpo Monastery and head of the original search committee for the Eleventh Panchen Lama, and his assistant, Champa Chung, are believed to have been seized and detained by Chinese authorities in May of 1995.

(15) Chinese Government authorities subsequently detained other Tibetan Buddhists in connection with the selection of the Eleventh Panchen Lama, including Gyatrol Rimposhe, Shepa Kelsang, Lhakpa Tsering, and Ringkar Ngawang.

(16) The Chinese Government convened a conference in Beijing where Tibetan monks were coerced to select a rival candidate to the child recognized by the Dalai Lama as the Eleventh Panchen Lama.

(17) On November 29, 1995, officials of the Chinese Government orchestrated an elaborate ceremony designating a six-year-old boy selected by the Chinese Government as the Eleventh Panchen Lama and on December 8, 1995, a Government-sponsored ceremony was held in Shigatze, Tibet, where the boy selected by the Government was enthroned as the Eleventh Panchen Lama.

(18) By seeking to impose its own candidate as the Eleventh Panchen Lama and detaining the six-year-old boy recognized for that position in accordance with Tibetan tradition, the Chinese Government is infringing on a purely Tibetan religious matter, in blatant violation of the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the sense of the Congress that the President should make freedom of religion one of the major objectives of United States foreign policy with respect to China. As part of this policy, the Department of State should raise in every relevant bilateral and multilateral forum the issue of individuals imprisoned, detained, confined, or otherwise harassed by the Chinese Government on religious grounds. In its communications with the Chinese Government, the Department of State should provide specific names of individuals of concern and request a complete

and timely response from the Chinese Government regarding the individuals' whereabouts and condition, the charges against them, and sentence imposed. The goal of these official communications should be the expeditious release of all religious prisoners in China and Tibet and the end of the Chinese Government's policy and practice of harassing and repressing religious believers.

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF CERTAIN CHINESE OFFICIALS IN CONFERENCES, EXCHANGES, PROGRAMS, AND ACTIVITIES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal years after fiscal year 1997, no funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, and the United States Agency for International Development may be used for the purpose of providing travel expenses and per diem for the participation of nationals of the People's Republic of China described in paragraphs (1) and (2) in conferences, exchanges, programs, and activities:

(1) The head of political secretary of any of the following Chinese Government-created or approved organizations:

(A) The Chinese Buddhist Association.

(B) The Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association.

(C) The National Congress of Catholic Representatives.

(D) The Chinese Catholic Bishops' Conference.

(E) The Chinese Protestant "Three Self" Patriotic Movement.

(F) The China Christian Council.

(G) The Chinese Taoist Association.

(H) The Chinese Islamic Association.

(2) Any military or civilian official or employee of the Government of the People's Republic of China who of any of the following policies or practices:

(A) Formulating, drafting, or implementing repressive religious policies.

(B) Imprisoning, detaining, or harassing individuals on religious grounds.

(C) Promoting or participating in policies or practices which hinder religious activities or the free expression of religious beliefs.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—

(1) Each Federal agency subject to the prohibition of subsection (a) shall certify in writing to the appropriate congressional committees no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, that it did not pay, either directly or through a contractor or grantee, for travel expenses or per diem of any national of the People's Republic of China described in subsection (a).

(2) Each certification under paragraph (1) shall be supported by the following information:

(A) The name of each employee of any agency of the Government of the People's Republic of China whose travel expenses or per diem were paid by funds of the reporting agency of the United States Government.

(B) The procedures employed by the reporting agency of the United States Government to ascertain whether each individual under subparagraph (A) did or did not participate in activities described in subsection (a)(2).

(C) The reporting agency's basis for concluding that each individual under subparagraph (A) did not participate in such activities.

(c) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—For purpose as of this section the term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.