

S. RES. 214

Resolved, That paragraph 1 of rule IV of the Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol (prohibiting the taking of pictures in the Senate Chamber) be temporarily suspended for the sole and specific purpose of permitting photographs to be taken between the first and second sessions of the 106th Congress in order to allow the Senate Commission on Art to carry out its responsibilities to publish a Senate document containing works of art, historical objects, and exhibits within the Senate Wing.

SEC. 2. The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is authorized and directed to make the necessary arrangements to carry out this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 215—MAKING CHANGES TO SENATE COMMITTEES FOR THE 106TH CONGRESS

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 215

Resolved, That the following change shall be effective on those Senate committees listed below for the 106th Congress, or until their successors are appointed:

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Mr. Smith of New Hampshire, Chairman.

SENATE RESOLUTION 216—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1999 AS "NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE MONTH"

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. CONRAD, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. HATCH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KOHL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. REID, Mr. ENZI, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. BURNS, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 216

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives were the original inhabitants of the land that now constitutes the United States;

Whereas American Indian tribal governments developed the fundamental principles of freedom of speech and separation of powers that form the foundation of the United States Government;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have traditionally exhibited a respect for the finiteness of natural resources through a reverence for the earth;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have served with valor in all of America's wars beginning with the Revolutionary War through the conflict in the Persian Gulf, and often the percentage of American Indians who served exceeded significantly the percentage of American Indians in the population of the United States as a whole;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have made distinct and important contributions to the United States and the rest of the world in many fields, including agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives deserve to be recognized for their individual contributions to the United States as local and national leaders, artists, athletes, and scholars;

Whereas this recognition will encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness in American Indians and Alaska Natives of all ages; and

Whereas November is a time when many Americans commemorate a special time in the history of the United States when American Indians and English settlers celebrated the bounty of their harvest and the promise of new kinships: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designate November 1999 as "National American Indian Heritage Month" and requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government and State and local governments, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit today, along with the Vice Chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, Senator INOUE and many of our colleagues, a Senate resolution that designates the month of November 1999, as 'National American Indian Heritage Month.'

I feel it is appropriate and deserving to honor American Indians and Alaska Natives, as the original inhabitants of the land that now constitutes the United States, with this November designation as Congress has done for almost a decade.

American Indians and Alaska Natives have left an indelible imprint on many aspects of our everyday life that most Americans often take for granted. The arts, education, science, medicine, industry, and government are areas that have been influenced by American Indian and Alaska Native people over the last 500 years. Many of the healing remedies that we use today were obtained from practices already in use by Indian people and are still utilized today in conjunction with western medicine.

Mr. President, many of the basic principles of democracy in our Constitution can be traced to practices and customs already in use by American Indian tribal governments including the doctrines of freedom of speech and separation of powers. Our Founding Fathers benefited greatly from the example of the Indian tribes in the early stages of our Nation.

The respect of Native people for the preservation of natural resources, reverence for elders, and adherence to tradition, mirrors our own values which we developed in part, through the contact with American Indians and Alaska Natives. These values and customs are deeply rooted, strongly embraced and thrive with generation after generation of Native people.

From the difficult days of Valley Forge through our peace keeping efforts around the world today, American Indian and Alaska Native people have proudly served and dedicated

their lives in the military readiness and defense of our country in wartime and in peace. In fact, their participation rate in the Armed Forces far outstrips the rates of all other groups in this Nation. Many American Indian men and women gave their lives selflessly in the defense of this Nation even before they were granted American citizenship in 1924.

Many of the words in our language have been borrowed from Native languages, including many of the names of the rivers, cities, and States across our Nation. Indian arts and crafts have also made a distinct impression on our heritage.

It is my hope that by designating the month of November 1999, as "National American Indian Heritage Month," we will continue to encourage self-esteem, pride, and self awareness amongst American Indians and Alaska Natives of all ages. Many schools, organizations, Federal, State, Tribal and local governments can also plan activities and programs to celebrate the achievements of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

November is a special time in the history of the United States; we celebrate the Thanksgiving holiday by remembering the American Indians and English settlers as they enjoyed the bounty of their harvest and the promise of new kinships. By recognizing the many Native contributions to the arts, governance, and culture of our Nation, we will honor their past and ensure a place in America for Native people for generations to come. I ask for the support of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for this resolution, and urge the Senate to pass this important matter.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I want to pay tribute to and recognize the contributions Native Americans and Indian tribes have made in the United States and in particular in the State of Oregon. Native Americans have a unique and important relationship with the United States, and Indian tribes continue to persevere in upholding their sovereign governments, economies, culture and heritage. I am pleased to join Senators CAMPBELL and INOUE in submitting this resolution to designate this month as American Indian Heritage Month, and I appreciate their efforts on behalf of all Native Americans.

There are nine federally recognized tribes in the State of Oregon. Each of these tribes has successfully collaborated with State and Federal agencies and continues to develop active partnerships with the surrounding communities.

Five of Oregon's tribes are located in Western Oregon: The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz, the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw, Coquille Indian

Tribe, and the Cow Creek Band of Umpquas. Each of the tribes has made its own extraordinary contribution in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest region. The five tribes of Western Oregon have been successful in recent years in restoring their Federal recognition as Indian tribes, and they continue to work to stabilize and revitalize their social, cultural, and economic ties with the State and local communities.

There are four tribes located east of Oregon's Cascade Mountains. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, in Eastern Oregon, have been successful in their conservation and restoration of salmon and water back into the Umatilla River. The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, in Central Oregon, with their Kah-Nee-Ta Resort, have been making significant contributions to Oregon's tourism industry. The Burns Paiute and Klamath Tribes have renewed a foothold in the local economy.

Mr. President, I commend the contributions Native American people have brought to my State and this nation. American Indian Heritage Month is an important recognition to the accomplishments and contributions of Native Americans in our country. I urge my colleagues to join us in support of this resolution and I look forward to its prompt consideration.

SENATE RESOLUTION 217—RELATING TO THE FREEDOM OF BELIEF, EXPRESSION, AND ASSOCIATION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. HUTCHINSON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 217

Whereas the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights affirm the freedoms of thought, conscience, religion, expression, and assembly as fundamental human rights belonging to all people;

Whereas the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, including the People's Republic of China, a member of the United Nations;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights but has yet to ratify the treaty and thereby make it legally binding;

Whereas the Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides for the freedom of religious belief and the freedom not to believe;

Whereas according to the Department of State and international human rights organizations, the Government of the People's Republic of China does not provide these freedoms but continues to restrict unregistered religious activities and persecutes persons on the basis of their religious practice through measures including harassment, prolonged detention, physical abuse, incarceration, and police closure of places of worship;

Whereas under the International Religious Freedom Act, the Secretary of State has designated the People's Republic of China as a country of special concern;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has issued a decree declaring a wide range of activities illegal and subject to prosecution, including distribution of Falun Gong materials, gatherings or silent sit-ins, marches or demonstrations, and other activities to promote Falun Gong and has begun the trials of several Falun Gong practitioners;

Whereas the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on October 30, 1999, adopted a new law banning and criminalizing groups labeled by the Government of the People's Republic of China as cults; and

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has officially labeled the Falun Gong meditation group a cult and has formally charged at least four members of the Falun Gong under this new law: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to—

(1) release all prisoners of conscience and put an immediate end to the harassment, detention, physical abuse, and imprisonment of Chinese citizens exercising their legitimate rights to free belief, expression, and association; and

(2) demonstrate its willingness to abide by internationally accepted norms of freedom of belief, expression, and association by repealing or amending laws and decrees that restrict those freedoms and proceeding promptly to ratify and implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

BINGAMAN AMENDMENT NO. 2431

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 434) to authorize a new trade and investment policy for sub-Saharan Africa; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. . REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 9 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to Congress regarding the efficiency and effectiveness of Federal and State coordination of unemployment and retraining activities associated with the following programs and legislation:

(1) trade adjustment assistance (including NAFTA trade adjustment assistance) provided for under title II of the Trade Act of 1974;

(2) the Job Training Partnership Act;

(3) the Workforce Investment Act; and

(4) unemployment insurance.

(b) PERIOD COVERED.—The report shall cover the activities involved in the programs and legislation listed in subsection (a) from January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1999.

(c) DATA AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The report shall at a minimum include specific data and recommendations regarding—

(1) the compatibility of program requirements related to the employment and retraining of dislocated workers in the United States, with particular emphasis on the trade adjustment assistance programs provided for under title II of the Trade Act of 1974;

(2) the compatibility of application procedures related to the employment and retraining of dislocated workers in the United States;

(3) the capacity of these programs to assist workers negatively impacted by foreign trade and the transfer of production to other countries, measured in terms of employment and wages;

(4) the capacity of these programs to assist secondary workers negatively impacted by foreign trade and the transfer of production to other countries, measured in terms of employment and wages;

(5) how the impact of foreign trade and the transfer of production to other countries would have changed the number of beneficiaries covered under the trade adjustment assistance program if the trade adjustment assistance program covered secondary workers in the United States; and

(6) the effectiveness of the programs described in subsection (a) in achieving reemployment of United States workers and maintaining wage levels of United States workers who have been dislocated as a result of foreign trade and the transfer of production to other countries.

TORRICELLI AMENDMENTS NOS. 2432–2446

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. TORRICELLI submitted 15 amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 434, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2432

At the end of the amendment, add the following new subsection:

() EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply to Cuba until the President reports to Congress that the Government of Cuba—

(1) has held free and fair elections conducted under internationally recognized observers;

(2) has permitted opposition parties ample time to organize and campaign for such elections, and has permitted full access to the media to all candidates in the elections;

(3) is showing respect for the basic civil liberties and human rights of the citizens of Cuba;

(4) is moving toward establishing a free market economic system; and

(5) has committed itself to constitutional change that would ensure regular free and fair elections.

AMENDMENT NO. 2433

At the end of the amendment, add the following new section:

SEC. . (a) TREATMENT OF SALES IF CUBA IS ON THE LIST OF TERRORIST STATES.—At any time during which Cuba has been determined by the Secretary of State to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), commercial sales of food and medicine to Cuba shall only be made pursuant to a specific license for each transaction issued by the United States Government.

(b) PREVENTION OF TORTURE AND PROLIFERATION OF CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be