

judges training on the extent and nature of religious persecution internationally, including country-specific conditions, and including use of the Annual Report. Such training shall include governmental and nongovernmental methods of persecution employed, and differences in the treatment of religious groups by such persecuting entities.

SEC. 604. INADMISSIBILITY OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO HAVE ENGAGED IN PARTICULARLY SEVERE VIOLATIONS OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

(a) **INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS OR ADMISSION.**—Section 212(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(G) **FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO HAVE ENGAGED IN PARTICULARLY SEVERE VIOLATIONS OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.**—Any alien who, while serving as a foreign government official, was responsible for or directly carried out, at any time during the preceding 24-month period, particularly severe violations of religious freedom, as defined in section 3 of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, and the spouse and children, if any, are inadmissible.”

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to aliens seeking to enter the United States on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 605. STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF EXPEDITED REMOVAL PROVISIONS ON ASYLUM CLAIMS.

(a) **STUDIES.**—

(1) **COMMISSION REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION BY EXPERTS ON REFUGEE AND ASYLUM ISSUES.**—If the Commission so requests, the Attorney General shall invite experts designated by the Commission, who are recognized for their expertise and knowledge of refugee and asylum issues, to conduct a study, in cooperation with the Comptroller General of the United States, to determine whether immigration officers described in paragraph (2) are engaging in any of the conduct described in such paragraph.

(2) **DUTIES OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study alone or, upon request by the Commission, in cooperation with experts designated by the Commission, to determine whether immigration officers performing duties under section 235(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)) with respect to aliens who may be eligible to be granted asylum are engaging in any of the following conduct:

(A) Improperly encouraging such aliens to withdraw their applications for admission.

(B) Incorrectly failing to refer such aliens for an interview by an asylum officer for a determination of whether they have a credible fear of persecution (within the meaning of section 235(b)(1)(B)(v) of such Act).

(C) Incorrectly removing such aliens to a country where they may be persecuted.

(D) Detaining such aliens improperly or in inappropriate conditions.

(b) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **PARTICIPATION BY EXPERTS.**—In the case of a Commission request under subsection (a), the experts designated by the Commission under that subsection may submit a report to the committees described in paragraph (2). Such report may be submitted with the Comptroller General's report under subsection (a)(2) or independently.

(2) **DUTIES OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL.**—Not later than September 1, 2000, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a)(2). If the Commission requests designated experts to participate with the Comptroller General in the preparation and submission of the re-

port, the Comptroller General shall grant the request.

(c) **ACCESS TO PROCEEDINGS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), to facilitate the studies and reports, the Attorney General shall permit the Comptroller General of the United States and, in the case of a Commission request under subsection (a), the experts designated under subsection (a) to have unrestricted access to all stages of all proceedings conducted under section 235(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(2) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply in cases in which the alien objects to such access, or the Attorney General determines that the security of a particular proceeding would be threatened by such access, so long as any restrictions on the access of experts designated by the Commission under subsection (a) do not contravene international law.

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. BUSINESS CODES OF CONDUCT.

(a) **CONGRESSIONAL FINDING.**—Congress recognizes the increasing importance of transnational corporations as global actors, and their potential for providing positive leadership in their host countries in the area of human rights.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that transnational corporations operating overseas, particularly those corporations operating in countries the governments of which have engaged in or tolerated violations of religious freedom, as identified in the Annual Report, should adopt codes of conduct—

(1) upholding the right to freedom of religion of their employees; and

(2) ensuring that a worker's religious views and peaceful practices of belief in no way affect, or be allowed to affect, the status or terms of his or her employment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAHOOD, recognized Mr. GILMAN and Mr. CLEMENT, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said amendments?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAHOOD, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said amendments of the Senate were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said amendments of the Senate were agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶107.48 **VICTIMS OF TORTURE SUPPORT PROGRAM**

Mr. GILMAN moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4309) to provide a comprehensive program of support for victims of torture:

Page 6, strike out all after line 9, down to and including line 21 and insert:

(b) **FUNDING.**—

(1) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Health and Human Services for fiscal years 1999 and 2000, there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (a) (relating to assistance for domestic centers and programs for the treatment of victims of torture) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, and \$7,500,000 for fiscal year 2000.

(2) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—Amounts appropriated pursuant to this subsection shall remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. EMERSON, recognized Mr. GILMAN and Mr. CLEMENT, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said amendment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. EMERSON, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said amendment of the Senate was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said amendment of the Senate was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶107.49 **CAMBODIA WAR CRIMES**

Mr. GILMAN moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 533); as amended:

Whereas under the Vietnamese communist occupation of Cambodia (the former People's Republic of Kampuchea and the State of Cambodia) between 1979 and 1989, Hun Sen was among a large number of former Khmer Rouge members who were designated by the Vietnamese communists as surrogate leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, where international human rights organizations documented widespread human rights violations;

Whereas during the period leading to internationally supervised elections in 1993, as Prime Minister of the State of Cambodia and a Politburo member of the communist Cambodian People's Party (CPP), Hun Sen was responsible for the disappearances, murder, and assassination attempts against democratic opponents of the Cambodian People's Party;

Whereas after the Cambodian People's Party lost the 1993 national election, Hun Sen organized a military force that threatened a military coup, resulting in his being given a share of the Prime Minister position with Prince Norodom Ranariddh, the election winner, and his Cambodian People's Party maintaining control of the military, the internal security forces, and provincial government administration;

Whereas in July 1997, Hun Sen ordered a coup d'etat against First Prime Minister Prince Ranariddh which resulted in the deaths of a large number of civilians caught in the crossfire and the torture and summary execution of at least 100 government officials and the forced displacement of at least 50,000 people as assaults continued on people or communities loyal to Prince Ranariddh;

Whereas during the period leading to the July 1998 national election there were widespread threats, assaults, and the suspected assassination of scores of members of parties opposed to Hun Sen;

Whereas in September 1998, Hun Sen ordered a violent crackdown on thousands of unarmed demonstrators, including Buddhist monks, who supported credible investigations of irregularities in the electoral process and the change in the format for allocating seats in the National Assembly which permitted Hun Sen to maintain a small edge over Prince Ranariddh's FUNCINPEC Party and enticed Hun Sen to maintain the post of Prime Minister, which resulted in the brutality toward tens of thousands of pro-de-

mocracy advocates and the deaths and disappearances of an unknown number of people, and led to widespread civil unrest which threatens to further destroy Cambodian society; and

Whereas Hun Sen has held, and continues to hold, high government office in a repressive and violent regime, and has the power to decide for peace and democracy and has instead decided for killing and repression, who has the power to minimize illegal actions by subordinates and allies and hold responsible those who committed such actions, but did not, and who once again is directing a campaign of murder and repression against unarmed civilians, while treating with contempt international efforts to achieve a genuinely democratic government in Cambodia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is a sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the United States should establish a collection of information that can be supplied to an appropriate international judicial tribunal for use as evidence to support a possible indictment and trial of Hun Sen for violations of international humanitarian law after 1978;

(2) any such information concerning Hun Sen and individuals under his authority already collected by the United States, including information regarding the March 1997 grenade attack against Sam Rainsy, should be provided to the tribunal at the earliest possible time;

(3) the United States should work with members of interested countries and non-governmental organizations relating to information any country or organization may hold concerning allegations of violations of international humanitarian law after 1978 posed against Hun Sen and any individual under his authority in Cambodia and give all such information to the tribunal;

(4) the United States should work with other interested countries relating to measures to be taken to bring to justice Hun Sen and individuals under Hun Sen's authority indicted for such violations of international humanitarian law after 1978; and

(5) the United States should support such a tribunal for the purpose of investigating Hun Sen's possible criminal culpability for conceiving, directing, and sustaining a variety of actions in violation of international humanitarian law after 1978 in any judicial proceeding that may result.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. EMERSON, recognized Mr. GILMAN and Mr. DAVIS of Florida, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said resolution, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. EMERSON, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the title was amended so as to read: "A Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the culpability of Hun Sen for violations of international humanitarian law after 1978 in Cambodia (the former People's Republic of Kampuchea and the State of Cambodia)."

A motion to reconsider the votes whereby the rules were suspended and said resolution, as amended, was

agreed to and the title was amended was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

¶107.50 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
UKRAINIAN FAMINE REMINDER FOR
THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Mr. GILMAN moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 295):

Whereas this year marks the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 that caused the deaths of at least 7,000,000 Ukrainians and that was covered up and officially denied by the government of the former Soviet Union;

Whereas millions of Ukrainians died, not by natural causes such as pestilence, drought, floods, or a poor harvest, but by policies designed to punish Ukraine for its aversion and opposition to the government of the former Soviet Union's oppression and imperialism, including the forced collectivization of agriculture;

Whereas, when Ukraine was famine-stricken, the government of the former Soviet Union exported 1,700,000 tons of grain to the West while offers from international relief organizations to assist the starving population were rejected on the grounds that there was no famine in Ukraine and no need for the assistance;

Whereas the borders of Ukraine were tightly controlled and starving Ukrainians were not allowed to cross into Russian territory in search of bread;

Whereas, in his book "The Harvest of Sorrow", British historian Robert Conquest explains, "A quarter of the rural population, men, women, and children, lay dead or dying, the rest in various stages of debilitation with no strength to bury their families or neighbors.";

Whereas the Commission on the Ukraine Famine was established on December 13, 1985, to conduct a study with the goal of expanding the world's knowledge and understanding of the famine and to expose the government of the former Soviet Union for its atrocities in the famine;

Whereas the Commission's report to Congress confirmed that the government of the former Soviet Union consciously employed the brutal policy of forced famine to repress the Ukrainian population and to oppress the Ukrainians' inviolable religious and political rights; and

Whereas the Commission on the Ukraine Famine presented 4 volumes of findings and conclusions, 10 volumes of archival material, and over 200 cassettes of testimony from famine survivors to the newly independent Government of Ukraine in 1993, during the official observances of the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian famine in Kyiv, Ukraine: Now, therefore, be it

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

SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the victims of the government of the former Soviet Union-engineered Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 be solemnly remembered on its 65th anniversary;

(2) the Congress condemn the systematic disregard for human life, human rights, human liberty, and self-determination that characterized the repressive policies of the government of the former Soviet Union during the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933;

(3) on the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933, in contrast to the policies of the government of the former Soviet Union, Ukraine is moving toward democracy, a free-market economy, and full respect for human rights, and it is essential

that the United States continue to assist Ukraine as it proceeds down this path; and

(4) any supplemental material that will assist in the dissemination of information about the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933, and thereby help to prevent similar future tragedies, be compiled and made available worldwide for the study of the devastation of the famine.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL OF THE RESOLUTION.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall—

(1) transmit a copy of this resolution to—
(A) the President;
(B) the Secretary of State; and
(C) the co-chairs of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus; and

(2) request that the Secretary of State transmit a copy of this resolution to the Government of Ukraine.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. EMERSON, recognized Mr. GILMAN and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. EMERSON, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said concurrent resolution.

¶107.51 TERRORIST BOMBINGS OF U.S.
EMBASSIES IN EAST AFRICA

Mr. GILMAN moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 523); as amended:

Whereas on August 7, 1998, 254 people, 12 of whom were United States citizens, were killed when a bomb exploded at the United States Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, and 9 people were killed when a bomb exploded at the United States Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania;

Whereas these bombs were detonated minutes apart and were clearly coordinated;

Whereas in both cases trucks, driven by suicidal terrorists and loaded with explosives, approached the embassies but were diverted from attacking their primary targets by quick thinking Embassy security staff;

Whereas the bombs did explode, injuring thousands of innocent civilians and destroying millions of dollars worth of local property;

Whereas the Governments of Israel and France immediately sent search and rescue teams to aid in the aftermath of the bombings;

Whereas on August 7, 1998, Pakistani police arrested suspect Muhammad Sadiq Odeh, who confessed to being part of a team which was orchestrated and financed by Osama bin Laden; and

Whereas Osama bin Laden, an exiled Saudi Arabian businessman who is believed to be currently living in Afghanistan, is a known sponsor of international terrorism against secular Middle Eastern regimes and has publicly stated his support for attacks against American influence, Americans, and American targets: Now, therefore, be it