

UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL GIFT OF  
DEMOCRACY TO POLAND RESOLUTIONOct. 26, 1989  
[S. Con. Res. 74]

Whereas the members of the new Sejm and Senate of Poland are undertaking the historic process of organizing the first parliament in Poland in more than half a century with a majority of democratically elected members;

Whereas these new legislators, citizens from many walks of life, are taking on the tremendous responsibility of such organization without the benefit of previous legislative experience;

Whereas these new legislators are united in their commitment to reform dramatically the social and economic structure of Poland;

Whereas these new legislators are dedicated to permanent establishment of individual freedom and have a renewed hope for, and confidence in, the future of Poland;

Whereas, faced with the need to revive the economy of Poland, these new legislators must create entities to facilitate efficient government;

Whereas, among many other challenges to be met in the coming months, the Sejm and Senate of Poland must confront a lack of training and equipment for legislative systems management, legislative research, parliamentary procedure, and related legislative matters; and

Whereas the Congress has a well established legislative operations capability: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That this resolution may be cited as the "United States Congressional Gift of Democracy to Poland Resolution".

SEC. 2. (a) The Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, the majority leader of the Senate, and the minority leader of the Senate, acting jointly, shall establish an ad hoc delegation of employees of the legislative branch, with expertise in legislative systems management, legislative research, parliamentary procedure, and related legislative matters, to travel to Poland.

(b) In order to assist the Polish people in developing an effective parliament, the delegation shall—

(1) assess the training and equipment needs of the Sejm and Senate of Poland in the areas of expertise referred to in subsection (a); and

(2) not more than thirty days after completion of the assessment, submit to the Congress a report of findings derived from the assessment.

(c) Upon receipt of the report, the leadership of the Congress shall endeavor to identify and secure the ways and means to provide an appropriate United States congressional gift of democracy to Poland in the form of training and equipment relating to the areas of expertise referred to in subsection (a). In this endeavor, the leadership is encouraged to coordinate its efforts with appropriate private and public entities such as the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, the National Republican Institute for International Affairs, and the parliaments of the nations of Western Europe.

SEC. 3. Travel expenses of the delegation shall be paid in accordance with the policies of the House of Representatives or the Senate, as applicable. For purposes of payment of such expenses, employees

of the Congressional Research Service shall be treated in the same manner as employees of the Senate.

Agreed to October 26, 1989.

Nov. 2, 1989  
[S. Con. Res. 79]

### CENTRAL AMERICA—ABROGATION OF NICARAGUAN CEASEFIRE

- Whereas, a ceasefire has been in effect in Nicaragua for eighteen months;
- Whereas, although there have been periodic violent incidents, and accusations of violations of the ceasefire by each side against the other, there has been no major, widespread breakdown in the ceasefire to date;
- Whereas, United States policy has been to discourage the Contras from undertaking any offensive military actions, and we have withheld American aid from Contra units which have initiated such actions;
- Whereas, on October 28, Daniel Ortega announced the Sandinista regime's intention to unilaterally end the ceasefire;
- Whereas, Ortega's announcement was made at a hemispheric meeting held in Costa Rica to celebrate democracy in the region—another instance in which Ortega and other Sandinista leaders have shown disregard for their democratic neighbors and their own commitments;
- Whereas, many of the democratic leaders of the hemisphere, including Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, have already denounced Ortega's announcement;
- Whereas, many observers are concerned that Ortega's announcement could be the prelude to a Sandinista effort to cancel or postpone elections scheduled to be held in February 1990;
- Whereas, despite incidents of Sandinista intimidation and harassment, and the fact that the voter registration period was limited to four Sundays in October, nearly two million Nicaraguans registered to vote in the February 1990 elections; and
- Whereas, in the Bipartisan Accord on Nicaragua and Public Law 101-14, the Congress indicated its intention to provide humanitarian assistance to the Contras until after the February 1990 elections: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*  
That the Congress—

(1) condemns Daniel Ortega's announced intention to abrogate the ceasefire they originally declared in Nicaragua as totally unjustified, a major breach of the Sandinista regime's commitments to its democratic neighbors and its own people, and a serious threat to regional peace and stability;

(2) calls on Daniel Ortega to cease his reckless rhetoric, and to begin to fulfill the many commitments he and his regime have made to end their aggression in the region, end their tyranny over their own people, and permit the establishment of democracy inside Nicaragua;