

than \$750,000 for the procurement of the services of individual consultants or organizations thereof, in accordance with section 5(b)(11). Payment of expenses shall be disbursed upon vouchers approved by the chairman, except that vouchers shall not be required for the disbursement of salaries paid at an annual rate.

SEC. 9. REPORTS; TERMINATION.

(a) COMPLETION OF DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The special committee shall make every reasonable effort to complete, not later than February 1, 1996, the investigation, study, and hearings authorized by section 1.

(2) EVALUATION OF PROGRESS.—The special committee shall evaluate the progress and status of the investigation, study, and hearings authorized by section 1 and, not later than January 15, 1996, make recommendations with respect to the authorization of additional funds for a period following February 29, 1996. If the special committee requests the authorization of additional funds for a period following February 29, 1996, the Majority Leader and the Democratic Leader shall meet and determine the appropriate timetable and procedures for the Senate to vote on any such request.

(b) FINAL REPORT.—

(1) SUBMISSION.—The special committee shall promptly submit a final public report to the Senate of the results of the investigation, study, and hearings conducted by the special committee pursuant to this resolution, together with its findings and any recommendations.

(2) CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.—The final report of the special committee may be accompanied by such confidential annexes as are necessary to protect confidential information.

(3) CONCLUSION OF BUSINESS.—After submission of its final report, the special committee shall promptly conclude its business and close out its affairs.

(c) RECORDS.—Upon the conclusion of the special committee's business and the closing out of its affairs, all records, files, documents, and other materials in the possession, custody, or control of the special committee shall remain under the control of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SEC. 10. COMMITTEE JURISDICTION AND RULE XXV.

The jurisdiction of the special committee is granted pursuant to this resolution, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate relating to the jurisdiction of the standing committees of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 121—RELATING TO THE ANGOLA PEACE PROCESS

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. HELMS, Mr. PELL, and Mr. SIMON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 121

Whereas Angola has suffered one of the most violent and longest-running civil wars;

Whereas the United States was actively engaged in the war in Angola, has provided more than \$200 million in humanitarian assistance to Angola since 1992, and has been a key facilitator on the ongoing peace negotiations;

Whereas Angola is the last civil conflict in southern Africa, and regional leaders including South African President Nelson Mandela consider its resolution to be a top priority;

Whereas an enduring peace in Angola, a potentially wealthy country that is central to regional stability and economic development, is in the national interest of the United States;

Whereas the Government of Angola and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) entered into the Lusaka Protocol in November 1994 to secure a U.N.-supervised peace settlement;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council voted in February to send a U.N. peacekeeping mission to Angola to monitor and enforce the peace process, and more than 600 international monitors are deployed throughout the country;

Whereas continuing progress toward peace makes it more likely that further deployment of UNAVEM III will occur soon;

Whereas the meeting between President Eduardo dos Santos and Dr. Jonas Savimbi on May 6, 1995, at which both parties reiterated their commitment to the Lusaka Protocol, demonstrated that they possess the essential political will to resolve outstanding issues, and encouraged all who want peace in Angola;

Whereas achieving a lasting peace will require that all Angolans work together to overcome bitter legacies of war, which include a devastated infrastructure, millions of unexploded landmines, a profound distrust between the parties, weakened civil institutions, a crippled economy, and a generation of young Angolans who have never known a peaceful, civil society;

Whereas strong leadership is essential to ensure that the wealth of Angola, long spent on war, now is used to consolidate peace. Now therefore be it

Resolved That the Senate:

(1) Congratulates the people of Angola for the courageous and determined steps their leaders have taken in support of peace;

(2) Urges all parties in Angola to continue to strengthen their commitment to the Lusaka process, which constitutes the last, and best, chance for securing an enduring peace;

(3) Affirms that the United States will hold both Angolan parties responsible for abiding by their commitment to peace; and

(4) Calls upon the international community to remain actively engaged in support of national reconciliation, removal of landmines, economic development, and democratization in Angola.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today I am introducing a resolution, in conjunction with the distinguished chair of the Subcommittee on African Affairs, as well as the chairman and ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and others, which congratulates the people of Angola for the courageous steps their leaders have taken recently in the name of peace and reconciliation in Angola. This has been an arduous and painful process, but the recent meeting between President dos Santos and Dr. Jonas Savimbi, in addition to the deployment of the U.N. operation, signifies a dramatic breakthrough which may unlock the door to peace in Angola.

As we all know, Angola has been engulfed in civil war ever since its independence from Portugal in 1975. It not only suffered vast dislocation and neglect following the colonial occupation, but also it became a classic superpower playground as Angola struggled to find for its postcolonial identity.

Throughout the 1970's and 1980's South Africa and Zaire launched frequent military incursions in support of the Government of Angola, while mercenaries from Europe and elsewhere helped the rebel forces of UNITA and Dr. Jonas Savimbi fight from the bush. 37,000 Cuban troops supported the government and the MPLA party, and their involvement sparked more independence wars in Namibia. The United States offered covert aid to UNITA in an effort to contain communism in Africa for "national security" purposes. In addition, there were secessionist threats from the northern, oil-rich province of Cabinda, which was, ironically, home to many U.S. oil companies throughout the war.

This war killed over 1 million people, and displaced and disabled millions more. Cities and fields are completely destroyed, and 9 to 20 million unexploded landmines, supplied by outside powers, lace the countryside. Beautiful coastal lands and mineral-rich areas not only lay undeveloped, but have been damaged and destroyed by warfare. Bitter war enmities between the MPLA and UNITA have created long-lasting rifts which will take at least a full generation to heal. Young boys, who from the age of 10 have been armed and fighting, are dislocated from their families. An entire people has never known civil society.

It was with the end of the cold war, the end of the United States-Soviet rivalry, that peace actually had a chance in Angola. When Congress prohibited military aid to Angola, Cuban troops withdrew, and South Africa began to change, negotiations were finally able to begin between the MPLA and UNITA. The peace process of 1991 resulted in the Bicesse accords, and led to elections. But then disputed returns, and militant attacks on the MPLA by Savimbi, destroyed the process.

By 1992, serious negotiations had begun again. Thanks to the relentless efforts of U.N. Special Representative Bedouin Beyh, United States Ambassador to Angola, Edward de Jarnette, and others—including South African Nelson Mandela—the Lusaka accords were finally concluded on November 5, 1994.

The accords secure a U.N. supervised peace settlement, which includes the deployment of 5,600 U.N. peacekeeping troops, as well as 350 military observers and 260 civilian police. It is intended to enable national reconciliation, demilitarization, economic development, and democratization of Angola. It will also enable the continued delivery of massive food lifts, which is keeping hundreds of thousands of people alive as the society builds a peacetime environment.

There have been some glitches in the peace process, and there have been many incidents we thought Angola would not survive. But the peace process made a big step last week when President dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi finally met face-to-face in Lusaka.

They met for several hours, and in the end emerged as cooperative negotiators, both signing the Lusaka accords. They agreed to work as partners to resolve outstanding issues such as consolidation of the ceasefire, resolution of military control issues, demining operations, repair of infrastructure, acceleration of the arrival of UNAVEM troops, the retreat of Angolan soldiers, and the formation of a national unity government.

Finally, the two sides demonstrated that they have the political will necessary to reach a lasting and durable peace. This meeting was a long time in coming, and we in Congress should recognize what a milestone it is. For if Lusaka fails, Angola may lose its last opportunity for peace and prosperity. We have a lot to lose if that fails.

The resolution we are offering today congratulates the people of Angola for the courageous and determined steps their leaders have taken in support of peace. It also urges all parties in Angola to strengthen their commitment to the Lusaka process, and affirms American support for both parties to abide by their commitments. Finally, because we cannot and should not do this alone, it calls upon the international community to remain actively engaged with humanitarian, political, and economic support to make this process a success.

Angola is potentially a wealthy country with soil fertile enough to feed all of sub-Saharan Africa. It is also part of a region which has had economic and stunning political success in the past few years. As Africa seeks to put the cold war behind it, and as southern Africa consolidates into a powerhouse region, the process in Angola becomes all the more important. The meeting convened last week realized many of the gains made in recent months, and hopefully will set the process on a new course.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding an oversight hearing on Thursday, May 18, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building on the recommendations of the Joint DOI/BIA/Tribal Task Force on Reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management and the District of Columbia, Committee on Governmental Affairs, will hold a hearing on Wednesday, May 24, 1995, on Aviation Safety: Do Unapproved Parts Pose a Safety Risk? The hearing will be at 9:30 a.m., in room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Wednesday, May 17, 1995 at 9:30 a.m. in open session to receive testimony on the National Security Implications of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty—START II.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet Wednesday, May 17, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on Medicare solvency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 17, 1995, at 10 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Wednesday, May 17, at 10 a.m., for a hearing on Executive Reorganization: An Overview of How To Do It.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 17, 1995, at 2 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ACQUISITION AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Acquisition and Technology of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, May 17, 1995, in open session, to receive testimony on dual use technology programs in review of S. 727, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, and the Future Years Defense Program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HONG KONG

• Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to address comments made in the last few weeks by two officials of the Government of the People's Republic of China regarding the United States and

Hong Kong. First, as reported by Hong Kong radio and Nanhua Zaobao, Mr. Lu Ping, the Director of the PRC's Office of Hong Kong and Macau Affairs, told a delegation of American businessmen in Beijing that he believes there is a lack of understanding in the United States regarding Beijing's attitude towards Hong Kong. Second, Foreign Minister Qian is quoted in the April 24 issue of Beijing Review as stating that the United States has no interest in Hong Kong sufficient to justify the attention we pay to the area. I am dismayed that they have reached this conclusion for two reasons. First, because I believe that the United States is all too cognizant of Beijing's attitude towards the colony and has tried to make that cognizance known; and second, because it demonstrates to me that Beijing does not really understand what our concerns are.

At the outset, let me state that I do agree in part with Minister Qian. Before the scheduled revision in 1997, Hong Kong affairs are a matter of concern primarily to Great Britain and the PRC; after 1997, they become a matter of concern primarily to Beijing. It is not our intent to instruct either London or Beijing on how best to accomplish that reversion, or on what role Hong Kong should play as a reclaimed part of greater China after 1997.

This does not mean however, that I agree with what appears to be Minister Qian's correlative argument: that other countries therefore have absolutely no role whatsoever to play before or after 1997.

As I previously noted in a statement about Hong Kong on the floor on April 3, the United States is keenly following developments in Hong Kong. This interest has two principle sources. First, we have a tremendous stake in the future economic and political stability of Hong Kong after reversion. Second, how the PRC handles this transition has far-reaching implications for our bilateral relations—and in some of China's multilateral relations which include us—in other important arenas. Let me address these in turn.

Our economic ties to the present Colony of Hong Kong are substantial. Hong Kong is our 13th largest trading partner—7th in terms of agricultural trade. In 1994, two-way merchandise trade topped \$21 billion; U.S. exports accounted for over \$11 billion. There are more than 1,000 United States firms with a presence in Hong Kong, of which about 370 have their regional headquarters there. At the beginning of 1994, United States direct investment in Hong Kong on a historical cost basis was approximately \$10.5 billion.

This strong economic tie is facilitated—in fact, made possible—by Hong Kong's friendly business climate, a stable government, an independent judiciary firmly rooted in the rule of law and a vibrantly free press. It is clearly a tie we have a very strong motive for