

SLORC has accused Aung San Suu Kyi of collaborating with outside groups and foreign embassies against the interests of Burma. Senior officials have denounced the legislation just signed into law—there is no question the recent events reflect SLORC's decision to directly challenge America's commitment to democracy and its champions so obviously under siege.

This time, SLORC is challenging more than an ultimatum issued in a meeting of State Department officials—this time the junta is challenging American law.

There are few countries I can identify these days with regimes so repugnant, unjust, and ruthless as SLORC.

They represent a direct and dangerous threat not only to their own citizens but ours as well.

A few weeks ago, I was sent photographs of senior SLORC military intelligence officers enjoying a meal with Khun Sa, the region's most notorious opium warlord.

These pictures would convince even the most singleminded SLORC business crony that doing business with SLORC is subsidizing and doing business with drug traffickers—and even oil companies with so much on the line in Burma, have to recognize that those kind of relationships are not in America's interests.

Mr. President, I understand the NSC will convene a deputies meeting today at 3 to review options for Burma.

No doubt one of the options will be a ban on visas. Let me make clear to anyone in the administration listening—such a step is not enough.

When we were in conference on the foreign operations bill, the administration pledged to issue a Presidential order banning visas to SLORC officials if we would agree to modify our language making such an action mandatory. We did and we expect the administration to live up to this commitment which was made long before the actions taken this weekend.

Nothing short of fulfilling the additional obligations spelled out in law will meet the test our Nation and our credibility face today in Burma.

Democracy is under siege—meaningful support and time are running out—lives are on the line. I urge the President to take swift action to save a nation, its people, and American honor.

#### INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on September 19, 1996, the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies organized to prepare for the next congressionally hosted inauguration.

It is appropriate now, as we prepare to adjourn less than four months away from Inauguration Day 1997, to reflect on the historic arrangements Congress has made to ensure that this confirmation of the voters' will is carried out publicly as our electoral cycle is completed.

Mr. President, once again Congress prepares for an inauguration of a President of the United States. This was the initial responsibility that faced the First Congress. When the Senate established its first quorum on April 6, 1789, Congress was the only functioning branch of the Federal Government; the executive and judicial branches did not yet exist. On April 6, Members of the Senate and House of Representatives met in the Senate Chamber to count the electoral ballots and declare George Washington elected president. They dispatched messengers to notify General Washington at Mount Vernon. On April 9, the Senate appointed a committee "to make the necessary arrangements for receiving the President" and to meet with any committee that the House appointed for such purposes. Those committees, which reported their plan for the inauguration on April 25, were the precursor of today's Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

Every four years since Congress has held presidential inaugural ceremonies. On April 30, 1789, President Washington took his oath on a balcony at Federal Hall, where Congress was then meeting in New York City. By 1793 Congress had moved to Congress Hall in Philadelphia, and Washington took his oath this time in the Senate Chamber. Four years later, John Adams's inaugural occurred in the larger House Chamber. In 1800 the Federal Government transferred to its permanent home in Washington, DC, and on March 4, 1801, Thomas Jefferson became the first president inaugurated in the U.S. Capitol Building. That ceremony took place in the Senate Chamber (now restored as the Old Supreme Court Chamber). James Madison was sworn into office in the new House Chamber in 1809 and again in 1813. After British troops burned the Capitol in 1814, James Monroe's inauguration in 1817 was held across the street, in front of the temporary Capitol building, on the present site of the Supreme Court. These were the first inaugural ceremonies performed outdoors. Poor weather forced the inauguration back indoors in 1821, but since Andrew Jackson's inauguration in 1829, the ceremonies generally have been conducted outdoors to accommodate growing numbers of citizens wishing to attend.

From 1825 until 1977 presidential inaugurations took place on the East Front of the Capitol, where large platforms were erected on the steps leading to the Rotunda. At first these ceremonies were held on March 4th. The adoption of the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution in 1933 advanced the date to January 20th. Franklin D. Roosevelt became the first to take his oath under this amendment, on January 20, 1937. Roosevelt's first three inaugurals took place at the Capitol, but in 1945, while the National was still engaged in the Second World War, Roosevelt overruled congressional objections and took the oath of office at the

White House. The Inaugural Ceremony resumed at the Capitol with Harry Truman's ceremony in 1949.

Ronald Reagan's inauguration on January 20, 1981, saw the ceremonies shift to the Capitol's West Front, where the terraces served as the inaugural platform and where even larger crowds could be accommodated down the Mall. Frigid weather in 1985 forced President Reagan's second inauguration indoors into the Capitol Rotunda.

Between Inaugurations, nine individuals have taken the presidential oath of office elsewhere. Following the death or resignation of presidents, vice presidents were sworn into office at the White House, in a Washington hotel, a New York City brownstone, a Vermont farmhouse, and aboard Air Force One.

Gerald R. Ford assumed the Vice Presidency under the 25th amendment to the Constitution on the resignation of Vice President Spiro Agnew and Ford was sworn in as President August 9, 1974 on the resignation of Richard M. Nixon.

I ask unanimous consent that a press release which documents the members of the Committee and their official actions in the first Committee organizational meeting and the text of Senate Concurrent Resolutions 47 and 48, authorizing the Committee and inaugural arrangements, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### JOINT LEADERSHIP ELECTS WARNER TO INAUGURAL POST

Senator John Warner has been elected chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, the committee created by Congress every four years to oversee the inauguration for the President of the United States.

In addition to Warner's selection, the committee decided to hold the 53rd inauguration on the West Front of the Capitol. The inaugural will take place January 20, 1997.

In keeping with tradition, Warner's nomination was put forward by Senate Democratic Whip Wendell Ford, D-Ky., and seconded by Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss. In addition to Lott and Ford, other members are: Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., House Majority Leader Richard Armey, R-Tex. and House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt, D-Mo.

Senator Warner is the first Virginian to chair the Joint Inaugural Committee since 1945, when Senator Harry Byrd, Sr., D-Va., chaired the panel.

Historically, the Joint Inaugural Committee is formed the year prior to the Congressionally-hosted ceremonies, and ceases operation after the ceremonies conclude. The committee, which was authorized March 20, is charged with the planning and execution of all inaugural activities at the U.S. Capitol, including the swearing-in ceremony and the traditional inauguration luncheon that follows.

During the meeting, Warner announced that former Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere Jennifer Joy Wilson, will be executive director of the committee. Wilson also served as chief of staff to former Virginia Republican Gov. John Dalton.

S. RES. 47

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies consisting of 3 Senators and 3 Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on the 20th day of January 1997.

S. RES. 48

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That (a) the rotunda of the United States Capitol is hereby authorized to be used on January 20, 1997, by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (the "Joint Committee") in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

(b) The Joint Committee is authorized to utilize appropriate equipment and the services of appropriate personnel of departments and agencies of Federal Government, under arrangements between such Committee and the heads of such departments and agencies, in connection with such proceedings and ceremonies. The Joint Committee may accept gifts and donations of goods and services to carry out its responsibilities.

#### ANNUAL REFUGEE CONSULTATION

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, in accordance with the Refugee Act of 1980, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of a letter to the President dated September 30, 1996, and signed by Senator KENNEDY as ranking member and by me as chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration of the Judiciary Committee, and a copy of Presidential Determination 96-59, concerning refugee admissions for fiscal year 1997.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
Washington, DC, September 30, 1996.

The President,  
The White House,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Under the provisions of the Refugee Act of 1980, members of the Committee on the Judiciary have now consulted with your representatives on the proposed admission of refugees for Fiscal Year 1997.

We note that refugee numbers continued a gradual downward trend. We would comment that the 78,000 figure, while technically correct as to refugee admissions, does not reflect the Cuban entrants, who for all intents and purposes are treated as refugees. We believe that it would be helpful in future years if the reports of State, HHS, and INS included information on the admission of Cuban—and other—entrants, as well as refugees. We believe that would provide both a clearer and more realistic picture of the overall admissions process.

We are hopeful, as well, that next year's report will include a discussion of refugee welfare dependence in its "analysis of the anticipated social, economic, and demographic impact" of proposed refugee admissions, and the steps that are undertaken to move refugees to self-sufficiency.

We want to congratulate the Administration on its role in the successful completion

of the Comprehensive Plan of Action, and on the significant accomplishment in bringing this historic program to an end. We believe that, after 20 years and 1.2 million persons resettled, the close of the Southeast Asian and the Amerasian programs is appropriate, and expect that the "ROVR" initiative, by which a number of the remaining Vietnamese may be considered for U.S. resettlement, will fit within the 10,000 numbers allocated to Southeast Asia.

We can foresee fast-moving refugee situations developing in Bosnia and Iraq. We trust that the Administration will maintain close contact with the Congress regarding its plans in these areas. When significant numbers of former residents return to Bosnia, for example, serious instability could quickly ensue. Similarly, the situation in Iraq could change dramatically at any moment. Such changes might necessitate the use of Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) or other emergency measures.

We commend the Administration for acting rapidly to move 2,100 Iraqis who have worked closely with this country and the United Nations in northern Iraq out of harm's way. We urge that the Administration consider the safety of those Kurdish employees of American non-governmental organizations working in Iraq.

We share your commitment to strengthening U.S. refugee admissions and assistance programs consistent with the guiding principles set forth in the Refugee Act of 1980. We continue to believe that the United States should do its share in providing resettlement opportunities to true refugees who cannot safely return home nor stay in the region of first asylum. We strongly support the need to contribute our fair share to life-saving assistance programs. Such programs provide assistance to so many more refugees that the resettlement of the much smaller numbers who have no other option and are of special humanitarian concern to the United States.

We support your proposal for sufficient funds to provide cash and medical assistance to eligible refugees during their first eight months after arrival here.

We concur with your proposal to admit 78,000 refugees in FY97.

Most sincerely,

EDWARD M. KENNEDY,  
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Immigration.

ALAN K. SIMPSON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on immigration.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, September 30, 1996.

PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION NO. 96-59

Memorandum for the Secretary of State:

Subject: Presidential Determination on FY 1997 Refugee Admissions Numbers and Authorizations of In-Country Refugee Status Pursuant to Sections 207 and 101(a)(42), Respectively, of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and Determination Pursuant to Section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act, as Amended.

In accordance with section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("the Act") (8 U.S.C. 1157), as amended, and after appropriate consultation with the Congress, I hereby make the following determinations and authorize the following actions: The admission of up to 78,000 refugees to the United States during FY 1997 is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest; provided, however, that this number shall be understood as including persons admitted to the United States during

FY 1997 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under the Amerasian immigrant admissions program, as provided below.

The 78,000 funded admissions shall be allocated among refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States as described in the documentation presented to the Congress during the consultations that preceded this determination and in accordance with the following regional allocations; provided, however, that the number allocated to the East Asia region shall include persons admitted to the United States during FY 1997 with Federal with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1988, as contained in section 101(e) of Public Law 100-202 (Amerasian immigrants and their family members); provided further that the number allocated to the former Soviet Union shall include persons admitted who were nationals of the former Soviet Union, or in the case of persons having no nationality, who were habitual residents of the former Soviet Union, prior to September 2, 1991:

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Africa .....                  | 7,000  |
| East Asia .....               | 10,000 |
| Europe .....                  | 48,000 |
| Latin America/Caribbean ..... | 4,000  |
| Near East/South Asia .....    | 4,000  |
| Unallocated .....             | 5,000  |

The 5,000 unallocated federally funded numbers shall be allocated as needed. Unused admissions numbers allocated to a particular region within the 78,000 federally funded ceiling may be transferred to one or more other regions if there is an overriding need for greater numbers for the region or regions to which the numbers are being transferred. You are hereby authorized and directed to consult with the Judiciary Committees of the Congress prior to any such use of the unallocated numbers or reallocation of numbers from one region to another.

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(b)(2), I hereby determine that assistance to or on behalf of persons applying for admission to the United States as part of the overseas refugee admissions program will contribute to the foreign policy interests of the United States and designate such persons for this purpose.

An additional 10,000 refugee admissions numbers shall be made available during FY 1997 for the adjustment to permanent resident status under section 209(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1159(b)) of aliens who have been granted asylum in the United States under section 208 of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1158), as this is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest.

In accordance with section 101(a)(42)(B) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)) and after appropriate consultation with the Congress, I also specify that, for FY 1997, the following persons may, if otherwise qualified, be considered refugees for the purpose of admission to the United States within their countries of nationality or habitual residence:

- Persons in Vietnam
- Persons in Cuba
- Persons in the former Soviet Union

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress immediately and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

#### LENDER LIABILITY PROVISIONS IN THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, earlier this week we passed the omnibus appropriations bill. Included in