

and ask that his speech welcoming the new U.S. citizens on March 18, 1996, and his proclamation declaring the day to be Citizenship U.S.A. Day in Chicago be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

MAYOR RICHARD M. DALEY'S REMARKS, CHICAGO CITIZENSHIP ASSISTANCE COUNCIL—NATURALIZATION CEREMONY, MARCH 18, 1996

I want to begin by congratulating everyone here on becoming United States citizens.

As Mayor, I attend many events—but swearing-in ceremonies are always very special.

Two years ago, I formed Chicago's Citizenship Assistance Council to coordinate the efforts of community groups that help immigrants become citizens. Today's ceremony is made possible thanks to a strong partnership among the Citizenship Assistance Council, the federal government, and the private sector.

Together, we are working to help the INS relieve the backlog of over 50,000 citizenship applications in the Chicago area. People have been waiting for as long as 17 months to be sworn in as citizens.

Throughout the year, we will work with the INS to increase the number of swearing-in ceremonies to help speed up the process.

We will conduct several large-scale citizenship ceremonies in the summer and fall.

Our corporate leaders on the Council include Fannie Mae, United Airlines, and First Chicago.

They will provide assistance in finding the necessary facilities and help to cover associated costs.

This is a wonderful example of how local and federal government can work with the private sector to get the job done.

Immigrants built Chicago and our country. And the business community understands this better than anyone.

America has always been strong because we have been a beacon for people who want to work hard, make something of their lives, and become Americans. We lose part of our national character when we shut ourselves off to different cultures.

Some politicians are trying to use immigrants as scapegoats. They have gone beyond blaming illegal immigrants for our problems—now they are even calling for more restrictions on legal immigration.

Legislation now pending before Congress would keep U.S. citizens from bringing their parents or children to this country.

This is wrong and unfair because it tears families apart and it sends the wrong message.

Proposed restrictions on employment-related immigration will also damage our country.

A flexible legal immigration system is essential to our economic growth and well-being.

Until last week, these restrictions were found in one piece of legislation that dealt with all aspects of immigration.

I want to thank Senator Paul Simon for helping to restructure that legislation into two bills—so that they address legal and illegal immigration separately.

And, I want to encourage the members of the House to do the same thing when the issue comes up for debate.

Immigrants help build this country—and they are still making us strong. We can't turn our backs on them now.

I urge Congress to keep this in mind as they debate restrictions on immigration.

Now, I'd like to read a proclamation designating March 18th as "Citizenship U.S.A. Day" in Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Chicago, IL, March 14, 1996.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, thousands of people have left their homes in other lands to come and live in America; and

Whereas, these immigrants have contributed their dreams, labor, and talents to making America a great country filled with opportunity and freedom; and

Whereas, these same people wish to show their commitment to their new country by pledging allegiance as new citizens; and

Whereas, today, we acknowledge the dedication of Commissioner Doris Meissner and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in assisting immigrants through the naturalization process; and

Whereas, Commissioner Meissner has made citizenship a priority, and has charged the Immigration Service to make major improvements in the processing of applications, working side by side with local governments and community organizations:

Now, Therefore, I, Richard M. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby proclaim March 18, 1996, to be Citizenship U.S.A. Day in Chicago, and extend the City of Chicago's appreciation to Commissioner Meissner for helping to make thousands of immigrants' dreams come true.

RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.●

CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ICE HOCKEY TEAM ON WINNING THE 1995-96 MEN'S DIVISION I CHAMPIONSHIP

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the University of Michigan ice hockey team on winning the 1995-96 NCAA Men's Division I Championship. With their 3-to-2 victory over Colorado College on March 30, the Wolverines captured the school's eighth NCAA National Championship, and first since the 1963-64 season.

The win was especially significant for head coach Gordon "Red" Berenson. After 12 seasons in Ann Arbor, Berenson, already the winningest coach in school history, celebrated his 300th career victory with the national championship. In the past 6 seasons, the Wolverines have won at least 30 games each year, the only team in college hockey to do so.

The Wolverine's accomplishments this season are certainly deserving of recognition. In addition to compiling an impressive 34 wins, tying a team record, the Wolverines were also the CCHA Playoff Champions, CCHA regular season co-champions, and Great Lakes Invitational champions. In the postseason, U-M's play was brilliant as well, managing three one-goal victories and one shutout in three different buildings in three different weekends on their road to the championship.

The 1995-96 University of Michigan men's hockey team has represented their school and themselves with distinction. Our State has every reason to be proud of these student-athletes, and we salute their dedication and excellence.●

(At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHINA

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, the U.N. Human Rights Commission is preparing to consider a resolution that expresses the concern of the international community over human rights abuses in the People's Republic of China. As has been well-documented over the last year by the State Department, U.N. officials, and numerous human rights organizations, the Government of China has been responsible for an alarming number of human rights violations. In particular, there have been reports of arbitrary arrests and detention, torture, persecution of religious and ethnic minorities—particularly in Tibet, and censorship of expression. The evidence clearly demonstrates a deterioration in the human rights situation in China.

Despite this overwhelming evidence, apparently some of the members of the Human Rights Commission are reluctant to support a resolution that criticizes China. Unfortunately, this seems to be a response to intensive diplomatic pressure from Beijing. In fact, the Chinese diplomatic pressure began even before a resolution was introduced at the U.N. Commission.

At the end of March, I learned from the State Department that some members of the European Union [EU] were reconsidering their commitment to introduce a resolution on China at the Commission meeting this spring. I strongly believe that multilateral efforts, in institutions such as the Human Rights Commission, are potentially the most effective tool for pressuring China to improve its human rights record. Therefore, I authored a letter, signed by 10 of my colleagues from the Foreign Relations Committee, urging the Europeans to maintain their commitment to introduce a resolution on China at the Human Rights Commission. I am pleased that the EU members ultimately decided to introduce this resolution, and I hope that our letter encouraged this decision.

The European initiative, however, will be in vain if the Commission does not act upon the resolution. This is an important and opportune moment for the members of the Commission to join together in a multilateral effort to persuade China to improve its human rights record. I urge all member states to support the resolution. Even more importantly, we must reaffirm the prerogative of the Commission to consider any country's human rights record and to hold a vote on any resolution that is offered. That prerogative is being challenged by China, which is attempting to prevent the Commission from even considering the European resolution.

On December 10, 1948, the U.N. General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For the first time in history, the countries of

the world made a commitment to recognizing international human rights. Motivated by a conviction to prevent future atrocities, such as those committed during World War II, this declaration defined the human rights basic to every human being and pledged an international effort to protect these rights. Since the adoption of that declaration, many other international conventions have been signed and ratified by the international community. These conventions address a variety of internationally recognized human rights, including political and civil rights, the right to be free from torture or religious or ethnic persecution, the rights of refugees, and the rights of the child.

Why has the international community taken these steps to codify international human rights law? Because all societies around the world have recognized these principles as standards that should govern every state's behavior toward its own and other citizens. When a country violates the human rights of its citizens, it should be censured by the entire international community. We cannot allow any country—no matter how powerful or wealthy—to ignore the international legal norms of human rights. The United States has always supported the right of the international community to raise concerns over human rights violations in any country. In fact, last year the Government of Cuba introduced a resolution in the U.N. Commission on Human Rights condemning the United States for human rights violations. While this resolution was obviously ridiculous, the United States did not block a vote and the members of the Commission voted against Cuba's proposal. The important message here is that the United States recognizes the right of the international community to review every country's human rights record.

It is therefore all the more outrageous that China seeks to prevent international consideration of its own

dismal human rights record. Whether or not countries support the resolution, which I fervently hope they do, all members should reject China's effort to prevent the Commission from carrying out its mission of calling attention to and censuring human rights violations wherever they occur around the world.

Mr. President, I urge all member states of the Human Rights Commission to vote against China's motion to prevent a vote and to support the resolution criticizing China's human rights record. It is only if the international community continues to work together multilaterally that we will be able to compel all countries—particularly China—to uphold internationally recognized human rights standards.●

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1996

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10 a.m., Tuesday, April 23; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of the proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the Senate immediately resume consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 21, the term limits legislation, with debate between 10 a.m. and 12 p.m. equally divided in the usual form; I further ask that the Senate stand in recess from the hours of 12:30 to 2:15 for the weekly policy conferences to meet.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will resume the term limits legislation at 10 a.m. At 12 noon on Tuesday, under a previous order, there will be 30 min-

utes of debate regarding the health insurance reform bill. It is hoped that an agreement can be reached Tuesday morning enabling the cloture vote on the term limits legislation to occur at 3:45 or 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. This would allow for the final passage vote on the health insurance reform bill to occur at 2:15 on Tuesday, immediately following the recess for the party conferences. The Senate may also turn to other legislative items that can be cleared.

So if we can work out this vote on term limits, that would probably be another 1½ hours for debate equally divided.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. DOLE. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:46 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, April 23, 1996, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 22, 1996:

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

VICTOR H. ASHE, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2000, VICE ANDREA N. BROWN, TERM EXPIRED.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

ALAN G. LOWRY, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 29, 2001, VICE ROBERT W. NAYLOR, TERM EXPIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE, TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATE CODE, SECTIONS 12203 AND 8373:

TO BE MAJOR GENERAL

BRIG. GEN. WALLACE W. WHALEY, 000-00-0000, AIR FORCE RESERVE.