

to export pirated products in fairly significant quantities. For example, 29 compact disc and laser disc factories in China have a production capacity of as much as 75 million CDs for a domestic market that can absorb only 5 million CDs.

Similarly, China's exportation of CD ROMs, which can hold dozens of computer software programs, and other copyrighted works, on a single disc continues to increase.

Some of the fastest growing and most competitive industries in the United States—and ones in which we frequently have a trade surplus—are located in my home State of California. These companies have been particularly devastated by China's failure to adequately enforce intellectual property rights. The California economy has also been affected.

California is the leading producer of movies, computer software, recordings, video games, and other creative works.

California's movie and television industries employed almost 165,000 Californians last year. The combined payroll of those industries was almost \$7.5 billion.

California, while in the midst of an economic recovery, was gripped by a recession from 1990 through early 1995. Much of the success of this recovery is largely dependent upon the continued growth and expansion of California's entertainment and high technology industries. Industries which produce patented and copyrighted material to be sold domestically and internationally.

I would note that the entertainment and high technology industries have also helped spurn the Nation's economy. Moreover, these industries have provided more jobs and more high wage jobs in California than almost any other industries.

These companies cannot continue to flourish, however, if their intellectual property rights are not vigilantly enforced and protected throughout the world.

I understand that the United States-China relationship is a multifaceted and important relationship for reasons beyond economics. However, China's effective enforcement of intellectual property protections is critical to the future success of that relationship and is also a clear test of our resolve to enforce our trade agreements.

That is why I, along with my co-sponsor Senator GREGG, am introducing this resolution, expressing the sense of the Senate that sanctions should be imposed on China until the USTR certifies that China is complying with the 1995 agreement—whether by closing all pirate factories, or by allowing such factories to operate pursuant to joint venture or licensing agreements with U.S. companies.

The USTR initiated special section 301 investigations of China's intellectual property rights violations in 1991, 1992, and 1994, but no sanctions were imposed.

The USTR has determined that China tolerates the greatest volume of intel-

lectual property rights piracy of all of other United States trading partners.

Therefore, I think it is imperative that we pass this resolution. The passage of this resolution will send a clear message that the U.S. Senate is firmly committed to protecting U.S. intellectual property throughout the world.

The passage of this resolution will also let the Chinese government know that the United States Senate is firmly resolved to effectuating and enforcing our trade agreements.

SENATE RESOLUTION 263— RELATING TO CHURCH BURNING

By Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN (for herself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PELL, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted the following resolution; which was held at the desk:

S. RES. 263

Whereas there have been at least 32 fires of suspicious origin at churches serving African-American communities in the last 18 months;

Whereas these churches are a vital part of the life of these communities;

Whereas intentionally burning churches is a very heinous crime in these communities, and all across America, because church burning was used during the civil rights struggle in an attempt to intimidate African-Americans from exercising their Constitutional rights;

Whereas there have been at least 60 fires and incidents of desecration in houses of worship in 15 different States since 1990;

Whereas intentionally burning churches, when done to intimidate any American from the free exercise of his or her rights as an American, is inconsistent with the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, which guarantees every American the right to the free exercise of his or her religion;

Whereas intentionally burning churches, when done to intimidate any American from the free exercise of his or her rights as an American is also inconsistent with the First Amendment guarantee that ensures that Americans can freely and peaceably assemble together; and

Whereas intentionally burning churches, when done to intimidate any American from the free exercise of his or her rights is a serious national problem that must be expeditiously and vigorously addressed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate condemns arson against churches as being totally inconsistent with American values;

(2) the Senate believes that the investigation and prosecution of those who are responsible for fires at churches, and especially any incidents of arson whose purpose is to divide communities or to intimidate any Americans, should be a high national priority; and

(3) the Senate commends the President for devoting all Federal resources necessary to bring those responsible for committing any act of arson against churches to justice, and urges that all investigations of fires at churches which are of suspicious origin are conducted in a sensitive manner that reflects the special character of churches and the role they play in American communities.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Yesterday, Mr. President, I came to the floor and

spoke about what I called the domestic terrorism that we are suffering in this country with the burning of churches and other hate crimes in our Nation. I spoke at some length about it and mentioned a time that I will submit a resolution pertaining to the church burnings. I am submitting that legislation now, Mr. President. I would like it held at the desk until the time of adoption.

Mr. President, I know there will be other legislative activity associated with this issue in the days to come. But as the Chair is no doubt aware, since yesterday, when I first took to the floor, there has been yet another church burning in this country.

As I said yesterday, the people who are perpetrators of this rash of hate crimes and church burnings are no more than cowardly domestic terrorists. These are people who work under cover of darkness and anonymity to intimidate some and encourage others, and it is out of cowardice.

However, in spite of the objective of these actions, which it has been suggested are intended to start a race war, there is every indication that these arsonists are confused about the country in which their crimes are taking place.

Most Americans—I reiterate, most Americans—are appalled and outraged. The fact of the matter is, there is in this darkness some light coming through. The light relates, Mr. President, to the efforts of Americans, from the President of the United States down to ordinary people, to stand up, to speak out, to be heard and to demonstrate that this kind of crime, this kind of heinous crime and this kind of domestic terrorism is not to be tolerated in this America.

I have been encouraged, Mr. President, by some of the reports from my home State. In Glenn Carbon, IL, there had been a cross burning. In one of the newspapers in Illinois, the headline there was "Neighbors Comfort Black Family Who Found Cross in Yard." The story goes on to say that the people, white and black alike, who live in the community came to the aid of the individuals who suffered the cross burning to indicate their support, to indicate their reassurance that the racial hatred that was symbolized by the cross burning did not reflect the feelings of the neighborhood or of that community. I think that is a very positive and powerful thing.

Another article, Mr. President, from the Alton Telegraph, "Neighbors show good will to victims of cross burning," makes the same point. This article goes on to say that neighbors delivered flowers and food, cards, plants and other gifts to the family on Monday, people reaching outside of themselves to stand up against hatred, to stand up against racism, to stand up against the evil that this church burning represents.

I think therein lies the key. We can take action here in this U.S. Congress, the Senate and the House, and the

President can take action. We can all come together as a collective community through our Government to take leadership in showing that in this America this kind of criminality will not be tolerated, but we can only do that, and it only takes real meaning when we are joined in our official capacity by individual, unofficial action, when the churches, themselves, come together to participate in ceremonies and services and marches and demonstrations in favor of unity and in favor of love.

When we really focus in on the fact that this rash of hate crimes is just that, a rash of evil afoot in the land, and that good people of all races will make it a point to be heard, not to sit back in silence and to allow this evil to take seed among us, but, rather, that we will all stand up as individual citizens to say, "This America, in this time, is putting the ugly legacy of racism and racial hatred behind. We will not go back to the days when these kinds of things can happen with impunity."

We will engage every asset, every resource at our disposal to see to it that these criminals are brought to justice, that the truth is uncovered, that no stone will be left unturned in our efforts to prosecute the perpetrators of these crimes, because they are criminals. We will make it very clear as a national community, all of us, that we will not tolerate this kind of conduct, and that the people who have tried to foist this horror on our community, on our country, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Mr. President, I also say after the speech that I gave yesterday, which is already in the RECORD, I was just really taken personally by the expressions of support, expressions of concurrence and the expressions from my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, people coming up to say, "We think it is just terrible what is going on. We want to do something about it. We want to be heard. We want to make certain that everybody understands that this kind of activity has no place in America." I am encouraged and heartened by that, because I think, if anything, that change of heart, that change of collective consciousness, that change in the climate of opinion is precisely the victory that reflects the moral victory that the civil rights movement achieved.

We have a mindset in this country that does not tolerate this kind of horror, that not only does not tolerate it, but is ashamed by it. Out of our repudiation, out of our rejection of these expressions of evil, I believe we will find a new birth as an American community. We will find a new level, frankly, of coming together and of working together, and of unity in this country, and will, I think, set the stage so the young people that are here today will begin to ask the question, in their time: "I remember the days when race was a debate in the United States, but

we got past that. We got smarter, we matured, we moved beyond that." That is my hope for these young people.

If anything, I think with the expressions of support, the expressions of love, the expressions of unity, the good will that is being shown all over this country in reaction and in response to the hatred we have seen, the cross burnings and the church burnings, the moral victory will be ours as a Nation, and we will move forward as a Nation together, a stronger country because of it.

Mr. President, I understand the resolution will be adopted or can be adopted later this evening. I wanted to bring to my colleagues' attention the fact that this resolution is pending. I understand there will be other legislative initiatives in this regard. I am delighted to join with those, as well, because I think it is very important as a body we speak with one voice, that these people who are doing this are not Americans. Their activities fly in the face of the America that we believe in, fly in the face of the values that this America represents to the world, and that we will not allow their evil to shame all of us, and we will not allow them to get away with it. From that, Mr. President, I believe we will be a greater Nation, and we will have found, out of this horror, some light, and from that light we will be able to build a stronger Nation.

I commend my colleagues who have already joined me. Again, thanks to everyone who has stepped up and said something. One other word: There is a tradition that the only thing that allows evil to prevail is for good people to say nothing. Now is the time for good people to be heard. Now is the time for good people to stand up and say, "The America that we know and the America we believe in is an America that cherishes the value of brotherhood and love and unity."

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, let me associate my remarks with my colleague from Illinois, Senator CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN. I am delighted that I had the opportunity to be on the floor to hear the very, very important words that the Senator from Illinois has shared with all of us today about this extremely important issue.

I am delighted that the citizens of Illinois had the intelligence to send her here so that she could be a leader and a voice that all of us could follow. I am delighted to support the Senator with the resolution, and I am delighted to stand shoulder to shoulder as we pursue this very, very important issue in this country and put to rest the racism that we see.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I want to speak following the very eloquent words of our friend and colleague from Illinois, Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN, about the wave of church burnings in the South. There is a way in which it would be assumed that all of us here in this Chamber, reflecting, representing, as we do the American people through-

out the 50 States, would naturally be outraged by these church burnings. But this is one of those cases where it is important not to leave the assumption not testified to, not to leave the feelings unexpressed, not to leave the Chamber as a body silent. Therefore, I commend the Senator from Illinois for introducing the resolution which she will.

I have asked her and she has agreed to add me as a cosponsor. At this point, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be added as a cosponsor.

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

Mr. LIEBERMAN. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, last night, as we know, a fire broke out in the First Missionary Baptist Church in Enid, OK, which brings now to more than 30 the number of African-American churches that have been burned by arsonists over the past 18 months, and, of course, the pace seems to be quickening in the last couple of weeks.

This outrage recalls memories of similar attacks on religious people and religious institutions throughout the centuries. Sadly, they continue in the other places in our world today. Christians, Jews, Moslems, and others have all suffered for their faith in many horrible ways. The details of the acts of persecution vary widely, but the seeds of hatred that underlie the terror are sadly and tragically quite the same.

The sheer blasphemy—I use the word intentionally—the blasphemy of these church burnings must chill our souls. We do not know if the acts of arson are the result of some horrible conspiracy. But in some measure, it would be a little bit easier to grasp the enormity of this evil if it were the result of the work of a single group of criminals because we can crush such a small band of terrorists, which is what they are. But, if these arsonists are not connected in some organized way, we have to ask ourselves again, as we have before in our history, "How do we fight back against the larger stain of racism that exists in so many individual hearts consumed by the shared desire to destroy the spirit of those they hate?" The answer, I want to suggest to my colleagues today, to this conspiracy of crime and hate is to enter into our own conspiracy of law and love.

By law I mean we must—and I am confident we are using—use every legal weapon in our arsenal, in society's arsenal, to investigate every fire and follow every lead until the perpetrators of these injustices are brought to justice. We must consider these to be acts of terrorism and use the most sophisticated techniques at our disposal to hunt down those who have perpetrated them.

By love what do I mean? I mean reaching into ourselves and as a country enveloping the victims of the church burnings with our own prayers and support and acts of kindness to make up, as best we can, not just for

their tragic loss of their houses of worship but to respond to the sense of fear and alienation that go with those burnings.

Mr. President, the ties that bind us as Americans—particularly our shared faith in God—are greater than this evil. By coming together now, we can guarantee that these acts of evil will gain no ground.

In a sense, all of us who worship God and try to love our neighbors as God's children are the targets of these hate crimes, these arsonists. Yes; we may have different backgrounds and come from different denominations, but we are bound by a common faith—the same faith that helped inspire the founding of this Nation, as is clear from the first words of the Declaration of Independence; that the rights with which we are endowed do not come from some committee of lawyers or constitutional theorists; that we are endowed by these rights by our Creator. That is the source of our liberty, the driving idea of our democracy. Religion has always been a source of strength and purpose and, indeed, of unity in America. Religious people have carried some of the most noble acts of citizenship and leadership across the history of our country.

So when these arsonists strike at houses of worship in America, they strike at the heart of America, the source of America's strength. Those who are full of such hate must fear that which poses the greatest threat to them. The spirit of faith that inhabits those who worship in the churches that have been burned must strike great fear in the hearts of those who have burned them. But the spirit of faith that has been expressed in those churches is not only strong; it is, as the arsonists will learn, a spirit that is unbreakable.

So, though the church is burned, the light of faith that has burned within that church will grow stronger and spread in the minds and souls of those who have worshiped there and, I believe, in the minds and souls of the great majority of the American people.

So I look forward to the resolution coming forth and to whatever other ways in which this Senate can express its outrage at the acts of arson and its sense of fellowship and brotherhood in the most profound sense for those who have worshipped at these churches.

SENATE RESOLUTION 264—RELATIVE TO NATIONAL SPEAK NO EVIL DAY

Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. JEFFORDS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 264

Whereas words used unfairly, whether expressed through excessive anger, unfair criticism, public and private humiliation, bigoted comments, cruel jokes, or rumors and malicious gossip, traumatize and destroy many lives;

Whereas an unwillingness or inability of many parents to control what the parents say when angry causes the infliction of often irrevocably damaging verbal abuse on the children;

Whereas bigoted words are often used to dehumanize entire religious, racial, and ethnic groups, and inflame hostility in a manner that may lead to physical attacks;

Whereas the spreading of negative, often unfair, untrue, or exaggerated, comments or rumors about others often inflicts irrevocable damage on the victim of the gossip, the damage epitomized in the expression "character assassination"; and

Whereas the inability of a person to refrain for 24 hours from speaking unkind and cruel words demonstrates a lack of control as striking as the inability of an alcoholic to refrain for 24 hours from drinking liquor: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designate May 14, 1997, and May 14, 1998, as "National Speak No Evil Day". The Senate requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the days with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and educational endeavors.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, June 20, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to revise S. 1424, a bill to redesignate the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument as a national park, to establish the Gunnison Gorge National Recreation Area, to establish the Curecanti National Recreation Area, to establish the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park complex.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, 364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the subcommittee staff.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management.

The hearing will take place Thursday, July 11, 1996, at 2 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 1738, a bill to

provide for improved access to and use of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, and for other purposes.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Judy Brown or Mark Rey.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Thursday, June 13, 1996, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting an executive session and markup.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 13, 1996, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to consider S. 1844, a bill to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to direct a study of the opportunities for enhanced water based recreation and for other purposes.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Thursday, June 13, 1996, beginning at 10 a.m. in room SD-215.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 13, 1996, at 10 a.m. to hold a briefing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 13, 1996, at 10:30 a.m. to hold an executive business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 13, 1996, at 2 p.m. to hold an executive business meeting.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Aging be authorized to