

will open up the budget forecasting process and permit more tools of measurement, so that over time we will have a clearer and more accurate understanding of the effects of the laws we pass.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 773

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 773, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for improvements in the process of approving and using animal drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 1355

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1355, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to end deferral for U.S. shareholders on income of controlled foreign corporations attributable to property imported into the United States.

S. 1386

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1386, a bill to provide for soft-metric conversion, and for other purposes.

S. 1505

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. JOHNSTON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1505, a bill to reduce risk to public safety and the environment associated with pipeline transportation of natural gas and hazardous liquids, and for other purposes.

S. 1726

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1726, a bill to promote electronic commerce by facilitating the use of strong encryption, and for other purposes.

S. 1908

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1908, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the sale of personal information about children without their parents' consent, and for other purposes.

S. 1964

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1964, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of the Medicare Program of medical nutrition therapy services of registered dietitians and nutrition professionals.

AMENDMENT NO. 5059

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5059 proposed to H.R. 3540, a bill making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 283—RELATIVE TO THE CREATION OF A NEW POSITION IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. FAIRCLOTH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 283

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) Americans are increasingly concerned about anti-Christian persecution overseas, including rape, torture, enslavement, imprisonment, killings, mutilations, discrimination and mistreatment of Christians, and the fact that far too many foreign governments systematically deny their Christian citizens religious liberty;

(2) reports indicate that the Government of Sudan is currently involved in the enslavement of the Christian populations of southern Sudan. Today in Sudan, a human being can be bought for as little as fifteen dollars. It has been estimated that in the last six years, more than 30,000 children have been taken from their homes, forcibly interned in "cultural cleansing camps," forced to accept Islam and then moved to the front lines of Sudan's civil war;

(3) in China, there are reports of the imprisonment and detention of many Chinese Christians under a 1994 law which restricts religious freedom. It has been reported that in 1992, Protestant leader Zheng Yunsu was arrested and sentenced to twelve years in jail simply for practicing his religion. Additionally, between October 1994 and June 1995, more than 200 Christians were apparently detained in the Henan province. One of those arrested, Ren Ping, was sentenced, without trial, to three years of reeducation through labor. According to Amnesty International, more than thirty Chinese Catholics in Jiangzi province were arrested and severely beaten while celebrating Easter Mass earlier this year;

(4) in the Muslim-controlled Oromo region of Ethiopia, reports indicate that in 1994, officials raided the area's largest Christian Church and arrested most of its congregants. Many of those arrested died while in prison. The leader of the congregation was tortured and his eyes were plucked out;

(5) in several Islamic countries conversion to Christianity from Islam is a crime punishable by death;

(6) it has been reported that Christians have been effectively excluded from the political process in many countries. In Pakistan, for example, Christian can vote only for token representatives to the National Assembly;

(7) there is no Senior Advisor on religious persecution in the White House to ensure that anti-Christian persecution overseas is given top priority by White House and to coordinate efforts to combat such persecution; and

(8) the President had committed, in January 1996, to appoint a White House Senior Advisor on religious persecution, but has yet to do so.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the President should proceed forward as expeditiously as possible by appointing a White House Senior Advisor on religious persecution.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, on behalf of Senators HELMS, BENNETT, and FAIRCLOTH I am submitting a sense-of-the-Senate resolution to highlight the top priority that must be given to combating religious persecution in foreign countries. This resolution calls on

President Clinton to live up to his commitment, made in January 1996, to appoint a White House senior advisor on religious persecution.

The persecution of Christians and other religious minorities is a growing problem. In countries such as Saudi Arabia, Sudan, China, and Ethiopia, among other countries, Christians are systematically denied their religious liberties. Christians have been the victims of rape, torture, enslavement, imprisonment, killings, mutilations, and discrimination simply because of their religious beliefs. The governments of these countries all too often tacitly, or even openly, endorse this sectarian violence.

According to human rights organizations, the Sudanese Government is essentially waging a war against its Christian population. The government's campaign against the Christian and non-Muslim populations of southern Sudan has resulted in more than 1.3 million deaths and the displacement of over 3 million people. Equally shocking are reports that the Sudanese Government is involved in the enslavement and forced internment and conversion of the Christian populations from the southern regions of Sudan. In the last 6 years more than 30,000 non-Muslim children have reportedly been abducted by agents of the Sudanese Government, taken from their homes and families, forcibly interned in high-security "cultural cleansing" camps, forced to convert to Islam and then sent to the front lines of Sudan's civil war.

Of course anti-Christian persecution and sectarian violence extends far beyond Sudan. In the Muslim-controlled Oromo region of Ethiopia, reports indicate that government officials raided the area's largest Christian church and arrested most of its congregants. Many of those arrested in this 1994 raid died while in prison. The leader of the congregation was tortured and his eyes were torn from their sockets.

In Egypt, a country generally noted for its religious tolerance, Christians are increasingly the targets of militant Islamist terrorist attacks on the streets as well as more subtle persecution in the courts and businesses. Christians are also often denied participation in the Egyptian political process.

Persecution of Christians is by no means limited to the Islamic world. It is reported that the Chinese Government has harassed and imprisoned many Chinese Christians simply for practicing their religion. In 1992, Protestant leader Zheng Yunsu was arrested and sentenced to 12 years in prison because of his faith. Other reports indicate that between October 1994 and June 1995, more than 200 Christians were detained in the Hunan Province in a crackdown on unregistered Protestant house churches. One of those arrested, Ren Ping, was sentenced, without trial, to 3 years of "re-education" through labor. According to Amnesty International, more than 30

Chinese Catholics were arrested and severely beaten by the police while celebrating Easter Mass earlier this year.

Examples of such religious persecution abound. The time has come for the United States to stand up for the right of all people to enjoy the fundamental freedom of religious faith. Without further delay, the White House should fulfill its commitment to appoint a senior advisor to the President dedicated to combating religious persecution overseas.

SENATE RESOLUTION 284—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS BY THE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 284

Whereas, the court-appointed monitor of the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees International Union (HEREIU) has requested that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations provide him with copies of subcommittee records relevant to the monitor's oversight of a consent decree enjoining members of the HEREIU from violating the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) or knowingly associating with organized crime figures;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that documents, papers, and records under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to the court-appointed monitor of HEREIU copies of memoranda and transcripts of interviews conducted by Subcommittee staff that the monitor has requested for use in connection with the monitor's oversight of the consent decree.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

COATS (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 5092

Mr. COATS (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. ROBB) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1959) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. ____ INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE.

(a) INTERSTATE WASTE.—

(1) INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE.—

(A) AMENDMENT.—Subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6941 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 4011. INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE.

"(a) AUTHORITY TO RESTRICT OUT-OF-STATE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (4), immediately upon the date of enactment of this section if requested in writing by an affected local government, a Governor may prohibit the disposal of out-of-State municipal solid waste in any landfill or incinerator that is not covered by the exceptions provided in subsection (b) and that is subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor and the affected local government.

"(2) Except as provided in paragraph (4), immediately upon the date of publication of the list required in paragraph (6)(C) and notwithstanding the absence of a request in writing by the affected local government, a Governor, in accordance with paragraph (5), may limit the quantity of out-of-State municipal solid waste received for disposal at each landfill or incinerator covered by the exceptions provided in subsection (b) that is subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor, to an annual amount equal to or greater than the quantity of out-of-State municipal solid waste received for disposal at such landfill or incinerator during calendar year 1993.

"(3)(A) Except as provided in paragraph (4), any State that imported more than 750,000 tons of out-of-State municipal solid waste in 1993 may establish a limit under this paragraph on the amount of out-of-State municipal solid waste received for disposal at landfills and incinerators in the importing State as follows:

"(i) In calendar year 1996, 95 percent of the amount exported to the State in calendar year 1993.

"(ii) In calendar years 1997 through 2002, 95 percent of the amount exported to the State in the previous year.

"(iii) In calendar year 2003, and each succeeding year, the limit shall be 65 percent of the amount exported in 1993.

"(iv) No exporting State shall be required under this subparagraph to reduce its exports to any importing State below the proportionate amount established herein.

"(B)(i) No State may export to landfills or incinerators in any 1 State that are not covered by host community agreements or permits authorizing receipt of out-of-State municipal solid waste more than the following amounts of municipal solid waste:

"(I) In calendar year 1996, the greater of 1,400,000 tons or 90 percent of the amount exported to the State in calendar year 1993.

"(II) In calendar year 1997, the greater of 1,300,000 tons or 90 percent of the amount exported to the State in calendar year 1996.

"(III) In calendar year 1998, the greater of 1,200,000 tons or 90 percent of the amount exported to the State in calendar year 1997.

"(IV) In calendar year 1999, the greater of 1,100,000 tons or 90 percent of the amount exported to the State in calendar year 1998.

"(V) In calendar year 2000, 1,000,000 tons.

"(VI) In calendar year 2001, 750,000 tons.

"(VII) In calendar year 2002 or any calendar year thereafter, 550,000 tons.

"(ii) The Governor of an importing State may take action to restrict levels of imports to reflect the appropriate level of out-of-State municipal solid waste imports if—

"(I) the Governor of the importing State has notified the Governor of the exporting State and the Administrator, 12 months prior to taking any such action, of the importing State's intention to impose the requirements of this section;

"(II) the Governor of the importing State has notified the Governor of the exporting State and the Administrator of the violation by the exporting State of this section at least 90 days prior to taking any such action; and

"(III) the restrictions imposed by the Governor of the importing State are uniform at all facilities and the Governor of the importing State may only apply subparagraph (A) or (B) but not both.

"(C) The authority provided by subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall apply for as long as a State exceeds the permissible levels as determined by the Administrator under paragraph (6)(C).

"(4)(A) A Governor may not exercise the authority granted under this section if such action would result in the violation of, or would otherwise be inconsistent with, the terms of a host community agreement or a permit issued from the State to receive out-of-State municipal solid waste.

"(B) Except as provided in paragraph (3), a Governor may not exercise the authority granted under this section in a manner that would require any owner or operator of a landfill or incinerator covered by the exceptions provided in subsection (b) to reduce the amount of out-of-State municipal solid waste received from any State for disposal at such landfill or incinerator to an annual quantity less than the amount received from such State for disposal at such landfill or incinerator during calendar year 1993.

"(5) Any limitation imposed by a Governor under paragraph (2) or (3)—

"(A) shall be applicable throughout the State;

"(B) shall not directly or indirectly discriminate against any particular landfill or incinerator within the State; and

"(C) shall not directly or indirectly discriminate against any shipments of out-of-State municipal solid waste on the basis of place of origin and all such limitations shall be applied to all States in violation of paragraph (3).

"(6) ANNUAL STATE REPORT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Within 90 days after enactment of this section and on April 1 of each year thereafter the owner or operator of each landfill or incinerator receiving out-of-State municipal solid waste shall submit to the affected local government and to the Governor of the State in which the landfill or incinerator is located, information specifying the amount and State of origin of out-of-State municipal solid waste received for disposal during the preceding calendar year, and the amount of waste that was received pursuant to host community agreements or permits authorizing receipt of out-of-State municipal solid waste. Within 120 days after enactment of this section and on May 1 of each year thereafter each State shall publish and make available to the Administrator, the Governor of the State of origin and the public, a report containing information on the amount of out-of-State municipal solid waste received for disposal in the State during the preceding calendar year.

"(B) CONTENTS.—Each submission referred to in this section shall be such as would result in criminal penalties in case of false or misleading information. Such information shall include the amount of waste received, the State of origin, the identity of the generator, the date of the shipment, and the type of out-of-State municipal solid waste. States making submissions referred to in this section to the Administrator shall notice these submissions for public review and comment at the State level before submitting them to the Administrator.

"(C) LIST.—The Administrator shall publish a list of importing States and the out-of-State municipal solid waste received from