

threats to their emerging democracy. Indeed, factional infighting between rival political groups has taken the lives of several thousand people since 1993.

The most recent outbreak of fighting poses yet another challenge to the people of the Republic of Congo and the liberty they desire for their country. Thankfully, a ceasefire was signed by the warring parties over the weekend of July 12-13, and representatives of President Lissouba and Sassou-Nguesso have been in Libreville, Gabon attempting to negotiate a peace agreement.

It is my sincere hope that negotiations are constructive and that the Republic of Congo is able to move forward and hold elections previously scheduled for July 27, but now delayed indefinitely.

We should make it clear to all parties involved in the conflict in the Republic of Congo that the United States condemns violent attempts to overthrow the democratically-elected government of the Republic of Congo. There is too much at stake in Central Africa right now for the United States to remain silent about instability which threatens the peaceful transfer of power in a country struggling to embrace democracy.

United States foreign policy in Central Africa has failed miserably in restraining the forces of violence which have plagued Rwanda and Burundi, the former Zaire, and now the Republic of Congo. The Clinton administration must address more forcefully the chain of events in Central Africa before the region spirals out of control. A good place to start would be to speak out forcefully in support of democracy in the Republic of Congo and against the violence which threatens the country's stability.

Mr. President, it is time to take a public stand in support of the fragile democracy in the Republic of Congo, which is why I am submitting this resolution today. I hope at the appropriate time my colleagues will vote to condemn the violence now threatening the prospects for constitutional government and the rule of law in the Republic of Congo.

SENATE RESOLUTION 113—CONGRATULATING THE PEOPLE OF JAMAICA

Mr. GRAHAM submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas on August 6, 1962, the people of Jamaica were granted their independence from Great Britain;

Whereas the people of Jamaica will celebrate their 35th anniversary of independence during a four-day "Emancipation Day" celebration from August 1 to August 4, 1997;

Whereas the people of Jamaica have practiced a representative democracy for 53 years since the establishment of internal self-governance in 1944;

Whereas under the Administration of Prime Ministers Michael Manley and P.J.

Patterson, Jamaica has played a leadership role in stimulating trade-based economic development, promoting democracy, fighting the illicit narcotics trade, and fostering the observance of human rights in the Caribbean region;

Whereas more than 2,000,000 Americans are of Jamaican descent, and Jamaican-Americans have made a rich contribution to our society;

Whereas Jamaica and the United States benefit from a healthy commercial relationship that, in 1996, exceeded \$2,300,000,000; and

Whereas Jamaica and the United States enjoy strong cultural and social links: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the people of Jamaica on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Jamaica's independence from Great Britain;

(2) celebrates the strong, entrenched tradition of democratic governance in Jamaica;

(3) recognizes the richness of the contribution to United States of economic, political, social, and cultural life by Americans of Jamaican descent;

(4) commends the Government of Jamaica for its efforts to promote stability and economic growth in the Caribbean region; and

(5) looks forward to the continuance of strong relations and cooperation between the United States and Jamaica.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, it will be 35 years ago this coming Wednesday, August 6, 1997, that the people of Jamaica were granted their independence from Great Britain. This significant event for the people of Jamaica is cause for great celebration by the citizens of Jamaica as well as all of us who cherish democracy. The United States and Jamaica have been partners working together helping to bring democracy throughout the world. The government of Jamaica was the first of our allies joining our efforts to come to the aid of its neighbor Haiti. Jamaican American citizens contribute to the richness of our nation's cultural heritage. They strengthen the rich cultural and social ties between our nations.

It is therefore fitting that we take this opportunity to congratulate the people of Jamaica during their four day "Emancipation Day" celebration August 1, to August 4, 1997.

SENATE RESOLUTION 114—RELATIVE TO TAIWAN

Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself and Mr. BROWNBAC) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 114

Whereas Hong Kong was acquired by the United Kingdom in 1898 and leased from China for 99 years;

Whereas the treaty through which the Hong Kong territory was leased from China expired on July 1, 1997, at which time Hong Kong reverted to China;

Whereas no treaties exist between the People's Republic of China and Taiwan which determine the future status of Taiwan, and, unlike Hong Kong, Taiwan has been de facto independent since 1949;

Whereas the People's Republic of China attempts to apply to Taiwan the formula commonly known as "one country, two systems" in an effort to annex Taiwan to China;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has refused to renounce the use of force against

Taiwan and held military exercises in the Taiwan Strait in March 1996 in an attempt to intimidate the people of Taiwan in their first presidential elections; and

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act states that "[i]t is the policy of the United States to consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the transfer of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China does not alter the current and future status of Taiwan;

(2) the future of Taiwan should be determined by peaceful means through a democratic process in accordance with the principle of self-determination, as outlined in the Charter of the United Nations; and

(3) the United States should assist in the defense of Taiwan in case of threats or military attack by the People's Republic of China against Taiwan.

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today to join with my colleague, Senator BROWNBAC, in submitting a Sense of Senate Resolution on the Current and Future Status of Taiwan.

This legislation expresses the sense of the Senate that the recent transfer of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China does not alter the current or future status of Taiwan. The reversion of Hong Kong to China on July 1 has created the impression among some that the situations of Hong Kong and Taiwan are similar. Our resolution makes clear that there are deep differences between these two situations.

Hong Kong reverted to China after the expiration of a treaty signed by China and the United Kingdom in 1898 granting a 99 year lease.

No treaties exist which determine the future status of Taiwan, and Taiwan has maintained a de facto independence since 1949.

The formula of "one country, two systems" applied to Hong Kong has no relevance to Taiwan.

China continues to renounce the use of force against Taiwan and as recently as 1996 held military exercises in the Taiwan Strait in an attempt to intimidate the people of Taiwan.

The Taiwan Relations Act makes it the policy of the United States to "consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States."

Based on these differences, our resolution expresses the sense of the Senate that—

First, the transfer of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China does not alter the current and future status of Taiwan;

Second, the future of Taiwan should be determined by peaceful means through a democratic process in accordance with the principle of self-determination, as outlined in the Charter of the United Nations; and

Third, the United States should assist in the defense of Taiwan in case of

threats or military attack by the People's Republic of China against Taiwan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 115—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR A NATIONAL DAY OF UNITY

Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

S. RES. 115

Whereas the President has called for a national dialogue on race;

Whereas an appropriate way to meet the President's challenge is to establish a National Day of Unity when all Americans can celebrate their common heritage and shared destiny;

Whereas such a day would be a means to build a bridge that would finally cross the racial and other divides of our Nation and to achieve the unity our Nation desires and needs; and

Whereas no particular day can close all divisions within our Nation, but by coming together on a National Day of Unity, we can focus the dialogue the President seeks, and that the Nation needs: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That a National Day of Unity should be established in order to facilitate a national dialogue to encourage Americans to renew their commitment to liberty and justice for all and to celebrate our unity.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to express my strong support for the Senate Resolution calling for a National Day of Unity submitted by Senator BOXER. This Resolution is a direct response to the President's call for a national dialog on race, and I applaud the timeliness and the intent of Senator BOXER's efforts.

The challenges associated with race relations that we have faced as a nation are apparent throughout our collective history. In my rural state, Native Americans are the largest minority, comprising nearly 8% of the population. Spurred by deep-rooted tensions between Native Americans and non-Indians in South Dakota, the late Governor George Mickelson had the foresight to declare 1990 a Year of Reconciliation on race relations. In his communications with me after this declaration, Mickelson wrote, “* * * our successes reached beyond anyone's imagination. I do not suggest we have even scraped the surface of all that we have too, but I do suggest that there is a new awareness among the citizens of South Dakota for a need to reconcile, a need to learn about and understand one another's cultures, and a need to put aside old prejudices.”

At the request of the Governor, South Dakota's tribal leaders, and the people of South Dakota, I introduced legislation in the House of Representatives in 1992, calling for a National Year of Reconciliation to focus on healing the breach between Native Americans and non-Indians nationwide. That legislation was signed into law by President Bush in May of 1992. Native Americans are a significant, culturally unique and often insular racial minority. In order to understand the history

and the future of race relations in the U.S., I have long felt that we must understand the position of Native Americans and the scope of this country's oldest race relationships. The 1992 National Year of Reconciliation legislation was dedicated to the type of dialog that President Clinton has asked for in his broader initiative on race.

Today, the President's Advisory Board on Race Relations has been charged with the enormous task of addressing racial tensions and the impact of race relations on every American. The first meeting of the Race Relations Board held in San Diego, California, indicated that the Board's task is indeed daunting, and that a dialog on race is potentially divisive. It is that very divisiveness which makes the President's initiative so vital. We are all aware that racism and prejudice persist in this country. A national dialog must be encouraged, and an opportunity for full participation by every American of all ethnicities must be provided.

Senator BOXER's Resolution calls on the Congress to follow the President's lead in expanding the dialog and including every voice. If we are to move forward as a nation, we must address the forces that divide us, not only to recognize these forces honestly for what they are, but to strengthen our determination that such forces can be overcome. The Senate has been given a unique opportunity today to express our full support for the mission of the Race Relations Board, and requests the participation of the entire country.

Mr. President, this nation's racial problems cannot be solved by a few people, no matter how well-intentioned. That is why I join Senator BOXER today in asking the country to express its dedication to solving those problems by observing a National Day of Unity.

SENATE RESOLUTION 116—DESIGNATING AMERICA RECYCLES DAY

Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. JEFFORDS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 116

Whereas citizens in the United States generate approximately 208,000,000 tons of municipal solid waste a year or 4.3 pounds per person per day;

Whereas the average worker generated between 120 and 150 pounds of recoverable white office paper a year;

Whereas the Environmental Protection agency recently estimated that the recycling rate in the United States has reached 27 percent;

Whereas making products from recycled materials allows us to get the most use of every tree, every gallon of oil, every pound of mineral, every drop of water, and every kilowatt of energy that goes into products we buy;

Whereas manufacturing from recycled materials creates less waste and fewer emissions;

Whereas recycling saves energy, reducing the need to deplete nonrenewable energy resources;

Whereas it is estimated that 9 jobs are created for every 15,000 tons of solid waste recycled into a new product,

Whereas recycling is completed only when recovered materials are returned to the retailer as new products, and then purchased by consumers;

Whereas buying recycled products conserves resources and energy, reduces waste and pollution and creates jobs;

Whereas more than 4,500 recycled products are available to consumers;

Whereas we have a two-way, use and reuse system of recycling and buying recycling; and

Whereas Americans support recycling, but need a regular reminder of the importance of buying recycled content products and the availability of recycled content products and instructions on how to recycle: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 15, 1997, and November 15, 1998, as “America Recycles Day”; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe “America Recycles Day” with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMENDMENT SUBMITTED

THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION ACT OF 1997

McCAIN AMENDMENT NO. 1047

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 399) to amend the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy Act of 1992 to establish the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution to conduct environmental conflict resolution and training, and for other purposes; as follows:

Beginning on page 14, strike line 17 and all that follows through page 15, line 3, and insert the following:

SEC. 6. ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—Sections 10 and 11 of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy Act of 1992 (20 U.S.C. 5608, 5609) are redesignated as sections 12 and 13 of that Act, respectively.

(b) ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND.—The Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy Act of 1992 (20 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) (as amended by section (a)) is amended by inserting after section 9 the following:

“SEC. 10. ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States an Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund to be administered by the Foundation. The Fund shall consist of amounts appropriated to the Fund under section 13(b) and amounts paid into the Fund under section 11.

“(b) EXPENDITURES.—The Foundation Shall expend from the Fund such sums as the Board determines are necessary to establish and operate the Institute, including such