

Germany, and Canada—refused to co-sponsor it. Finally, just this past June, the President once again unconditionally extended MFN to China for one more year.

Now, the administration is preparing to give Jiang Zemin a red carpet welcome in Washington despite the deplorable human rights conditions in China. Why wouldn't Chinese leaders conclude that, in the final analysis, the United States is unwilling to back up its human rights concerns with concrete action?

What we have then is not a policy of constructive engagement but one of unconditional engagement.

An invitation to the White House is meant to symbolize a relationship of close cooperation. But the United States simply does not have such a relationship with China. On security issues, China has sold sensitive nuclear and missile technologies to countries like Pakistan and Iran. The People's Republic of China last year fired missiles toward Taiwan in an attempt to disrupt the island's first democratic Presidential election. China has blatantly violated agreements on copyrights and intellectual property. And, as I have stated, China has made little, if any, attempt to improve its human rights conditions.

Now the administration is rewarding this lack of cooperation by hosting high-level visits by Chinese officials. Last December, the administration welcomed China's Defense Minister, Gen. Chi Haotian, to Washington. Mr. Chi, also known as the butcher of Beijing, was one of the People's Liberation Army officers who led the military assault against the citizens of the Chinese capital on June 4, 1989. Now, the administration wants to invite the President of China for a State visit, even though the Government of China—in the spirit of the Tiananmen Square massacre—continues to persecute anyone who dares criticize the Communist regime. Just this week, China's Justice Minister ruled out granting medical parole to pro-democracy dissident Wang Dan despite pleas from Wang's family, who say he is seriously ill.

When Jiang Zemin is given a 21-gun salute at the White House, the United States will lose what little credibility we have left on the issue of human rights.

Mr. President, this resolution simply calls on the administration to hold off on a State visit until China releases Wei Jingsheng and other political prisoners. This resolution focuses on Wei Jingsheng, but only as a symbol of the thousands of people who are rotting in Chinese jail cells or toiling in labor camps because they dared to peacefully express their political or religious beliefs.

Wei Jingsheng may be the most famous Chinese dissident, but we should never forget that there are many more like him, people whose names we may not know, but who nevertheless show

the same type of courage. This resolution calls for the release of a significant number of political and religious prisoners in addition to Wei. China must know that the release of one or two high-profile dissidents is not enough.

In addition to demanding the release of political prisoners, the resolution also calls on China to give prisoners access to medical care, and to take concrete steps towards improving overall human rights conditions in China and Tibet.

These are realistic demands. This resolution does not say China must change its political system or withdraw from Tibet, events that are unlikely to take place before next month. This resolution only states that, in order to create the right atmosphere for a State visit, China must make a good-faith effort to improve human rights.

I should also point out that this resolution only applies to a State-level visit. The State Department's protocol office tells me there are several levels of visits including private visits, working visits, official visits, and finally, at the highest level, State visits. My goal in introducing this resolution is not to cut off all dialog between the United States and China. I would not necessarily object to having Mr. Jiang come to Washington for a working-level visit. But I feel the pomp and symbolism of a State-level visit is inappropriate given the present situation in China.

Obviously, China will object to this resolution, but it contains a message that Beijing must hear. China's leaders have unfortunately interpreted the inability of Congress to reach a consensus on China's most-favored-nation status as evidence that Members of Congress do not really care about human rights. But I assure you, Mr. President, that even though many of my colleagues have different views on the MFN issue, all share my concern for the plight of people like Wei Jingsheng.

China wants to be treated as a great power, but it does not want to accept the responsibilities that come with the role. It does not want to fulfill its treaty obligations nor abide by the international conventions—including those on human rights—that it has signed. This resolution sends a clear message that if the United States is to treat China like a great power, then China must comply with international human rights standards.

Mr. President, I think it is time for the United States to end its policy of unconditional engagement and put human rights and trade on an equal footing in our China policy.

I therefore urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE CELLULAR TELEPHONE PROTECTION ACT

HATCH AMENDMENT NO. 1251

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 493) to amend section 1029 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to cellular telephone cloning paraphernalia; as follows:

On page 6, line 1, strike "The punishment" and insert the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The punishment".

On page 6, line 2, strike "section".

On page 6, line 3, strike "(1)" and insert "(A)" and indent accordingly.

On page 6, line 7, strike "(A)" and insert "(i)" and indent accordingly.

On page 6, line 11, strike "(B)" and insert "(ii)" and indent accordingly.

On page 6, line 14, strike "and".

On page 6, line 15, strike "(2)" and insert "(B)" and indent accordingly.

On page 6, line 19, strike the punctuation at the end and insert "; and".

On page 6, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:

"(C) in any case, in addition to any other punishment imposed or any other forfeiture required by law, forfeiture to the United States of any personal property used or intended to be used to commit, facilitate, or promote the commission of the offense.

"(2) APPLICABLE PROCEDURE.—The criminal forfeiture of personal property subject to forfeiture under paragraph (1)(C), any seizure and disposition thereof, and any administrative or judicial proceeding in relation thereto, shall be governed by subsections (c) and (e) through (p) of section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853)."

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

GRAHAM (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1252

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. MACK, and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1156) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

"SEC. . IMMIGRATION REFORM TRANSITION ACT OF 1997.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 240A, subsection (e), of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking "this section" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 240A(b)(1)";

(2) by striking ", nor suspend the deportation and adjust the status under section 244(a) (as in effect before the enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996)."; and

(3) by striking the last sentence in the subsection and inserting in lieu thereof: "The previous sentence shall apply only to removal cases commenced on or after April 1, 1997, including cases where the Attorney

General exercises authority pursuant to paragraphs (2) or (3) of section 309(c) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-208, Division C, 110 Stat. 3009)."

(b) REPEALERS.—Section 309, subsection (c), of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-208, Division C, 110 Stat. 3009) is amended by striking paragraphs (5) and (7).

(c) SPECIAL RULE.—Section 240A of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended—

(1) In subsection (b), paragraph (3), by striking "(1) or (2)" in the first and third sentences of that paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof "(1), (2), or (3)", and by striking the second sentence of that paragraph;

(2) In subsection (b), by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(3) In subsection (d), paragraph (1), by striking "this section." and inserting in lieu thereof "subsections (a), (b)(1), and (b)(2).";

(4) In subsection (b), by adding after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph—

"(3) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN ALIENS COVERED BY THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT IN *AMERICAN BAPTIST CHURCHES ET AL. V. THORNBURGH* (ABC), 760 F. SUPP. 796 (N.D. CAL. 1991)—

"(A) The Attorney General may, in his or her discretion, cancel removal and adjust the status from such cancellation in the case of an alien who is removable from the United States if the alien demonstrates that—

"(i) the alien has not been convicted at any time of an aggravated felony and

"(I) was not apprehended after December 19, 1990, at the time of entry, and is either

"(aa) a Salvadoran national who first entered the United States on or before September 19, 1990, and who registered for benefits pursuant to the ABC settlement agreement on or before October 31, 1991, or applied for Temporary Protected Status on or before October 31, 1991; or

"(bb) a Guatemalan national who first entered the United States on or before October 1, 1990, and who registered for benefits pursuant to the ABC settlement agreement by December 31, 1991; or

"(cc) the spouse or unmarried son or daughter of an alien described in (aa) of this subclause, provided that the spouse, son or daughter entered the United States on or before September 19, 1990, or the spouse or unmarried son or daughter of an alien described in (bb) of this subclause, provided that the spouse, son or daughter enter the United States on or before October 1, 1990; or

"(II) is an alien who

(aa) is a Nicaraguan, Guatemalan, or Salvadoran who filed an application for asylum with the Immigration and Naturalization Service before April 1, 1990, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service had not granted, denied, or referred that application as of April 1, 1997; or

(bb) is the spouse or unmarried son or daughter of an alien described in (aa) of this subclause, provided that the spouse, son or daughter entered the United States on or before April 1, 1990; and

"(ii) the alien is not described in paragraph (4) of section 237(a) or paragraph (3) of section 212(a) of the Act; and

"(iii) the alien

"(I) is removable under any law of the United States except the provisions specified in subclause (II) of this clause, has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period of not less than seven years immediately preceding the date of such application, and proves that during all of such period he was and is a person of good moral character, and is a person whose removal would, in the opinion of the Attorney General, result in extreme hardship to the alien or to his spouse, parent, or child, who

is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence; or

"(II) is removable under paragraph (2) (other than section 237(a)(2)(A)(iii)) of section 237(a), paragraph (3) of section 237(a), or paragraph (2) of section 212(a), has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period of not less than 10 years immediately following the commission of an act, or the assumption of a status, constituting a ground for deportation, and proves that during all of such period he has been and is a person of good moral character, and is a person whose removal would, in the opinion of the Attorney General, result in exceptional and extremely unusual hardship to the alien or to his spouse, parent or child, who is a citizen of the United States, or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

"(B) Subsection (d) of this section shall not apply to determinations under this paragraph, and an alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States under clause (A)(iii) of this paragraph if the alien demonstrates that the absence from the United States was brief, casual, and innocent, and did not meaningfully interrupt the continuous physical presence.

"(C) The determination by the Attorney General whether an alien meets the requirements of subparagraph (A) or (B) of this paragraph is final and shall not be subject to review by any court. Nothing in the preceding sentence shall be construed as limiting the application of subparagraph (B) of section 242(a)(2) to other eligibility determinations pertaining to discretionary relief under this Act."

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE OF SUBTITLE (C).—The amendments made by subtitle (c) shall be effective as if included in Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-208, Division C, 110 Stat. 3009).

(e) APPEAL PROCESS.—Any alien who has become eligible for suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal as a result of the amendments made by subsection (b) and (c) may, notwithstanding any other limitations on motions to reopen imposed by the Immigration and Nationality Act or by regulation file one motion to reopen to apply for suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal. The Attorney General shall designate a specific time period in which all such motions to reopen must be filed. The period must begin no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act and shall extend for a period of 180 days.

MACK (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1253

Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1252 proposed by Mr. GRAHAM to the bill, S. 1156, supra; as follows:

Strike all after the word "SEC. ." and insert the following:

IMMIGRATION REFORM TRANSITION ACT OF 1997.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 240A, subsection (e), of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking "this section" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 240A(b)(1)";

(2) by striking "nor suspend the deportation and adjust the status under section 244(a) (as in effect before the enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996)."; and

(3) by striking the last sentence in the subsection and inserting in lieu thereof: "The

previous sentence shall apply only to removal cases commenced on or after April 1, 1997, including cases where the Attorney General exercises authority pursuant to paragraphs (2) or (3) of section 309(c) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-208, Division C, 110 Stat. 3009)."

(b) REPEALERS.—Section 309, subsection (c), of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-208, Division C, 110 Stat. 3009) is amended by striking paragraphs (5) and (7).

(c) SPECIAL RULE.—Section 240A of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended—

(1) In subsection (b), paragraph (3), by striking "(1) or (2)" in the first and third sentences of that paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof "(1), (2), or (3)", and by striking the second sentence of that paragraph;

(2) In subsection (b), by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(3) In subsection (d), paragraph (1), by striking "this section." and inserting in lieu thereof "subsections (a), (b)(1), and (b)(2).";

(4) in subsection (b), by adding after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph—

"(3) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN ALIENS COVERED BY THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT IN *AMERICAN BAPTIST CHURCHES ET AL. V. THORNBURGH* (ABC), 760 F. SUP. 796 (N.D. CAL. 1991)—

"(A) The Attorney General may, in his or her discretion, cancel removal and adjust the status from such cancellation in the case of an alien who is removable from the United States if the alien demonstrates that—

"(i) the alien has not been convicted at any time of an aggravated felony and—

"(I) was not apprehended after December 19, 1990, at the time of entry, and is either—

"(aa) a Salvadoran national who first entered the United States on or before September 19, 1990, and who registered for benefits pursuant to the ABC settlement agreement on or before October 31, 1991, or applied for Temporary Protected Status on or before October 31, 1991; or

"(bb) a Guatemalan national who first entered the United States on or before October 1, 1990, and who registered for benefits pursuant to the ABC settlement agreement by December 31, 1991; or

"(cc) the spouse or unmarried son or daughter of an alien described in (aa) of this subclause, provided that the spouse, son or daughter entered the United States on or before September 19, 1990, or the spouse or unmarried son or daughter of an alien described in (bb) of this subclause, provided that the spouse, son or daughter entered the United States on or before October 1, 1990; or

"(II) is an alien who—

(aa) is a Nicaraguan, Guatemalan, or Salvadoran who filed an application for asylum with the Immigration and Naturalization Service before April 1, 1990, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service had not granted, denied, or referred that application as of April 1, 1997; or

(bb) is the spouse or unmarried son or daughter of an alien described in (aa) of this subclause, provided that the spouse, son or daughter entered the United States on or before April 1, 1990; and—

"(ii) the alien is not described in paragraph (4) of section 237(a) or paragraph (3) of section 212(a) of the Act; and—

"(iii) the alien—

"(I) is removable under any law of the United States except the provisions specified in subclause (II) of this clause, has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period of not less than seven years immediately preceding the date of such application, and proves that during all of such period he was and is a person of good moral character, and is a person whose removal would, in the opinion of the Attorney

General, result in extreme hardship to the alien or to his spouse, parent, or child, who is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence; or—

“(II) is removable under paragraph (2) (other than section 237(a)(2)(A)(iii)) of section 237(a), paragraph (3) of section 237(a), or paragraph (2) of section 212(a), has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period of not less than 10 years immediately following the commission of an act, or the assumption of a status, constituting a ground for deportation, and proves that during all of such period he has been and is a person of good moral character, and is a person whose removal would, in the opinion of the Attorney General, result in exceptional and extremely unusual hardship to the alien or to his spouse, parent or child, who is a citizen of the United States, or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

“(B) Subsection (d) of this section shall not apply to determinations under this paragraph, and an alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States under clause (A)(iii) of this paragraph if the alien demonstrates that the absence from the United States was brief, casual, and innocent, and did not meaningfully interrupt the continuous physical presence.

“(C) The determination by the Attorney General whether an alien meets the requirements of subparagraph (A) or (B) of this paragraph is final and shall not be subject to review by any court. Nothing in the preceding sentence shall be construed as limiting the application of subparagraph (B) of section 242(a)(2) to other eligibility determinations pertaining to discretionary relief under this Act.”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE OF SUBTITLE (C).—The amendments made by subtitle (c) shall be effective as if included in Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-208, Division C, 110 Stat. 3009).

(e) APPEAL PROCESS.—Any alien who has become eligible for suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal as a result of the amendments made by subsection (b) and (c) may, notwithstanding any other limitations on motions to reopen imposed by the Immigration and Nationality Act or by regulation file one motion to reopen to apply for suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal. The Attorney General shall designate a specific time period in which all such motions to reopen must be filed. The period must begin no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act and shall extend for a period of 180 days.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE OF SECTION.—This section shall take effect one day after enactment of this Act.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 25, 1997, to conduct a markup of the committee print to reauthorize the transit provisions of ISTEIA.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Commit-

tee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, September 25, 1997, at 10 a.m. on S. 852—motor vehicle titling reform.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. COATS. 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, September 25, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to receive testimony on the Federal agency energy management provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Thursday, September 25, 1997 beginning at 9 a.m. in room 106 Dirksen.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 25, 1997, at 2 p.m. to hold a hearing.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee Special Investigation to meet on Thursday, September 25, at 10 a.m. for a hearing on campaign financing issues.

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on tobacco settlement during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 25, 1997, at 10 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 25, 1997, at 9:30 a.m. until business is completed, to conduct a hearing on Capitol security issues.

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

COMMITTEE ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on African Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 25, 1997, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

COMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 25, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 799, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the personal representative of the estate of Fred Steffans of Big Horn County, WY, certain land compromising the Steffans family property; S. 814, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to John R. and Margaret J. Lowe of Big Horn County, WY, certain land so as to correct an error in the patent issued to their predecessors in interest; and H.R. 960, a bill to validate certain conveyances in the city of Tulare, Tulare County, CA, and for other purposes.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE MURPHY

• Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a privilege to take this opportunity to pay tribute to an outstanding leader in the American labor movement. All of us who know and admire George Murphy are proud of his lifetime of commitment to improving the lives of working communities across America, and are saddened by his retirement as general counsel of the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union.

In a very real sense, George has lived the American dream. He was born and raised in Washington, DC. His father, William, served as a police officer here. His mother, Rose, was a dedicated school teacher. George's parents instilled in him the commitment to excellence and service that have made him one of the finest and most respected labor attorneys in the country.

Throughout his 31 years of service, he has demonstrated extraordinary dedication to the ideals and principles of the labor movement that have led to so many achievements for union members and for millions of other workers across the country whose lives are better today because of George Murphy.

George's impressive leadership for the benefit of all working men and women and their families will be long remembered. I extend my warmest wishes and congratulations to George on his retirement. His outstanding service is an inspiration to us all. •

TRIBUTE TO DON GORDON

• Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the career of