

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 435) to make miscellaneous and technical changes to various trade laws, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 481

(Purpose: To provide a substitute amendment)

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, Senator ROTH has a substitute amendment at the desk. I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE], for Mr. ROTH, proposes an amendment numbered 481.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Amendments Submitted.")

Ms. SNOWE. I ask unanimous consent the amendment be agreed to.

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

The amendment (No. 481) was agreed to.

Ms. SNOWE. I ask unanimous consent the bill be considered read a third time and passed as amended, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 435), as amended, was considered read a third time and passed.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, the Senate today passed the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999. This bill, which my friend Senator MOYNIHAN cosponsored, is similar to legislation that the Committee on Finance had reported out last year.

This legislation consists of over 150 provisions temporarily suspending or reducing the applicable tariffs on a wide variety of products, including chemicals used to make anti-HIV, anti-AIDS and anticancer drugs, pigments, paints, herbicides and insecticides, certain machinery used in the production of textiles, and rocket engines.

In each instance, there was either no domestic production of the product in question or the domestic producers supported the measure. By suspending or reducing the duties, we can enable American firms that use these products to produce goods in a more cost efficient manner, thereby helping create jobs for American workers and reducing costs for consumers.

The bill also contains a number of technical corrections and other minor modifications to the trade laws that enjoy broad support. One such measure would help facilitate Customs Service clearance of athletes that participate in world athletic events, such as the upcoming Women's World Cup. Another measure corrects certain outdated references in the trade laws.

For each of the provisions included in this bill, the House and Senate solicited comments from the public and from the administration to ensure that there was no controversy or opposition. Only those measures that were non-controversial were included in the bill.

I thank my colleagues, particularly Senator MOYNIHAN, for helping move this legislation. I am delighted that we were able to pass these commonsense measures that will provide real benefits for the American people.

Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. President, my great thanks to the Chairman of the Finance Committee for his efforts in bringing this legislation, the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999, to a successful conclusion. The technical work on this bill began 15 months ago, culminating in the Finance Committee's approval of the package last September. For reasons unrelated to the substance of the bill, the Senate was unable to complete work on the measure last year.

The Chairman made this the first order of business for the Finance Committee in the 106th Congress, and, accordingly, the Committee ordered this package of temporary duty suspensions and Customs provisions reported on January 21, 1999. Of particular importance to New Yorkers, the bill will authorize the United States Customs Service to station inspectors in a number of Canadian airports, to "preclear" passengers in advance of their arrival in New York, thus helping to reduce congestion at JFK International Airport. Passengers cleared in Canada can be routed through LaGuardia, where no further Customs formalities will be required. Passengers on flights routed through JFK will face shorter Customs processing times since many of the flights that would otherwise be routed through JFK will instead be directed to LaGuardia. Arriving in New York should become just a little easier.

The bill also suspends the duties on the personal effects of athletes participating in the Women's World Cup soccer games, their coaches and their families. The games will begin June 19, 1999. In addition, H.R. 435 reduces the tariffs that New York companies must pay on certain imported components not produced in the United States, such as high-purity glass and a number of synthetic organic chemicals used to manufacture rubber products, produce aircraft coatings, and inhibit corrosion on rail cars.

The Senate has now given its unanimous consent and the measure will return to the House for final approval. It is my hope that the House will take up the matter as soon as it returns from the Memorial Day recess.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of

S. Res. 103 and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 103) concerning the tenth anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre of June 4, 1989, in the People's Republic of China.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

AMENDMENT NO. 537

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) proposes an amendment numbered 537:

AMENDMENT NO. 537

(Purpose: To improve the resolution)

On page 3, strike line 15 and all that follows through page 4, line 5.

On page 4, line 6, strike "(C)" and insert "(A)".

On page 4, line 14, strike "(D)" and insert "(B)".

On page 4, line 19, strike "(E)" and insert "(C)".

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I rise today in support of S. Res. 103, a resolution concerning the 10th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square Massacre on June 4, 1989. This bipartisan resolution expresses sympathy for the families of those killed in the Tiananmen protests, and calls on the government of China to live up to international standards by releasing prisoners of conscience, ending harassment of Chinese citizens, and ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Mr. President, we must never forget. For the past ten years, the Tiananmen Square massacre has been a dark cloud hanging over China. Hundreds of democracy activists still languish in prison for their involvement in the demonstrations of 1989. We must not forget because to this very day, the U.S. is dealing with a regime that will not release these prisoners of conscience.

The Beijing protests began in April 1989 as a call for the government to explain itself—to explain its 1987 dismissal of Hu Yaobang, an official who had been sympathetic to students demanding political reform in 1986. The demonstrators, students and workers, asked that the government take action against corruption. Their demands eventually came to include freedom of the press, more money for education, and democratic reforms. Students of Beijing University and 40 other universities, as well as Beijing residents, protested in and around Tiananmen Square. They held hunger strikes and defied martial law. They were met with brutal repression.

Mr. President, we must never forget that heroic young man who stood in the path of a column of PLA tanks.

We must never forget the brave men like Wang Dan who spent years in prison for daring to exercise his inalienable right to self-expression.

We must never forget those students who were so inspired by our own experiment in self-government that they erected a 37 foot model of our statue of liberty.

We must never forget those who still languish in prison in China today for their democratic aspirations, for their religious convictions, for their desire to be free.

We must never forget men like Wang Wenjiang and Wang Zechen, members of the Chinese Democracy Party, detained for circulating a petition calling for a reassessment of the Tiananmen verdict. We must not forget prodemocracy activist, Yang Tao, who was arrested for planning a commemoration to mark the 10th anniversary of Tiananmen Square. We must not forget Jiang Qisheng, taken from his home in Beijing on May 18th for urging Chinese to light candles in commemoration of those killed in Tiananmen Square.

According to the Wall Street Journal, over 50 dissidents have been detained in the days leading up to the 10th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre, and at least fourteen are still being held.

The Chinese government knows what is has done and it is afraid—afraid of its own people. Otherwise, these series of arrests would not occur.

This resolution asks the Chinese government to face reality, to listen to its people, to release prisoners of conscience.

On June 3, 1989, police officers attacked students with tear gas, rubber bullets, and electric truncheons. People's Liberation Army (PLA) officers armed with AK-47s opened fire on the innocent people who would dare stand in their way. They sent convoys of tanks to Tiananmen Square to absolutely crush the demonstrators. Their armored vehicles rammed the Goddess of Democracy, a 37 foot plaster likeness of the Statue of Liberty, knocking it down, flattening it beneath their steel treads. They killed a symbol of democracy and massacred their own people. On June 4, the PLA and security forces killed 1,500 and wounded 10,000. By June 7, the Chinese Red Cross reported 2,600 people aspiring to democracy dead. In the end, the Chinese government killed and wounded thousands of demonstrators. They imprisoned thousands more for their participation.

The simple fact is that the Chinese government is a totalitarian regime. President Clinton would do well to recognize this simple fact and recognize the failures of his engagement policy, rather than simply decrying any criticism as isolationism. If the hundreds of prisoners of conscience still languishing in prison today is not telling enough of the character of this regime, then perhaps the Chinese reaction to the embassy bombing is.

NATO's bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade was a tragic accident. And the Chinese people had a reason to be upset. But there was no accident in the Chinese government's con-

trol of the media and manipulation of Chinese citizens to stir up anti-American sentiment. The Chinese government blocked reports of President Clinton's repeated apologies for the bombing. They bused students out from universities to orchestrated protests, pelting rocks at the U.S. embassy in Beijing, holding Ambassador Sasser and his staff hostage in the embassy, burning the American consulate in Chengdu.

It was no accident that after several days, the Chinese government made sure that the protests came to an end when they were no longer useful for the government's purposes.

Ethan Gutmann, a television producer living in Beijing, witnessed the protests.

"After a while, when the chanting lost its steam, the megaphone leader would strike up a short sing-along of the national anthem. This was the signal to leave, to shuffle along and give the next university its chance to demonstrate. The cycle continued, fresh waves of students, monotony. Several British journalists discussed the numbers." They felt it was low, about 3,000; in a kind of Chinese scarf trick, the same student groups kept reappearing after an hour or so. The students, when isolated and interviewed, were naively forthcoming; the university authorities had told them to come, told them to make banners, arranged the buses. The whole demonstration was canned . . ."

It was no accident that the Chinese government played the victim, trying to squeeze the Administration for concessions, trying to get the U.S. to exclude Taiwan from any defense umbrella in Asia.

It was no accident that the Chinese government called off its human rights dialogue and nonproliferation talks.

Mr. President, the moral high ground that the Chinese regime attempted to seize from the accidental bombing has no equivalency to its own treatment of its citizens, to the massacre of the students in Beijing ten years ago.

We must never forget the nature of the regime in China. The leaders may be different, but the treatment of Chinese citizens is the same.

Even this week, pro-democracy activist, Yang Tao, was arrested for planning a commemoration to mark the 10th anniversary of Tiananmen Square.

This week it was reported that police took Jiang Qisheng (chee sheng) from his home in Beijing on May 18 for urging Chinese to light candles in commemoration of those killed in Tiananmen Square.

I urge all of my colleagues to join with me in supporting this bipartisan resolution—to recognize this regime for what it truly is and to never forget the tragedy that occurred ten years ago on June 3 and June 4, 1989.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Arkansas again for his leadership on this critical issue.

S. Res. 103 marks the 10th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square mas-

sacre, when a still unknown number of Chinese—some say hundreds, others, thousands—died at the hands of the People's Liberation Army.

Despite the significance of this tragedy, China's leaders remain unwilling to re-examine the events of June 4, 1989. Indeed, they would like nothing more than to have Tiananmen fade from the world's memory.

But today, the memory of Tiananmen remains vivid in our minds. In particular, we remember one man who defined the spirit of the day as he stood, with only freedom at his side, and faced down an army tank. We saw him then, and as we think of Tiananmen Square today, we see him still.

The memory of Tiananmen refuses to fade because the human rights situation in China remains abysmal. According to Amnesty International more than 200 individuals may remain in Beijing prisons for their role in the 1989 demonstrations. And hundreds, if not thousands, of individuals continue to be detained or imprisoned for their political or religious beliefs.

We face many issues with China—the recent embassy bombing, accession to the WTO, charges of espionage—but we can not let these issues silence our voices on the subject of human rights.

China's human rights practices continue to be abhorrent, and we should not allow recent events to diminish our continued vigilance on such practices.

It is noteworthy that the recent demonstrations in China against the United States are perhaps the largest since the Tiananmen Square protests exactly 10 years ago. It is ironic that public protest is OK when it serves the government's interest, and not OK when it threatens the government's hold on power.

In fact, since the end of the bombing-related anti-U.S. demonstrations, China has resumed its crackdown on dissidents who could attempt to commemorate the anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre.

The failure to adopt a resolution condemning China's human rights practices at last month's UN Commission on Human Rights makes it all the more urgent that we continue to demand improvements in China's policies.

We cannot betray the sacrifices made by those who lost their lives in Tiananmen Square by tacitly condoning through our silence the abuses that continue to this day.

This resolution reminds the leaders in Beijing that we will not forget what was done 10 years ago and will not look the other way when they again deny the Chinese people their rights.

Until we see genuine progress on human rights, the memory of Tiananmen Square will continue to haunt us.

We must not forget. And we must never let the rulers in Beijing forget.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I want to speak briefly in support of S.

Res. 103, a resolution concerning the tenth anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre which occurred on June 4, 1989. This bipartisan resolution expresses sympathy for the families of those killed in the peaceful protests, calls on the Government of China to live up to international standards by releasing prisoners of conscience, ending the harassment of Chinese citizens, and calls upon the Chinese Government to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

We must never forget the heroic young man who stood in the path of a column of PLA tanks 10 years ago. We must never forget the brave men like Wang Dan, who spent years in prison for daring to exercise his inalienable rights to self-expression. We must never forget those students who were so inspired by our own experiment in self-government and freedom and democracy that they erected a 37-foot model of our Statue of Liberty. We must never forget those who still languish in prison in China today, simply because they have democratic aspirations, because they have religious convictions, because they have a desire to be free.

We must never forget men like Wang Wenjiang and Wang Zechen, members of the Chinese Democracy Party, who were detained for circulating a petition calling for a reassessment of the Tiananmen verdict. We must never forget pro democracy activist Yang Tao arrested for planning a commemoration tomorrow of the tenth anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre. We must not forget Jiang Qisheng, who was taken from his home in Beijing on May 18 for urging the Chinese to light candles in commemoration of those killed in the massacre ten years ago. For asking for a peaceful memorial, the lighting of candles, he has been arrested.

According to the Wall Street Journal today, over 50 dissidents have been detained in recent days leading up to the tenth anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre, and at least 14 are currently being held. The Chinese government knows what it has done. It is afraid of its own people. Otherwise, these series of arrests would not have occurred. This resolution asks the Chinese government to face reality, listen to its people, and to release prisoners of conscience.

Mr. President, I am just afraid that in the midst of all of our talk of the espionage of the Chinese government—which well we should pay attention to—with all of the talk of the unfortunate, tragic bombing of the Chinese embassy, with all of the talk about accession of China to the WTO and a permanent normal trading status for China, we will forget that there are tens of thousands today who are oppressed, and hundreds remain in prison, and there are multitudes who desire freedom and want a better political system for their country, who want democracy, and I am afraid they will be

forgotten in all of the milieu concerning our relationship with China.

So this resolution calls upon us to remember. And I will—if no one else does—offer this resolution year after year. It is a special anniversary. It is the tenth anniversary of the tragedy that occurred.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to, the resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and finally, that any additional statements appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 103), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

Whereas the United States was founded on the democratic principle that all men and women are created equal and entitled to the exercise of their basic human rights;

Whereas freedom of expression and assembly are fundamental human rights that belong to all people and are recognized as such under the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

Whereas the death of the former General Secretary of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China, Hu Yaobang, on April 15, 1989, gave rise to peaceful protests throughout China calling for the establishment of a dialogue with government and party leaders on democratic reforms, including freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the elimination of corruption by government officials;

Whereas after that date thousands of pro-democracy demonstrators continued to protest peacefully in and around Tiananmen Square in Beijing until June 3 and 4, 1989, when Chinese authorities ordered the People's Liberation Army and other security forces to use lethal force to disperse demonstrators in Beijing, especially around Tiananmen Square;

Whereas nonofficial sources, a Chinese Red Cross report from June 7, 1989, and the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1989, gave various estimates of the numbers of people killed and wounded in 1989 by the People's Liberation Army soldiers and other security forces, but agreed that hundreds, if not thousands, were killed and thousands more were wounded;

Whereas 20,000 people nationwide suspected of taking part in the democracy movement were arrested and sentenced without trial to prison or reeducation through labor, and many were reported tortured;

Whereas human rights groups such as Human Rights Watch, Human Rights in China, and Amnesty International have documented that hundreds of those arrested remain in prison;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to suppress dissent by imprisoning prodemocracy activists, journalists, labor union leaders, religious believers, and other individuals in China and Tibet who seek to express their political or religious views in a peaceful manner; and

Whereas June 4, 1999, is the tenth anniversary of the date of the Tiananmen Square massacre: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses sympathy to the families of those killed as a result of their participation

in the democracy protests of 1989 in the People's Republic of China, as well as to the families of those who have been killed and to those who have suffered for their efforts to keep that struggle alive during the past decade;

(2) commends all citizens of the People's Republic of China who are peacefully advocating for democracy and human rights; and

(3) condemns the ongoing and egregious human rights abuses by the Government of the People's Republic of China and calls on that Government to—

(A) release all prisoners of conscience, including those still in prison as a result of their participation in the peaceful prodemocracy protests of May and June 1989, provide just compensation to the families of those killed in those protests, and allow those exiled on account of their activities in 1989 to return and live in freedom in the People's Republic of China;

(B) put an immediate end to harassment, detention, and imprisonment of Chinese citizens exercising their legitimate rights to the freedom of expression, freedom of association, and freedom of religion; and

(C) demonstrate its willingness to respect the rights of all Chinese citizens by proceeding quickly to ratify and implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which it signed on October 5, 1998.

AMENDING THE OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 1999

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1379 and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1379) to amend the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, to make a technical correction relating to an emergency supplemental appropriation for international narcotics control and law enforcement assistance.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time, and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 1379) was read the third time, and passed.

DESIGNATING JUNE 5, 1999, AS "NATIONAL RACE FOR THE CURE DAY"

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 110, submitted earlier by Senator HUTCHISON, for herself and others.

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