

S. 976

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 976, a bill to provide for the issuance of a coin to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the Jamestown settlement.

S. 982

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 982, a bill to halt Syrian support for terrorism, end its occupation of Lebanon, stop its development of weapons of mass destruction, cease its illegal importation of Iraqi oil, and hold Syria accountable for its role in the Middle East, and for other purposes.

S. 1011

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1011, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restrict the application of the windfall elimination provision to individuals whose combined monthly income from benefits under such title and other monthly periodic payments exceeds \$2,000 and to provide for a graduated implementation of such provision on amounts above such \$2,000 amount.

S. 1015

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1015, a bill to authorize grants through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for mosquito control programs to prevent mosquito-borne diseases, and for other purposes.

S. 1046

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1046, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to preserve localism, to foster and promote the diversity of television programming, to foster and promote competition, and to prevent excessive concentration of ownership of the nation's television broadcast stations.

S. 1064

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1064, a bill to establish a commission to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the American Civil War, and for other purposes.

S. 1082

At the request of Mr. BROWNBAC, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1082, a bill to provide support for democracy in Iran.

S. 1172

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1172, a bill to establish grants to provide health services for improved nutrition, increased physical activity, obesity prevention, and for other purposes.

S. 1316

At the request of Mr. BROWNBAC, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) were added as cosponsors of S. 1316, a bill to treat payments under the Conservation Reserve Program as rentals from real estate.

S. RES. 169

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 169, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States Postal Service should issue a postage stamp commemorating Anne Frank.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. PRYOR, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. MILKULSKI, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. MILLER, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 1368. A bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. (posthumously) and his widow Coretta Scott King in recognition of their contributions to the Nation on behalf of the civil rights movement; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, joined by a number of my colleagues in the Senate, I am today introducing legislation, S. 1368, that will authorize the President to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., posthumously, and his widow, Coretta Scott King, in recognition of their countless contributions to the Nation as leaders of the civil rights movement. A companion bill is being introduced in the House by Congressman JOHN LEWIS of Georgia. This medal is one small way for Congress to recognize and honor this couple's distinguished record of public service, sacrifice, and commitment to protect the dignity of a people and awaken the conscience of a country.

Dr. King embraced all Americans in his quest to make a living reality of equality of opportunity and economic and social justice for all humankind, those fundamental principles in our Constitution. The vision of equality which guided his life and contributed to his death is indelibly woven into the fabric and history of our Nation. This medal will pay tribute to Dr. King's many great accomplishments: from his courageous application of the doctrine of nonviolent civil disobedience to combat segregation to his leadership in the Montgomery bus boycott, from his efforts on behalf of 1964 Civil Rights Act and 1965 Voting Rights Act to his soaring speeches that inspired a nation to action. For these and for all his

other contributions, Dr. King deserves our highest honor.

Mrs. Coretta Scott King joined her husband in his lifework and has continued his legacy to this day. Like Dr. King, Mrs. King was a leader in our country's civil rights movement, striving through nonviolent means to promote social change and attain full civil rights for African-Americans and other discriminated people. Mrs. King worked to preserve Dr. King's memory and ideals by, among other things, developing and building the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta, establishing the "Freedom Concerts" organization to increase awareness of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and leading a campaign to recognize Dr. King's birthday as a national holiday. Mrs. King's continuing contributions to our nation also merit her receipt of this award.

Here in America we have come a long way towards achieving Dr. King's dream of liberty, justice and equality for all. But we still have work to do. Let us rededicate ourselves to continuing the struggle that he died for and that Mrs. King continues to work for. The Congressional Gold Medal is a fitting tribute to these two heroes who tirelessly fought to create a united America.

I hope that my colleagues will join Senators WARNER, BIDEN, HOLLINGS, BINGAMAN, STABENOW, KENNEDY, LAUTENBERG, PRYOR, LANDRIEU, CLINTON, MILKULSKI, DURBIN, DODD, LIEBERMAN, CORZINE and me in commemorating the efforts of the late Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. and his widow, Coretta Scott King, by supporting this legislation.

By Mr. BROWNBAC (for himself and Mr. KYL):

S.J. Res. 14. A joint resolution expressing support for freedom in Hong Kong; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BROWNBAC. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a joint resolution for myself and Senator KYL regarding the United States' commitment to preserving freedom in Hong Kong. It is not simply the responsibility of the United States, but also of the Administration of Tung Chee Hwa, Hong Kong's chief executive and the People's Republic of China.

This resolution emphasizes an isolated event taking place on July 9 of this year—the passage of draconian laws on sedition, subversion, and theft of state secrets. This law evokes something out of one of the novels of George Orwell. Just as the resolution states, the law, as now drafted, is vague and overly broad in its definitions of subversion, sedition, and official secrets.

The Secretary of Security, an appointee of the Government of the People's Republic of China, would have very broad authority to ban organizations not approved by his Beijing masters. Nothing less than the survival of

the Catholic Church in China and the Falun Gong, a quasi-religious practice that emphasizes breathing and meditation, are at stake with this law. Beijing has clearly targeted these and many other groups promoting democracy and human rights.

In addition, the Secretary of Security would have the authority to waive the right to notice and the right to be heard—something that person could execute on a whim. This horrendous bill would allow the Hong Kong Government to prosecute members of the news media for publishing information that would arbitrarily be deemed a “state secret.”

These “state secrets” might include Hong Kong–Mainland cooperation on the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome or SARS. If China handled a new outbreak of some contagion the same way it handled SARS, I would think the people of Hong Kong should know that their lives might be in danger because of the Government’s negligence.

This is the extreme case, however, it must be made clear to my colleagues, and to the world, that the legislation to be voted on July 9, in Hong Kong would create a severe chilling effect on the press to freely report information. The Hong Kong Journalists Association, the Overseas Press Club, and the Committee to Protect Journalists all oppose this bill.

In addition, the legislation would strip other provisions contained in a current Hong Kong law, the Societies Ordinance, of due process protections. On top of that, the Hong Kong police would have new powers to search without having a warrant. Those two provisions are the bedrock of a free society. How does the Hong Kong government think it can get away with this?

It assumes that it can ride out the cries of outrage from inside Hong Kong and throughout the world. I hope that Chief Executive Tung’s administration understands that this resolution only represents the beginning. Sir, if you read these comments, please understand you are on the losing side of history.

Hong Kong has been remarkably free in the last six years. That is a true statement. The fact that Mr. Tung and his colleagues fail to understand is that without these freedoms, Hong Kong will surely fail.

Unfortunately, the People’s Republic of China has increasingly interfered in Hong Kong’s independent judiciary, intimidated the media to induce self-censorship, and excluded visitors who disagree with the Chinese Communist Party’s policies.

The Hong Kong SAR Government, encouraged by the Government of the People’s Republic of China, has eroded Hong Kong’s political independence, international prestige, and its appeal as a business and financial hub of Asia. Recently, the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong reversed its position regarding the bill saying that it would be a disaster for business in Hong Kong.

The South China Morning Post reported: “In a letter to all legislators, chamber chairman James Thompson said the bill contained worrying provisions, such as that seeking to ban organisations. These would jeopardise Hong Kong’s distinctive features, in particular its transparent legal system and free flow of information.”

Similarly, the International Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong in its submission to the Hong Kong Government opposing the bill stated “We regret that the Administration has chosen to ignore our request, and that of many others in Hong Kong for a second round of public consultation before bringing the matter to the Legislative Council, and rigidly following its own timetable.

They continued saying, “The Consultation Document is complicated enough, and has taken us much time to prepare a response. The Bill is even more difficult to study as it relates to a number of existing ordinances, if nothing else. Yet we have to rush to forward our comments to meet a deadline. This timetable also puts undue pressure on the Legislative Council to finish scrutiny in a hurry. For a matter of such great significance, it is to be regretted that it should have to be rushed through at the risk of sacrificing quality.”

The lifeblood of Hong Kong’s existence, its business community, opposes the bill and the Hong Kong Government pressured by Beijing fails to understand why there is all this outrage. The business community in this fascinating center for finance, shipping and media is well known for its cozy relationship with Mr. Tung, his cabinet and other officials, and even for being close with Beijing to get the favorable treatment it receives in China.

Yet, this community, arguably the most influential in Hong Kong’s affairs, is out right opposed to the effort to suppress freedom in Hong Kong. It is not such a large leap to understand that Hong Kong’s vibrancy results from its freedom.

I underline these concerns for my colleagues today in the hope that it will give pause to legislators in Hong Kong, and deter this and any future assaults on freedom in this important territory.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. RES. 14

Whereas Hong Kong has long been the freest economy in the world, renowned for its rule of law and its zealous protection of civil rights and civil liberties;

Whereas the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong, done at Beijing December 19, 1984 (the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984) explicitly guarantees that all of Hong Kong’s freedoms, including

freedom of the press, religious freedom, and freedom of association, will continue for at least 50 years after the transfer of Hong Kong’s sovereignty from the United Kingdom to the People’s Republic of China on July 1, 1997;

Whereas in the 6 years since the transfer of the territory, the citizens of Hong Kong have enjoyed a certain degree of individual liberty, religious freedom, freedom of the press and freedom of speech, which keep it both politically vibrant and stable;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China has increasingly interfered in Hong Kong’s independent judiciary, intimidated the media to induce self-censorship, and excluded visitors who disagree with the policies of the Chinese Communist Party;

Whereas the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR), encouraged by the Government of the People’s Republic of China, has eroded Hong Kong’s political independence, international prestige, and appeal as a business and financial hub of Asia;

Whereas the freedoms cherished by the people of Hong Kong serve as a constant reminder to the world and to the Government of the People’s Republic of China that such freedoms could, but do not, prevail on mainland China;

Whereas the traditional liberties of Hong Kong’s 7,000,000 people are now immediately threatened by a new national security bill proposed by the SAR Government that would revise Hong Kong’s laws regarding sedition, treason, subversion, and theft of state secrets;

Whereas the national security bill, as now drafted, is vague and overly broad in its definitions of subversion, sedition, and official secrets, weakens existing due process protections in the Societies Ordinance, and gives dangerous new powers to the police to make searches without warrant;

Whereas the proposed legislation would give the Hong Kong SAR Secretary for Security, an appointee of the Government of the People’s Republic of China, broad authority to ban organizations not approved by Beijing, thereby threatening religious organizations such as the Falun Gong and the Roman Catholic Church;

Whereas, under the proposed legislation, such basic and fundamental procedural rights as notice and opportunity to be heard could be waived by the Secretary for Security if honoring these rights “would not be practicable”;

Whereas the proposed legislation provides for the imprisonment of individuals accused of “unauthorized disclosure of protected information,” making it possible for the Hong Kong SAR Government to prosecute members of the news media for publishing any information relevant to relations between the People’s Republic of China and Hong Kong;

Whereas similar subversion laws in the People’s Republic of China are regularly used to convict and imprison journalists, labor activists, Internet entrepreneurs, and academics;

Whereas the members of Hong Kong’s Legislative Council who have been elected by universal suffrage oppose the proposed legislation, but are powerless as a minority to block the votes controlled directly and indirectly by the Government of the People’s Republic of China;

Whereas the clear majority of people in Hong Kong have expressed strong concerns about, and opposition to, the proposed legislation;

Whereas the scheduled consideration of these proposals to restrict Hong Kong’s freedoms in the Legislative Council on July 9, 2003, makes the threat to the people of Hong Kong clear and imminent; and

Whereas the United States has consistently supported the desire of the people of Hong Kong to be free, and, as Congress declared in the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.): "The human rights of the people of Hong Kong are of great importance to the United States and are directly relevant to United States interests in Hong Kong. Human rights also serve as a basis for Hong Kong's continued economic prosperity": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—

(1) declares that restrictions on freedom of thought, expression, and association in Hong Kong are limits on the fundamental rights of the people of Hong Kong;

(2) declares that the national security bill would undermine freedom of the press and access to information, both of which are fundamentally important to the economic and commercial success of Hong Kong;

(3) calls upon the SAR Government to—

(A) avoid implementing any law that restricts the basic human freedoms of thought and expression, including the proposed implementation of Article 23 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (the Basic Law); and

(B) immediately schedule and conduct elections for the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong SAR according to rules approved by the people of Hong Kong through an election law convention, by referendum, or both; and

(4) calls upon the President of the United States to—

(A) urge the Government of Hong Kong, including Hong Kong Chief Executive Tung Chee Hwa and the Legislative Council, not to implement any law, including any law established pursuant to the proposed implementation of Article 23 of the Basic Law, that restricts the basic human right to freedom of thought and expression;

(B) call upon the People's Republic of China, the National People's Congress, and any groups appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of China to leave all revisions of Hong Kong law to a democratically-elected legislature;

(C) call upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to fully respect the autonomy and independence of the Independent Commission Against Corruption and the chief executive, civil service, judiciary, and police of Hong Kong;

(D) declare that the continued lack of an elected legislature in Hong Kong constitutes a violation of the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984; and

(E) call upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to honor its treaty obligations under the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 191—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE J. STROM THURMOND, FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR AND PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE EMERITUS FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. REID, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT,

Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GRAHAM, of Florida, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MCCAIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MILLER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REED, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. TALENT, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 191

Whereas the Honorable J. Strom Thurmond conducted his life in an exemplary manner, an example to all of his fellow citizens;

Whereas the Honorable J. Strom Thurmond was a devoted husband, father, and most recently, grandfather;

Whereas the Honorable J. Strom Thurmond gave a great measure of his life to public service;

Whereas, having abandoned the safety of high position, the Honorable J. Strom Thurmond served his country during World War II, fighting the greatest threat the world had thus far seen;

Whereas the Honorable J. Strom Thurmond served South Carolina in the United States Senate with devotion and distinction;

Whereas his service on behalf of South Carolina and all Americans earned him the esteem and high regard of his colleagues; and

Whereas his death has deprived his State and Nation of a most outstanding Senator: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable J. Strom Thurmond, former Senator and President Pro Tempore Emeritus from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable J. Strom Thurmond.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the following hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on National

Parks of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, July 8, 2003, at 10 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to conduct oversight of the maintenance backlog, land acquisition backlog, and deficit in personnel within the National Park System, including the impact of new park unit designations on resolving each of these concerns.

Because of the limited time available for the hearings, 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 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, SD-364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Tom Lillie at (202) 224-5161 or Pete Lucero at (202) 224-6293.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will be held on Thursday, July 10 at 10 a.m., in Room SH-216 of the Hart Senate Office Building.

The purpose of the hearing is to discuss the reasons behind the high price of natural gas, its affect on the economy and to consider potential solutions.

Because of the limited time available for the hearings, 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 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, DC, 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Scott O'Malia at 202-224-2039.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources will hold a hearing on July 22, 2003, at 10 a.m., on issues related to forest health problems in our Nation's forests.

The Committee will examine impacts of insects, disease, weather-related damage, and fires on public and private forest lands. Processes for implementing forest health and hazardous fuels reduction projects on public and private lands will also be examined. Witnesses will be requested to suggest changes needed to improve the timeliness and effectiveness of projects to reduce hazardous fuels and to combat the spread of insects and disease infestations. The Committee will also consider S. 1314, the Collaborative Forest Health Act; H.R. 1904—the Healthy