

on pending committee matters, to be followed immediately by an oversight hearing on Indian Tribal Detention Facilities.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. SPECTER. 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 Tuesday, June 22, 2004, at 10 a.m. to conduct a hearing on "Consideration of Regulatory Reform Proposals."

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 22, 2004, at 9:30 a.m. on Aviation Security.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session on Tuesday, June 22, 2004, at 10 a.m., in G50 Dirksen Senate Office Building, to hear testimony on Charity Oversight and Reform: Keeping Bad Things from Happening to Good Charities.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 22, 2004, at 9:30 a.m., to hold a hearing on the Peace Corps Security.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 22, 2004, to hold a business meeting.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Tuesday, June 22, 2004 at 10 a.m. on "Preserving Traditional Marriage: A View From The States" in the Dirksen Senate Office Building Room 226.

Witness List:

Panel I: The Honorable Mitt Romney, Governor of Massachusetts.

Panel II: The Honorable MARILYN MUSGRAVE, United States Representative [R-CO], Washington, DC; The Hon-

orable Bob Barr, former United States Representative [R-GA], 21st Century Liberties Chair for Freedom and Privacy, American Conservative Union, Smyrna, GA.

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

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 22, 2004, for a hearing to consider pending legislation. The hearing will take place in room 418 of the Russell Senate Office Building at 2:45 p.m.

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

Agenda:

S. 50, the "Veterans Health Care Funding Guarantee Act;"

S. 1014, requiring VA to place certain low-income veterans in a higher health care priority category;

S. 1153, the "Veterans Prescription Drugs Assistance Act;"

S. 1509, the "Eric and Brian Simon Act of 2003;"

S. 1745, the "Prisoner of War/Missing in Action National Memorial Act;"

S. 2063, proposed demonstration project on priorities in the scheduling of appointments for veterans health care;

S. 2099, relating to educational assistance benefits for certain members of the Selected Reserve;

S. 2133, to name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in the Bronx, New York, as the James J. Peters Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center;

S. 2296, relating to the conveyance, lease or disposal of the Louisville VA Medical Center;

S. 2327, the proposed coordination of VA per diem and Medicaid payments for care of veterans in State homes;

S. 2417, care for newborn children of veterans receiving maternity care;

S. 2483, the "Veterans Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2004;"

S. 2484, the "Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Personnel Enhancement Act of 2003;"

S. 2485, the "Department of Veterans Affairs Real Property and Facilities Management Improvement Act of 2004;"

S. 2486, the "Veterans Benefits Improvements Act of 2004;"

S. 2522, to increase the maximum amount of home loan guaranty available under the home loan guaranty program of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

S. 2524, relating to Blast Injury Research and Clinical Care Centers (BIRECCs); and

S. 2534, relating to various education and home loan benefits program improvements.

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

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special

Committee on Aging be authorized to meet Tuesday, June 22, 2004 from 10 a.m.–12 p.m., in Dirksen 628 for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Energy of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 22 at 2:30 p.m., to receive testimony regarding High performance Computing: Regaining U.S. Leadership. The purpose of the hearings is to examine the DOE's HPC R&D activities in both the National Nuclear Security Administration and the Office of Science, and to consider S. 2176, the High End Computing Revitalization Act of 2004, which would authorize the secretary to carry out a program of R&D to advance high-end computing through the Office of Science.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM, TECHNOLOGY, AND HOMELAND SECURITY

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Terrorism, Technology and Homeland Security be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on "Tools to Fight Terrorism: Subpoena Authority and Pretrial Detention of Terrorists" on Tuesday, June 22, 2004 at 2:30 p.m. in Dirksen 226.

Witness List:

Panel I—Rachel Brand, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Legal Policy, Washington, DC; Michael A. Battle, United States Attorney, Western District of New York, Buffalo, NY; and James K. Robinson, former Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice Criminal Division, 1998–2001, Washington, DC.

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

TANF AND RELATED PROGRAMS CONTINUATION ACT OF 2004

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4589, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4589) to reauthorize the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant program through September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 4589) was read the third time and passed.

FREEDOM IN HONG KONG

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 494, S.J. Res. 33.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 33) expressing support for freedom in Hong Kong.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble.

[Strike the parts shown in black brackets and insert parts shown in italic.]

S.J. RES. 33

[Whereas according to the April 1, 2004, "U.S.-Hong Kong Policy Act Report" by the Department of State, "The United States has strong interests in the protection of human rights and the promotion of democratic institutions throughout the world. The Hong Kong people share many values and interests with Americans and have worked to make Hong Kong a model of what can be achieved in a society based on the rule of law and respect for civil liberties";

[Whereas according to section 103(3) of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5713(3)), "The United States should continue to treat Hong Kong as a territory which is fully autonomous from the United Kingdom and, after June 30, 1997, should treat Hong Kong as a territory which is fully autonomous from the People's Republic of China with respect to economic and trade matters";

[Whereas the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) and the People's Republic of China have frustrated the gradual and orderly process toward universal suffrage and the democratic election of the legislature and chief executive in Hong Kong as envisioned by the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR; and

[Whereas the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on April 6, 2004, declared itself, as opposed to the people of Hong Kong, the final arbiter of democratic reform: Now, therefore, be it]

Whereas according to the April 1, 2004, report by the Department of State entitled U.S.-Hong Kong Policy Act Report, "The United States has strong interests in the protection of human rights and the promotion of democratic institutions throughout the world. The Hong Kong people share many values and interests with Americans and have worked to make Hong Kong a model of what can be achieved in a society based on the rule of law and respect for civil liberties";

Whereas according to section 103(3) of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5713(3)), "The United States should continue to treat Hong Kong as a territory which is fully autonomous from the United Kingdom and, after June 30, 1997, should treat Hong Kong as a territory which is fully autonomous from the People's Republic of China with respect to economic and trade matters";

Whereas the People's Republic of China has frustrated the gradual and orderly process toward universal suffrage and the democratic election of the legislature and chief executive in

Hong Kong as envisioned by the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR; and

Whereas on April 6, 2004, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China declared itself, as opposed to the people of Hong Kong, the final arbiter of democratic reform and, on April 26, 2004, declared that universal suffrage would not apply to the election of the third Chief Executive in 2007 or to the election of all members of the fourth Legislative Council in 2008: 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 the people of Hong Kong should be free to determine the pace and scope of constitutional developments; and

[(2) calls upon the President of the United States to—

[(A) 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 guarantee that all revisions of Hong Kong law are made according to the wishes of the people of Hong Kong as expressed through a fully democratically elected legislature and chief executive;

[(B) declare that the continued lack of a fully democratically elected legislature in Hong Kong constitutes a violation of 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); and

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

~~That Congress—~~

(1) declares that the people of Hong Kong should be free to determine the pace and scope of constitutional developments; and

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

(A) 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 guarantee that all revisions of Hong Kong law reflect the wishes of the people of Hong Kong as expressed through a fully democratically elected legislature and chief executive;

(B) declare that the continued lack of a fully democratically elected legislature in Hong Kong is contrary to the vision of democracy set forth in 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); and

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Feinstein amendment at the desk be agreed to, the committee amendment, as amended, be agreed to, the resolution, as amended, be read three times and passed, the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and any statements relating to the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 3473) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To express support for democratic activity in Hong Kong)

On page 5, line 6, strike "all".

On page 5, line 8, strike "a fully" and insert "universal suffrage and a".

On page 5, beginning on line 11, strike all through line 23, and insert the following:

(B) declare that the lack of movement towards universal suffrage and a democratically elected legislature in Hong Kong is contrary to the vision of democracy set forth in the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in 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); and

(C) call upon the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to guarantee that the Hong Kong Government develop and implement a plan and timetable to achieve universal suffrage and the democratic election of the legislature and chief executive of Hong Kong as provided for in the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, promulgated on July 1, 1997.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 33) was passed.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.J. RES. 33

Whereas according to the April 1, 2004, report by the Department of State entitled U.S.-Hong Kong Policy Act Report, "The United States has strong interests in the protection of human rights and the promotion of democratic institutions throughout the world. The Hong Kong people share many values and interests with Americans and have worked to make Hong Kong a model of what can be achieved in a society based on the rule of law and respect for civil liberties";

Whereas according to section 103(3) of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5713(3)), "The United States should continue to treat Hong Kong as a territory which is fully autonomous from the United Kingdom and, after June 30, 1997, should treat Hong Kong as a territory which is fully autonomous from the People's Republic of China with respect to economic and trade matters";

Whereas the People's Republic of China has frustrated the gradual and orderly process toward universal suffrage and the democratic election of the legislature and chief executive in Hong Kong as envisioned by the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR; and

Whereas on April 6, 2004, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China declared itself, as opposed to the people of Hong Kong, the final arbiter of democratic reform and, on April 26, 2004, declared that universal suffrage would not apply to the election of the third Chief Executive in 2007 or to the election of all members of the fourth Legislative Council in 2008: 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 the people of Hong Kong should be free to determine the pace and scope of constitutional developments; and

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

(A) 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 guarantee that revisions of Hong Kong law reflect the wishes of the people of Hong Kong as expressed through universal suffrage and a