

made great strides from a one-party Communist country with a command economy to the multiparty free market democracy. In the last 5 years, Mongolia has also freed itself from Soviet domination. Within a year from the fall of the Berlin Wall, the popularly elected Mongolian legislature—whose election we are commemorating in this resolution—enacted a new constitution which declared Mongolia an independent, sovereign republic with guaranteed civil rights and freedoms. These changes were not only dramatic in scope and speed, they were also accomplished without firing a shot and with little concrete support from the outside.

These accomplishments are worthy of congressional commendation. That is why we are here today.

The political changes of 1990–91 also marked the beginning of Mongolia's efforts to develop a market economy. Mongolia continues to press ahead with economic reform, including privatization of the economy, price deregulation, and the establishment of a single exchange rate.

More needs to be done to consolidate these reforms. The best hope for accelerated growth in Mongolia is to attract foreign investment, further liberalize the economy, and expand trade with nontraditional partners.

The United States has sought to assist Mongolia's movement toward democracy and market-oriented reforms. The First Lady, on her recent visit to Mongolia, announced a \$4.5 million aid package for that country. We accorded Mongolia most favored nation trading status. We have concluded a bilateral tax treaty and an Overseas Private Investment Corporation agreement. We have supported Mongolia's entry into the IMF, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank.

In short, Mongolia represents a good example of the universality of civil and political rights and provides evidence that political freedom and economic development are not mutually exclusive.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would thank the chairman of the International Relations Committee, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], for his assistance in moving House Resolution 158.

This Member would also thank the distinguished gentleman from California, the ranking Democrat on the Asia and Pacific Subcommittee, Mr. BERMAN, and the distinguished gentleman from Indiana, Mr. HAMILTON, for their help and support in moving this resolution forward. With their help, the committee has crafted a truly bipartisan message of support for the Mongolian people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of House Resolution 158.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

(Mr. WYNN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support House Resolution 158, as amended.

After nearly 70 years of one-party Communist rule, the Mongolian people held their first multiparty democratic elections 5 years ago, on July 29, 1990. Since then, the Mongolian people have made important progress toward establishing a democratic, multiparty state and a free market economy.

The United States has sought to assist Mongolia in this transition to democracy and a market-oriented economy.

Only last week the First Lady visited Mongolia to reiterate our support for the Mongolian people and their achievements.

It is proper and fitting that the Congress also take note of Mongolia's accomplishments.

By adopting this resolution now, the House will be voicing its own support for the remarkable transition that Mongolia has undergone in recent years.

I commend Chairman BEREUTER for this resolution and urge its swift adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the International Relations Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, I rise in strong support of this resolution commemorating the fifth anniversary of the first democratic multiparty elections held in Mongolia. This is an appropriate way for the House to commend the Mongolian people for the significant political and economic reforms they have made such a relatively short period of time.

Prior to 1990, Mongolia was a subservient, Soviet satellite state isolated from the rest of the world. Mongolia did not even have diplomatic or trade relations with most countries of the world including the United States. Tens of thousands of Soviet Red army troops were stationed in the country. As in other captive nations, the Communist Party monopolized power in Mongolia.

All of that changed 5 years ago. After nearly seven decades of Communist rule, the Mongolians held their first multiparty democratic elections and embarked on a very ambitious course of democratic and economic reform. And, Mongolians are proud of their new direction. While their ongoing transition has had its obstacles and temporary setbacks, compared to the progress of its giant neighbors; namely, Russia and China, Mongolia is a welcome success. As one Mongolian boasted to me, "We have evolved from a Communist monopoly to a democracy without blowing up the parliament or running over students with tanks." Not what one would expect from the land of Genghis Khan. Perhaps Mongolia's neighbors could learn a thing or two from Ulan Bator.

Without question, Mongolia continues to face tough challenges and growing pains during this period of transition. I realize that difficulties can arise during such a comprehensive reform effort. But, for genuine democracy and economic prosperity to be realized, Mongolians must understand that these problems need to be addressed in ways that further pro-

mote freedom and the rule of law. It is in this positive context that I raised concern about the possible erosion of religious freedom as guaranteed in the 1992 Mongolian Constitution during committee consideration of this resolution. As a result, during the markup, an amendment I sponsored to reinforce the importance of respecting civil liberties and the rule of law was unanimously accepted.

Considering the history, the harsh environment, and the economic and political isolation of Mongolia, the Mongolian people can be very proud of their achievements to date. While it is true that Mongolia is often not the focus of United States foreign policy, that should not be interpreted as we do not care. We do. First Lady Hillary Clinton recently paid an important good-will visit to Mongolia. And, today, this special resolution lets Mongolians know that their efforts are recognized by the United States House of Representatives. It sends a clear message that the United States is a friend and does care about Mongolia. It encourages Mongolia to continue full speed ahead with its reform program despite the short-term challenges such action may present.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 158 and to bolster the ongoing democratic movement in Mongolia.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 158, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 158, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

SUPPORTING A DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN CYPRUS

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 42), supporting a resolution to the long-standing dispute regarding Cyprus, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 42

Whereas the long-standing dispute regarding Cyprus remains unresolved;

Whereas the military occupation by Turkey of a large part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus has continued for over 20 years;