

Brown (FL)	Gilman	McCarthy (MO)	Schaefer, Dan	Spence	Upton
Brown (OH)	Goode	McCarthy (NY)	Schaffer, Bob	Spratt	Velazquez
Bryant	Goodie	McCollum	Scott	Stabenow	Vento
Burr	Goodlatte	McCreery	Sensenbrenner	Stark	Visclosky
Burton	Goodling	McDade	Serrano	Stearns	Walsh
Buyer	Gordon	McDermott	Sessions	Stenholm	Wamp
Callahan	Goss	McGovern	Shadegg	Stokes	Waters
Calvert	Graham	McHale	Shaw	Strickland	Watkins
Camp	Granger	McHugh	Shays	Stump	Watt (NC)
Campbell	Green	McInnis	Sherman	Stupak	Watts (OK)
Canady	Greenwood	McIntosh	Shimkus	Sununu	Waxman
Cannon	Gutierrez	McIntyre	Shuster	Talent	Weldon (FL)
Cardin	Gutknecht	McKeon	Sisisky	Tanner	Weldon (PA)
Carson	Hall (OH)	McNulty	Skaggs	Tauscher	Weller
Castle	Hall (TX)	McNulty	Skeen	Tauzin	Wexler
Chabot	Hamilton	Meehan	Skelton	Taylor (MS)	Weygand
Chambliss	Hansen	Meek	Slaughter	Taylor (NC)	White
Chenoweth	Harman	Menendez	Smith (MI)	Thomas	Whitfield
Christensen	Hastert	Metcalfe	Smith (NJ)	Thompson	Wicker
Clay	Hastings (FL)	Mica	Smith (OR)	Thornberry	Wise
Clayton	Hastings (WA)	Millender-McDonald	Smith (TX)	Thurman	Wolf
Clement	Hayworth	Miller (CA)	Smith (TX)	Tiahrt	Woolsey
Clyburn	Hefley	Miller (FL)	Smith, Adam	Tierney	Wynn
Coble	Hefner	Minge	Smith, Linda	Torres	Young (AK)
Coburn	Herger	Mink	Snowbarger	Towns	Young (FL)
Collins	Hill	Moakley	Snyder	Towns	
Combest	Hilleary	Mollohan	Solomon	Traficant	
Condit	Hilliard	Moran (KS)	Souder	Turner	
Conyers	Hinchee	Moran (VA)			
Cook	Hinojosa	Morella			
Cooksey	Hobson	Murtha	Brown (CA)	Kanjorski	Pickett
Costello	Hoekstra	Murphy	Dingell	Paul	
Cox	Holden	Myrick			
Coyne	Hoolley	Nadler			
Cramer	Horn	Neal			
Crane	Hostettler	Nethercutt			
Crane	Houghton	Neumann			
Crapo	Hoyer	Ney			
Cummings	Hulshof	Northup			
Cunningham	Hunter	Norwood			
Danner	Hutchinson	Nussle			
Davis (FL)	Hyde	Oberstar			
Davis (IL)	Inglis	Obey			
Davis (VA)	Istook	Olver			
Deal	Jackson (IL)	Ortiz			
DeFazio	Jackson-Lee	Owens			
DeGette	(TX)	Oxley			
Delahunt	Jefferson	Packard			
DeLauro	Jenkins	Pallone			
DeLay	John	Pappas			
Dellums	Johnson (CT)	Parker			
Deutsch	Johnson (WI)	Pascarell			
Diaz-Balart	Johnson, E. B.	Pastor			
Dickey	Johnson, Sam	Paxon			
Dicks	Jones	Payne			
Dixon	Kaptur	Pease			
Doggett	Kasich	Pelosi			
Dooley	Kelly	Peterson (MN)			
Doolittle	Kennedy (MA)	Peterson (PA)			
Doyle	Kennedy (RI)	Petri			
Dreier	Kennelly	Pickering			
Duncan	Kildee	Pitts			
Dunn	Kim	Pombo			
Edwards	Kind (WI)	Pomeroy			
Ehlers	King (NY)	Porter			
Ehrlich	Kleczka	Portman			
Emerson	Klink	Poshard			
Engel	Klug	Price (NC)			
English	Knollenberg	Pryce (OH)			
Ensign	Kolbe	Quinn			
Eshoo	Kucinich	Radanovich			
Etheridge	Rahall	Rahall			
Evans	LaHood	Ramstad			
Everett	Lampson	Rangel			
Ewing	Lantos	Redmond			
Farr	Largent	Regula			
Fattah	Latham	Reyes			
Fawell	LaTourette	Riggs			
Fazio	Lazio	Rivers			
Filner	Leach	Rodriguez			
Foglietta	Levin	Roemer			
Foley	Lewis (CA)	Rogan			
Forbes	Lewis (GA)	Rogers			
Ford	Lewis (KY)	Rohrabacher			
Fossella	Linder	Ros-Lehtinen			
Fowler	Lipinski	Rothman			
Fox	Livingston	Roukema			
Frank (MA)	LoBiondo	Roybal-Allard			
Franks (NJ)	Lofgren	Royce			
Frelinghuysen	Lowey	Rush			
Frost	Lucas	Ryun			
Furse	Luther	Sabo			
Gallely	Maloney (CT)	Salmon			
Ganske	Maloney (NY)	Sanchez			
Gejdenson	Manton	Sanders			
Gekas	Manzullo	Sandlin			
Gephardt	Markey	Sanford			
Gibbons	Martinez	Sawyer			
Gilchrest	Mascara	Saxton			
Gillmor	Matsui	Scarborough			

labor, Chinese citizens can be detained for up to 3 years without any judicial review or formal appearance in the judicial system.

(4) The Laogai is an integral sector of the export economy of the People's Republic of China and is engaged in the export to the United States of the goods made by forced labor.

(5) The Government of the People's Republic of China actively promotes the forced labor camps by employing a system of dual names for the camps to deceive the international community.

(6) The United States Customs Service has taken formal administrative action banning the importation of 27 different products found to have been made in the Laogai.

(7) Despite the fact that the People's Republic of China has entered into binding agreements with the United States (the 1992 Memorandum of Understanding on Prison Labor, and the 1994 Statement of Cooperation on the Implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on Prison Labor) to allow inspections of its forced labor camps to determine the origins of suspected Laogai imports to the United States, the People's Republic of China has frustrated the implementation of these agreements.

(8) The State Department's Human Rights Country Reports in 1995 and 1996 each stated, "Repeated delays in arranging prison labor site visits called into question Chinese intentions regarding the implementation of" the two agreements referred to in paragraph (7).

(9) Concerning the ability of the United States Customs Service to identify Communist Chinese products that originate in the Laogai, Commissioner of Customs George J. Weise stated in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 22, 1997: "We simply do not have the tools within our present arsenal at Customs to gain the timely and in-depth verification that we need."

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION FOR ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS AND STATE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL TO MONITOR EXPORTATION OF SLAVE LABOR PRODUCTS BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

There are authorized to be appropriated for monitoring by the United States Customs Service and the Department of State of the exportation by the People's Republic of China to the United States of products made with slave labor, the importation of which violates section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or section 1761 of title 18, United States Code, \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1998 and \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1999.

SEC. 4. REPORTING REQUIREMENT ON EXPORTATION OF SLAVE LABOR PRODUCTS BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Commissioner of Customs and the Secretary of State shall each prepare and transmit to the Congress reports on the manufacturing and exportation of products made with slave labor in the People's Republic of China.

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—Each report under subsection (a) shall include information concerning the following:

(1) The extent of the use of slave labor in manufacturing products for exportation by the People's Republic of China, as well as the volume of exports of such slave labor products by that country.

(2) The progress of the United States Government in identifying products made with slave labor in the People's Republic of China that are destined for the United States market in violation of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or section 1761 of title 18, United States Code, and in stemming the importation of those products.

NOES—5

Brown (CA)	Kanjorski	Pickett
Dingell	Paul	

NOT VOTING—12

Bunning	Kilpatrick	Schiff
Cubin	Kingston	Schumer
Flake	McKinney	Thune
Gonzalez	Riley	Yates

□ 1945

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 580, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PROVIDING FOR CERTAIN MEASURES TO INCREASE MONITORING OF PRODUCTS OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA MADE WITH FORCED LABOR

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 302, I call up the bill (H.R. 2195) to provide for certain measures to increase monitoring of products of the People's Republic of China that are made with forced labor, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS). The bill is considered read for amendment.

The text of H.R. 2195 is as follows:

H.R. 2195

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Laogai Slave Labor Products Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The People's Republic of China operates and maintains an extensive forced labor camp system—the Laogai.

(2) The Laogai is made up of more than 1,100 forced labor camps, with an estimated population of 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 prisoners.

(3) In one part of the Laogai system, known as laojiao, or reeducation-through-