

A LONGTIME FRIEND—ALBERT
McDERMOTT

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, it is with a sadness and real heavy heart that I report to the Senate that the former chief counsel of the Appropriations Committee passed away this morning at 7 a.m. at NIH. Albert McDermott was a longtime friend. He and I met during the Eisenhower administration when he was the Assistant Secretary of Labor and I was Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

After having been with the Hotel-Motel Association for some 25 years, I convinced him to join the staff of the Rules Committee when I became the ranking member of that committee. He came on board, as I recall, in about 1991. He was a graduate of Georgetown Law School, a distinguished naval officer in World War II who was in charge of an LCT, landing craft tank, that hit Normandy beach several times, I believe.

He became the chief of staff of the Rules Committee when I became chairman, and then moved to the Governmental Affairs Committee and was chief of staff there. When I became chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I asked him to take on the job of counsel for the Appropriations Committee.

He retired from that position late last year. He was a grand friend, and I shall miss him very much. He was my best man when Catherine and I were married and I was his best man when he married at the age of 70.

He has left behind his beloved wife, and she was a longtime friend. Kriekis is a great friend now of my wife Catherine. She was also very close to my first wife, Ann.

I announce to the Senate that there will be a visitation at Gawler's Funeral Home on Wisconsin Avenue from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. on Thursday and a memorial service at 10 a.m. at the Annunciation Church on Massachusetts Avenue in Northwest.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. WARNER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, having served on the Rules Committee with Mr. STEVENS, the chairman, I remember him very well. I add my expression of deepest sympathy to his family.

Mr. STEVENS. I thank the Senator.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I have advised the distinguished ranking member of the Armed Services Committee of what I am about to do. Hopefully, this announcement will lend some clarity to the procedural situation we are now in.

AMENDMENT NO. 2737, AS MODIFIED

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator HUTCHINSON, I modify

the pending amendment with the additional text now at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is so modified.

The amendment, as modified, is as follows:

At the end of the amendment, add the following:

TITLE ____

SEC. ____ SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Forced Abortion Condemnation Act".

SEC. ____ FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Forced abortion was rightly denounced as a crime against humanity by the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal.

(2) For over 15 years there have been frequent and credible reports of forced abortion and forced sterilization in connection with the population control policies of the People's Republic of China. These reports indicate the following:

(A) Although it is the stated position of the politburo of the Chinese Communist Party that forced abortion and forced sterilization have no role in the population control program, in fact the Communist Chinese Government encourages both forced abortion and forced sterilization through a combination of strictly enforced birth quotas and immunity for local population control officials who engage in coercion. Officials acknowledge that there have been instances of forced abortions and sterilization, and no evidence has been made available to suggest that the perpetrators have been punished.

(B) People's Republic of China population control officials, in cooperation with employers and works unit officials, routinely monitor women's menstrual cycles and subject women who conceive without government authorization to extreme psychological pressure, to harsh economic sanctions, including unpayable fines and loss of employment, and often to physical force.

(C) Official sanctions for giving birth to unauthorized children include fines in amounts several times larger than the per capita annual incomes of residents of the People's Republic of China. In Fujian, for example, the average fine is estimated to be twice a family's gross annual income. Families which cannot pay the fine may be subject to confiscation and destruction of their homes and personal property.

(D) Especially harsh punishments have been inflicted on those whose resistance is motivated by religion. For example, according to a 1995 Amnesty International report, the Catholic inhabitants of 2 villages in Hebei Province were subjected to population control under the slogan "better to have more graves than one more child". Enforcement measures included torture, sexual abuse, and the detention of resisters' relatives as hostages.

(E) Forced abortions in Communist China often have taken place in the very late stages of pregnancy.

(F) Since 1994 forced abortion and sterilization have been used in Communist China not only to regulate the number of children, but also to eliminate those who are regarded as defective in accordance with the official eugenic policy known as the "Natal and Health Care Law".

SEC. ____ DENIAL OF ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES OF PERSONS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ENGAGED IN ENFORCEMENT OF FORCED ABORTION POLICY.

The Secretary of State may not issue any visa to, and the Attorney General may not admit to the United States, any national of the People's Republic of China, including

any official of the Communist Party or the Government of the People's Republic of China and its regional, local, and village authorities (except the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet level ministers) who the Secretary finds, based on credible information, has been involved in the establishment or enforcement of population control policies resulting in a woman being forced to undergo an abortion against her free choice, or resulting in a man or woman being forced to undergo sterilization against his or her free choice.

SEC. ____ WAIVER.

The President may waive the requirement contained in section ____ with respect to a national of the People's Republic of China if the President—

(1) determines that it is in the national interest of the United States to do so; and

(2) provides written notification to Congress containing a justification for the waiver.

This title may be cited as the "Communist China Subsidy Reduction Act of 1998".

SEC. ____ FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the People's Republic of China has enjoyed ready access to international capital through commercial loans, direct investment, sales of securities, bond sales, and foreign aid;

(2) regarding international commercial lending, the People's Republic of China had \$48,000,000,000 in loans outstanding from private creditors in 1995;

(3) regarding international direct investment, international direct investment in the People's Republic of China from 1993 through 1995 totaled \$97,151,000,000, and in 1996 alone totaled \$47,000,000,000;

(4) regarding investment in Chinese securities, the aggregate value of outstanding Chinese securities currently held by Chinese nationals and foreign persons is \$175,000,000,000, and from 1993 through 1995 foreign persons invested \$10,540,000,000 in Chinese stocks;

(5) regarding investment in Chinese bonds, entities controlled by the Government of the People's Republic of China have issued 75 bonds since 1988, including 36 dollar-denominated bond offerings valued at more than \$6,700,000,000, and the total value of long-term Chinese bonds outstanding as of January 1, 1996, was \$11,709,000,000;

(6) regarding international assistance, the People's Republic of China received almost \$1,000,000,000 in foreign aid grants and an additional \$1,566,000,000 in technical assistance grants from 1993 through 1995, and in 1995 received \$5,540,000,000 in bilateral assistance loans, including concessional aid, export credits, and related assistance; and

(7) regarding international financial institutions—

(A) despite the People's Republic of China's access to international capital and world financial markets, international financial institutions have annually provided it with more than \$4,000,000,000 in loans in recent years, amounting to almost a third of the loan commitments of the Asian Development Bank and 17.1 percent of the loan approvals by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 1995; and

(B) the People's Republic of China borrows more from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank than any other country, and loan commitments from those institutions to the People's Republic of China quadrupled from \$1,100,000,000 in 1985 to \$4,300,000,000 by 1995.