

house arrest, Ms. Suu Kyi is, once again, a political prisoner.

Aung San Suu Kyi is one of the world's most courageous champions of freedom. I join advocates of a free Burma everywhere in expressing outrage at her unwarranted detention and call for her immediate, unconditional release, and the freedom to travel and speak throughout her country.

Closing party offices, shuttering universities, and detaining Aung San Suu Kyi and senior members of her party in the name of "protecting" her demonstrate how estranged the junta is from its own people, and how potent are Suu Kyi's appeals for democratic change in a nation that resoundingly endorsed her in democratic elections 13 years ago.

The junta's decision to release her from house arrest a year ago, and to permit her to speak and travel within tightly circumscribed limits, appeared to reflect the generals' calculation that her popular appeal had diminished, and that perhaps her fighting spirit had flagged. They could not have been more wrong.

Aung San Suu Kyi remains the legitimately elected and overwhelmingly popular leader of her country. Even though she was under house arrest in 1990, her party captured 82 percent of the vote, shocking the generals. Neither the huge majority of the Burmese people who voted for the NLD nor the international community have forgotten how Burma's junta rejected the election results, nor how the regime's forces massacred its own people at a democratic rally 2 years earlier. We have not forgotten the many political prisoners who remain in Burma's jails, or the repression Burma's people have endured for decades. The assault on Burma's free political future at the hands of the regime last weekend has reminded us of what we already knew: the junta cannot oversee the reform and opening of Burma, for it remains the biggest obstacle to the freedom and prosperity of the Burmese people. Burma cannot change as long as the junta rules, without restraint or remorse.

Despite these obvious truths, of which we have been reminded again this week, some countries have chosen to pursue policies of political and commercial engagement with the government in Rangoon on the grounds that working with and through the junta would have a more significant liberalizing effect than isolating and sanctioning it. ASEAN admitted Burma in 1997, Beijing has enjoyed warm relations with Rangoon, and most countries trade with it: only the United States and Europe impose mild sanctions against the regime. Proponents of engagement pointed to the nascent dialogue between Aung San Suu Kyi and the regime, and her release from house arrest last May, as indicators that perhaps external influence was having some beneficial effect on the dictatorship. But advocates of engagement

have little to show for it following last weekend's assault on the democrats.

Burma's junta must understand quite clearly that it will not enjoy business as usual following its brutal attack on Aung San Suu Kyi and the NLD. It is time for the international community to acknowledge that the status quo serves nobody's interests except those of the regime: Burma's people suffer, its neighbors are embarrassed, companies cannot do the kind of business they would with a free and developing Burma, the drug lords flourish in a vacuum of governance, and the situation inside the country grows more unstable as the regime's misrule increasingly radicalizes and impoverishes its people.

No country or leader motivated by the Welfare of the Burmese people, a desire for regional stability and prosperity, or concern for Burma's place among nations can maintain that rule by the junta serves these interests. I find it hard to believe that any democratic government would stand by the junta as it takes Burma on a forced march back in time. Yet this morning, when asked about the weekend's assault, the Japanese Foreign Minister denied that the situation in Burma was getting worse, said progress is being made toward democratization, and announced that Japan has no intention of changing its policy on Burma. Shame on the Japanese. Music to the junta's ears, perhaps, but I believe friends of the Burmese people must take a radically different, and principled, approach to a problem that kind words will only exacerbate.

The world cannot stand by as the ruination of this country continues any farther. Free Burma's leaders, and her people, will remember which nations stood with them in their struggle against oppression, and which nations seemed to side with their oppressors.

American and international policy towards Burma should reflect our conviction that oppression and impunity must come to an end, and that the regime must move towards a negotiated settlement with Aung San Suu Kyi that grants her a leading and irreversible potential role culminating in free and fair national elections. If it does not, the regime will not be able to manage the transition, when it does come, for it will come without its consent.

I believe the United States should immediately expand the visa ban against Burmese officials to include all members of the Union Solidarity Development Association, which organized the attack against Aung San Suu Kyi's delegation last weekend. The administration should also immediately issue an executive order freezing the U.S. assets of Burmese leaders. U.N. special envoy Razali Ismail should not travel to Burma as planned this week unless he has assurances from the regime that he will be able to meet with Aung San Suu Kyi.

Congress should promptly consider legislation banning Burmese imports

into the United States, and the administration should encourage the European Union to back up its commitment to human rights in Burma with concrete steps in this direction. The U.S. and the E.U. together account for over 50 percent of Burma's exports and therefore enjoy considerable leverage against the regime. The United States alone absorbs between 20 and 25 percent of Burma's exports. Consideration of a U.S. import ban should help focus attention in Rangoon on the consequences of flagrantly violating the human rights of the Burmese people and their chosen leaders. In coordination with a new U.S. initiative, an E.U. move in the direction of punitive trade sanctions would make the regime's continuing repression difficult if not impossible to sustain.

The junta's latest actions are a desperate attempt by a decaying regime to stall freedom's inevitable progress, in Burma and across Asia. They will fail as surely as Aung San Suu Kyi's campaign for a free Burma will one day succeed.

I yield the floor.

#### HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

IN MEMORIAM OF ARMY SPECIALIST RYAN P. LONG

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, It is with a heavy heart that I request a few moments today to reflect on the life of Army SP Ryan P. Long. In life, Ryan epitomized the best of our country's brave men and women who fought to free the Iraqi people. He exhibited unwavering courage, dutiful service to his country, and above all else, honor. In the way he lived his life—and how we remember him—Ryan reminds each of us how good we can be.

Following in the footsteps of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, Ryan joined the Army in September of 1999. He was stationed at Fort Benning, GA with the A Company 3rd Battalion-75th Ranger Regiment and was assigned to a special operations unit working in Iraq. He was on his third overseas deployment with the Ranger battalion.

A lifelong resident of Seaford, DE, Ryan's passing has deeply affected the Sussex County community. Ryan was a remarkable and well-respected young man. His friends and family remember him as an honorable man with a free spirit. Ryan attended Seaford Elementary School and was a 1999 graduate of Seaford High School. Fun-loving and outgoing, he played on the soccer and golf teams and served as vice-commander of the Navy Junior ROTC program at Seaford High School. He was also actively involved in his Catholic church. In addition, Ryan enjoyed riding his motorcycles, snowboarding, and listening to music.

I rise today to commemorate Ryan, to celebrate his life, and to offer his family our support. Ryan dedicated his life to serving our country and gave his life defending its values.

IN MEMORIAM OF MARINE SERGEANT BRIAN  
MCGINNIS

Mr. President, I would like to set aside a few moments today to reflect on the life of Marine Sgt Brian McGinnis. Brian epitomized the best of our country's brave men and women who fought to free Iraq and to secure a new democracy in the Middle East. He exhibited unwavering courage, dutiful service to his country, and above all else, honor. In the way he lived his life—and how we remember him—Brian reminds each of us how good we can be.

A Delawarean who dreamed of becoming a marine from a young age, he wrote on his application to Caravel Academy that he wanted to attend the U.S. Naval Academy and become a Navy pilot. Brian's dream came true in 1998 in many respects when he joined the Marines. He subsequently was assigned to Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 169 based out of Marine Corps Air Station at Camp Pendleton, CA.

Raised in St. Georges, DE, and in neighboring New Jersey, Brian attended Caravel Academy and graduated from William Penn High School in 1997. There he was a star wrestler and football player. It was at William Penn that he met his wife of 4 years, Megan Mahoney McGinnis. Megan describes her husband as a great person with a good heart—"the best there was!"

I rise today to commemorate Brian, to celebrate his life, and to offer his family our support and our deepest sympathy on their tragic loss.

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the

Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in Phoenix, AZ, on May 19, 2003. Avtar Chiera, a Sikh American, was seriously wounded after being shot twice. The 52-year-old truck driver was shot after he parked his 18-wheeler. The suspects, who were riding in a red pickup truck, yelled hateful comments. The FBI and Phoenix police department are investigating the shooting as a hate crime.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

#### BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the 2004 budget through June 2, 2003. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 2004 Concurrent Resolution on the budget, H. Con. Res. 95, as adjusted.

The estimates show that current level spending is above the budget reso-

lution by \$1.769 billion in budget authority and by \$2.959 billion in outlays in 2003. Current level is at the revenue floor in 2003.

I ask unanimous consent to print my first report for 2003 in the RECORD.

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

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, June 3, 2003.

Hon. DON NICKLES,  
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached tables show the effects of Congressional action on the 2003 budget and are current through June 2, 2003. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2004, as adjusted.

This is my first report for the fiscal year.  
Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,  
Director.

Attachments.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003, AS OF JUNE 2, 2003

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution	Current level <sup>1</sup>	Current level over/under (-) resolution
On-budget:			
Budget authority .....	1,874.0	1,875.7	1.8
Outlays .....	1,826.1	1,829.1	3.0
Revenues .....	1,310.3	1,310.3	0
Off-budget:			
Social Security Outlays ...	366.3	366.3	0
Social Security Revenues	531.6	531.6	0

<sup>1</sup> Current level is the estimated effect on revenue and spending of all legislation that the Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003, AS OF JUNE 2, 2003

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues .....	n.a.	n.a.	1,359,834
Permanents and other spending legislation .....	1,013,810	977,842	n.a.
Appropriation legislation .....	1,133,856	1,160,341	n.a.
Offsetting receipts .....	-369,104	-369,106	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions .....	1,778,562	1,769,077	1,359,834
Enacted this session:			
Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (P.L. 108-11) .....	79,190	42,024	2
Postal Civil Service Retirement System Funding Reform Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-18) .....	3,479	3,479	0
Gila River Indian Community Judgment Fund Distribution Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-22) .....	1	1	0
Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 2003 (P.L. 108-26) .....	3,165	3,165	0
Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-27) .....	11,347	11,347	-49,489
	97,182	60,016	-49,487
Entitlements and mandatories: Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs .....	0	0	n.a.
Total current level <sup>1</sup> .....	1,875,744	1,829,093	1,310,347
Total budget resolution .....	1,873,975	1,826,134	1,310,347
Current level over budget resolution .....	1,769	2,959	0
Current level under budget resolution .....	n.a.	n.a.	0

<sup>1</sup> Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

Note.—n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.