

**H.R. 17, H. RES. 62, H.R. 1175, AND H. CON.
RES. 75**

MARKUP
BEFORE THE
**COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**
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H.R. 17, A BILL TO AMEND THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE ACT OF 1978 TO REQUIRE THE PRESIDENT TO REPORT TO CONGRESS ON ANY SELECTIVE EMBARGO ON AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, TO PROVIDE A TERMINATION DATE FOR THE EMBARGO, TO PROVIDE GREATER ASSURANCES FOR CONTRACT SANCTITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

House of Representatives,

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m. in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Benjamin A. Gilman (chairman of the Committee) presiding.

Chairman GILMAN. The Committee will come to order.

The Committee meets in open session today with regard to our markup session on H.R. 17, H.R. 1175, H. Res. 62 and H. Con. Res. 75.

We will first consider H.R. 17, relating to agricultural embargoes.

The Chair lays the bill before the Committee. The clerk will report the title of the bill.

Ms. BLOOMER. "H.R. 17, a bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to require the President to report to Congress on any selective embargo on agricultural commodities, to provide a termination date for the embargo, to provide greater assurances for contract sanctity, and for other purposes."

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with.

The clerk will read the bill for amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America and Congress assembled, section 1, Short Title."

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the bill is considered as having been read is open to amendment at any point.

I now recognize myself briefly.

This bill was introduced by Mr. Ewing of Illinois and is identical to a bill that was passed late last year which was not referred to our Committee. The Speaker did refer the bill to us this year, however, as an additional Committee. The Committee of primary juris-

diction is the Committee on Agriculture. It was reported out of that Committee by unanimous vote.

The bill provides that if the President provides for an economic embargo that selectively emphasizes agriculture, that the Congress would have the right to interpose a joint resolution providing for its termination.

I don't believe that this bill significantly changes the balance of equities involved in the area of economic embargoes to any significant degree. However, this bill is important to the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Ewing, as a symbol of congressional concern for American farmers and of the thought that they ought not to be singled out as bearing the burden of economic pressures against countries with which the United States is having difficulties.

Mr. Lantos.

Mr. LANTOS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am supporting this legislation and ask permission to include in the record Mr. Gejdenson's statement on this issue.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This is important legislation to this Member and many others, and I strongly support it and, in fact, am an original cosponsor of H.R. 17. This bill is identical to H.R. 4647, which passed the House by voice vote under suspension of the rules in the final days of the previous 105th Congress.

I want to thank Chairman Gilman, International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee Chairwoman Ros-Lehtinen and the Democratic Ranking Member and others for moving this legislation, which is very important to those of us representing agriculture districts and states, and to thank them for doing it in a timely fashion.

H.R. 17 takes the first steps toward rationalizing our sanctions policy by requiring the President to report to Congress on any selective embargo and agriculture commodities. The bill provides a termination date for any embargo and requires Congress to approve the embargo for it to extend beyond 100 days. It also provides greater assurance for contract sanctity.

Unilateral embargoes of U.S. food exports cannot effect any real changes on the targeted country in most cases. All U.S. farmers have a right to be angry that they are being used by both executive and legislative branches over the years, not just now, to carry out symbolic acts so foreign policymakers can appear to be doing something about our toughest foreign policy problems.

I remember the short supply embargo, for example, on soybeans under President Ford. It had a devastating impact, and it continues yet today on the competition it engendered in Brazil.

When Congress and the President point the unilateral sanction gun at a foreign country, the gun most often gets pointed at the American farmer on the tractor simply trying to provide for his family. Right now we have as bad an agriculture condition as I have seen since 1984, with low commodity prices across the board, including all livestock sectors.

Let me give you an example. Last year, the U.S. nearly lost a 300,000 metric ton wheat sale to Pakistan because of our unilateral nonproliferation sanctions on that country. Sensing our mistake,

those of us concerned in Congress rushed to reverse that sanction just hours before the bids for the wheat sale were made. Had we not acted, I am sure the Australians, Canadians or French wheat farmers would have gladly become Pakistan's new primary supplier of wheat.

H.R. 17 does not alter any current sanctions because it would only affect embargoes that apply selectively to agricultural products, like the one I mentioned by President Ford or the one for President Carter's ill-fated and totally ineffective grain embargo on the Soviet Union in 1980.

H.R. 17 does nothing to restrict the President's ability to impose cross-sector embargoes or embargoes that apply to other U.S. export goods, including agriculture. H.R. 17 does not apply to multi-lateral embargoes.

The Selective Agriculture Embargoes Act is a measured and responsible bill that protects the American farmer and the American agriculture sector from unnecessary harm, and I do urge its support and passage. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. Pomeroy.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Chairman, food should not be used as a weapon, and farmers should not be used as fodder in international disputes. This legislation, measured, limited but important, addresses selective agriculture embargoes. I was pleased to cosponsor—pleased to vote for its passage last October, and it did pass in a voice vote in the House. I am also pleased that this Committee this year has jurisdiction, concurrent with the Agriculture Committee, a Committee on which I also serve.

I believe today's action of this Committee in approving this bill reflects a broad consensus that using food as a tool of international policy through embargoes is a failed policy, one that served us badly in the past, and should not be engaged in in the future.

This legislation makes certain Congress is involved in the event should there be a selective agriculture embargo imposed and, I think equally importantly, places a 1-year timetable wherein it would need to be revisited by the Administration and Congress.

I think sometimes some of our embargoes just languish and need to be sunsetted and revisited in terms of whether they are serving any particular effect, other than harm, to our farmers through diminishing our international export market opportunities, producing lower commodity prices back home.

I would hope we could pass this out on a quick, unanimous vote and appreciate the Chairman's support of this bill.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Pomeroy.

Any other Members seeking recognition?

If there are no other Members seeking recognition, the previous question is ordered. I recognize the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee report the bill to the House with a recommendation that it be passed.

Chairman GILMAN. The question is now on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska.

Those in favor of the motion, signify by saying aye.

Those opposed, indicate by saying no.

The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to.

Without objection, the Chair or his designee is authorized to make motions under Rule 22 with respect to a conference on this bill or a counterpart from the Senate.

Chairman GILMAN. We will now consider H. Res. 62 relating to Sierra Leone.

The Chair lays the resolution before the Committee.

H. RES. 62, A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER THE ESCALATING VIOLENCE, THE GROSS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, AND THE ONGOING ATTEMPTS TO OVERTHROW A DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT IN SIERRA LEONE

Ms. BLOOMER. "H. Res. 62, a resolution expressing concern over the escalating violence, the gross violations of human rights, and the ongoing attempts to overthrow a democratically elected government in Sierra Leone."

Chairman GILMAN. This resolution was considered by the Subcommittee on Africa and reported with an amendment.

Without objection, the language recommended by the Subcommittee on Africa, which is before the Members, will be considered as original text for the purpose of amendment, and without objection, the clerk will read the preamble and operative language of the Subcommittee recommendation.

So ordered.

Ms. BLOOMER. Whereas the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council military junta, which on May 27—

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the Subcommittee recommended amendment is considered as having been read and is now open to amendment at any point.

I will now recognize the gentleman from California, our distinguished Chairman of the African Subcommittee, Mr. Royce, to introduce the resolution and the amendment.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This resolution addresses the tragic situation in Sierra Leone, where the democratically elected government of President Kabbah has been under siege by rebel forces. The RUF rebels, as the Africa Subcommittee has heard, have used despicable tactics of political terror against civilians, which does throw into serious question these forces' commitment to a peaceful and democratic Sierra Leone. We can only hope that the current cease-fire and ongoing political negotiations between the government and the RUF will produce a lasting political settlement.

Today, Sierra Leone is suffering a humanitarian crisis, with hundreds of thousands of Sierra Leoneans having to flee their country. As this resolution notes, Sierra Leoneans are suffering from a lack of food and a lack of medicine.

This resolution calls for an end to hostilities, which have the potential of destabilizing West Africa. It condemns the gross human rights violations that have shocked the world. There should be no doubt, it is the rebels that have been by far the greatest perpetrators of human rights violations in Sierra Leone. It calls on specific West African countries to cease providing military aid to rebel forces, thus aiding and abetting their carnage; and it calls on the

U.S. to provide additional support for the Economic Community of West African States Military Observation Group (ECOMOG) forces that are providing a measure of stability in Sierra Leone.

Clearly, the U.S. needs to do more for ECOMOG. In the Africa Subcommittee markup, Mr. Payne offered language calling for the appointment of a special envoy to Sierra Leone, which was adopted.

The situation in Sierra Leone greatly concerns many Members of Congress. Over the last year, the Africa Subcommittee has held two hearings on this conflict. This resolution introduced by Mr. Payne reflects what this Subcommittee has learned through these hearings. I am pleased to note that every Member of the Africa Subcommittee is a cosponsor of this important resolution, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Royce.

Mr. Payne.

Mr. PAYNE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let me thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Ranking Member Gejdenson and, of course, the Chairman of the Africa Subcommittee, Mr. Royce, for calling this markup on Sierra Leone.

I am pleased that a cease-fire was called and that, finally, serious negotiations are beginning in Lome, Togo. I am concerned, however, that the latest stalling by both sides has been problematic.

This war is about resources, who controls the resources in the diamond regions in the south/eastern part of the country, rather than the whole question of the people of Sierra Leone, who should control it.

I know that the root causes of the impending crisis are based on two political and social problems: First, the colonial powers proping up corrupt leaders while turning a blind eye when the leaders fill their own coffers; and, second, the failure to meet the basic needs of the people. They predicted this very thing would happen if the then-President Momoh and now President Kabbah continued and repeatedly failed to educate the children, provide infrastructure and give adequate health care to the people living in the north.

You can ask any Sierra Leonean and they will tell you that there seems to be two countries, Freetown and the rest of the country. Over the last 30 years, mismanagement and corruption, coupled with 10 years of ostracizing the north, has caused the war to spiral out of control.

The failure to address these problems has created a division between young and old, countryside against town. A deeper reconciliation of all segments of Sierra Leone society will be required. I agree we need to protect the innocent citizens, but peace should be our primary goal.

I know the government is hesitating about sharing power with the RUF and the AFRC, but in order to have peace there must be an unconditional release of Corporal Foday Sankhoy. These things are issues that must be worked out.

I still believe we need a special envoy in the region, and I think that would have a lot to do with moving this process forward. I think the failure to engage with the neighbors in the region—Guin-

ea, Ghana, Liberia and Burkina Faso—early on has prevented this from happening, and we could have used the resources there.

So, once again, we would like to see this negotiation move forward. We have had tough places before like this in Namibia and Mozambique, but we were able to overcome these problems.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Payne.

Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just have a technical amendment. The purpose of the amendment to H. Res. 62 regarding the war in Sierra Leone is to update the resolution and recognize the progress that has been made.

Since the Africa Subcommittee marked up the bill in late May, the government of Sierra Leone and the rebel AFRC/RUF agreed to a cease-fire agreement that went into effect May 25, 1999. The cease-fire talks evolved into ongoing peace talks and have begun to bear fruit. The 8-year-old war in Sierra Leone has claimed 20,000 lives, left hundreds of others maimed and displaced hundreds more; and we should recognize this progress.

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will report the amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. "Amendment offered by Mr. Gejdenson.

Page 3, strike lines 2 through 4 and insert the following:

One, welcomes——"

Chairman GILMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The gentleman will make a motion.

Anyone want to be heard on the amendment? Mr. Payne.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Chairman GILMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes on the amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. I am offering an amendment to the amendment that is authored by Mr. Hastings.

The amendment to the amendment basically goes to——

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Payne, if you will withhold, the clerk will report the amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. "Amendment offered by Mr. Payne.

„ Whereas on May 18, 1999, President Kabbah of Sierra Leone——

Chairman GILMAN. I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

Reserving a point of order on the amendment, we just want to review the amendment.

Will the clerk distribute the amendment?

The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes on his amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The gentleman from Florida, Mr. Hastings, is offering this amendment to commend the signing of the cease-fire agreement and urge a swift solution to the crisis in Sierra Leone. The amendment goes forward once again commending the principals in this situation, talking about dialogue for peace to start on May 25. It goes on to recognize and commend those Sierra Leoneans who have demonstrated their love for peace, law and order.

It supports the signing of the cease-fire on May 18. It urges all parties to remain constructively engaged in the peace process and

make rapid progress to bring into effect a peaceful and lasting solution to the crisis.

It commends the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the Presidential special envoy, for the promotion of democracy in Africa. It also commends ECOMOG and the Secretary General of the OAU, and encourages all parties to implement the Abidjan Peace Accords; urges the U.S. Government to appoint a special envoy and urges the U.S. Government and the international community to continue to work with all parties to ensure a lasting peace that will end the conflict in Sierra Leone.

I think it simply embellishes on the resolution, and I ask for its approval.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Royce.

Mr. ROYCE. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have to oppose this amendment offered by my colleague from New Jersey.

Today, we are looking at a resolution that has been marked up by the Africa Subcommittee. Our resolution is the product of considerable work. In fact, it is the product of months and months of work by staff and Members. In fact, we have probably spent more time on this resolution than we have on anything else that has come before our Committee; and, as a result of this, it enjoys the cosponsorship of all the Members of the Africa Subcommittee—all of the Members. To accept a substitute at this time, a three-page substitute, would be wholly inappropriate, not even delving into the content; but let me speak to that for a minute, too, if I could.

I would like to briefly read a letter from Ambassador Leigh of Sierra Leone who wrote me recently.

“The passage of House Resolution 62 today will continue this exemplary work of the Subcommittee and contribute to establishing a durable peace and institutionalizing democracy not only in Sierra Leone but in Africa.” He writes, “I sincerely hope that this resolution will be passed in its original form.”

That is from the Sierra Leone, Ambassador and comes from the representative of a democratically elected government with whom the United States is aiding and fighting off a rebel group that has used tactics that are quite questionable, tactics such as hacking off hands and limbs and lips of victims.

The Africa Subcommittee has done its work. It has closely examined the issue, and I would really urge us to move on and pass our resolution. I will come back to this, but let me make those points at the outset, if I could, and reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Royce.

Any other Members seeking recognition? No other Members seeking recognition?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Payne.

Mr. PAYNE. I was going to ask the gentleman from California to yield, but I would just once again like to reiterate that this resolution, authored by Mr. Hastings, basically does nothing to alter the work of the Committee. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hastings was also involved in the Committee work.

It simply highlights the people involved. It urges us to move forward. It commends those who have worked hard; and, also, I think that it commends the Rev. Jesse Jackson, who was the one who brought all the countries together that were not speaking. He called a meeting with Charles Taylor from Liberia and President Kabbah and the President of Guinea, and has worked tirelessly and again was an instrument for bringing the groups together, similar to his delivering of the three prisoners of war from Kosovo.

I just think that it is appropriate to commend those persons who have had involvement and ask our government to appoint a special envoy and hope that we work for a lasting peace. I really don't see anything contradictory to the resolution that was offered by the Chairman and myself.

So I will once again urge, Mr. Chairman, that we support the resolution.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Lantos.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the comments of my colleague, Mr. Payne. I think this is a perfectly appropriate amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Lantos.

Any other Member seeking recognition? Mr. Royce.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming the balance of my time. This is an extremely delicate situation for a resolution of this nature where we have worked out something unanimously, where every Member is a coauthor on the Subcommittee of the resolution. To have this three-page alternative at the 11th hour is, in my view, inappropriate.

I urge that we stick with the original resolution passed out of the Africa Subcommittee. I would urge my colleagues to do so, and I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Royce.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Might I suggest and ask unanimous consent that maybe Mr. Royce and Mr. Payne could sit down and work out the language? Because I don't think there is a great difference here on the substance, to my sense.

How much more business do we have before us? Two more bills?

Chairman GILMAN. We have two more measures.

Mr. GEJDENSON. If I could ask unanimous consent to skip over this one for the moment and have Mr. Payne and Mr. Royce or their staffs sit down and come back to us with agreed-upon language. I think that if there is no objection, I would ask unanimous consent to do that.

Mr. ROYCE. Could I respond?

Chairman GILMAN. The Chair will entertain that as a reasonable request.

Mr. ROYCE. If I could respond. If some of these, Mr. Payne, could be offered as discrete amendments rather than a wholesale three-page substitute then I think we could work together in the ensuing minutes to attempt to work out an agreement.

Chairman GILMAN. The Chair then will lay aside this measure momentarily to give Mr. Payne and Mr. Royce an opportunity to try and work it out before we conclude with our markup.

Mr. PAYNE. Thank you.

Just for clarification, Mr. Chair, this is simply an amendment. It is not a substitute, Mr. Royce, to the resolution. It is simply an amendment, and the resolution as written by Mr. Royce will remain.

Chairman GILMAN. We will proceed to H.R. 1175. Mr. Royce and Mr. Payne will meet in the interim to try to work out the problem.

Chairman GILMAN. The Committee will now consider H.R. 1175, relating to efforts to secure the return of Zachary Baumel, an American citizen.

The Chair lays the bill before the Committee. The clerk will report the title of the bill.

H.R. 1175, A BILL TO LOCATE AND SECURE THE RETURN OF ZACHARY BAUMEL, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, AND OTHER ISRAELI SOLDIERS MISSING IN ACTION

Ms. BLOOMER. "H.R. 1175, a bill to locate and secure the return of Zachary Baumel, an American citizen, and other Israeli soldiers missing in action."

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with.

The clerk will read the bill for amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, section 1, Congressional Findings."

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the bill is considered as having been read and is open for amendment at any point.

This bill was not referred to the Subcommittee.

I would now recognize its sponsor, the gentleman from California, Mr. Lantos, for 5 minutes. If the gentleman has an amendment, I would recognize him to offer it either now or at the conclusion of his remarks. Mr. Lantos.

Mr. LANTOS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. My amendments are purely technical.

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will read the amendment. The clerk will distribute the amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. "Amendment offered by Mr. Lantos to H.R. 1175. Changes are made on page 2, line 12; page 2, lines 24 through 25; and page 3 line 1."

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the amendments are included and are considered as having been read.

The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes on his amendment.

Mr. LANTOS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank you, Mr. Gejdenson, and other colleagues on the Committee for cosponsoring my legislation.

It is a noncontroversial and straightforward piece of legislation, calling on the Department of State to continue to do everything in its power to obtain the release of an American citizen, Zachary Baumel, who was captured during military activities in 1982, whose whereabouts are somewhat in doubt, but it is our judgment

that he is being held against his wish as a prisoner of war. Several of us have met with Members of his family on repeated occasions.

This is a profoundly humanitarian and noncontroversial issue, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman GILMAN. I want to thank our colleague, Mr. Lantos, for sponsoring this measure. I was pleased to be a cosponsor of it.

I have worked closely with the Baumel, Feldman and Katz families since 1983, to try to locate and secure the return of their sons from the battle of Sultan Yakub in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley in 1982 in which they were engaged with Syrian forces. Tomorrow will mark the 17th anniversary of that tragic day in which these soldiers were declared as missing.

H.R. 1175 emphasizes the importance that Congress places on helping those families locate their sons. We are hoping the State Department appreciates the priority we give to this critical humanitarian issue.

An amendment will be offered reflecting language that has been negotiated with the State Department which requires the Department of State to raise the matter of Zachary Baumel, Yehuda Katz and Zvi Feldman with appropriate government officials of Syria, Lebanon, the Palestinian authority and with other governments which may be helpful in locating and securing the return of those soldiers.

It also will require a written report and followups from the Department to this Committee and our counterpart in the other body.

H.R. 1175 further notes that our Nation should take into consideration the willingness of regional governments to assist in locating and securing the return of these soldiers when reviewing U.S. financial assistance programs.

Regrettably, despite the fact that the Syrian government is in a position to assist with the investigation, appeals to President Hafiz al-Assad have gone unanswered. Inquiries to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat have also hit a dead end. Nonetheless, Congress continues to be extremely concerned about the lack of resolution of these cases and wants to ensure that the Administration will utilize all available avenues in order to return these men to their families.

Accordingly, I urge our colleagues' support for this measure, as amended.

Is there any other Member seeking recognition?

Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I just want to commend Mr. Lantos for once again taking the lead on an important human rights issue. The families in this case are tormented by uncertainty.

I know others as well have raised this issue with leaders in the Middle East. I am hopeful that with the change in government and a reinvigoration of the peace process, that particularly President Assad and others who may be able to shed light on this situation will take this small act as a genuine step of confidence building and humanitarian response by helping these families resolve this terrible situation.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. Wexler.

Mr. WEXLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I, too, would like to rise in strong support of H.R. 1175, introduced by Congressman Lantos.

Mr. Chairman, as has been stated, for 17 years the fate of the three Israeli missing soldiers has remained a mystery that has haunted their families and their nations. It was on June 11, 1982 that Zachary Baumel, a dual American/Israeli citizen, and others were captured in northeastern Lebanon in a battle with Syrian and Palestinian forces.

The PLO had custody of the three soldiers for the first year and a half of their captivity. When a pro-Syrian faction split with the PLO they took the three Israeli soldiers with them, and their whereabouts have yet to be determined.

The Syrian government currently claims that they have no knowledge concerning the fate of the soldiers. However, western journalists and Syrian radio reported that the three soldiers were paraded through Damascus several hours after they were captured.

Three weeks later, the Syrian secret police delivered four bodies for burial to the Jewish cemetery in Damascus, claiming they were the bodies of the Israeli soldiers. The Syrians also provided name tags which Israeli intelligence sources reported were supplied by the PLO's Fatah faction. Fifteen months later, the Red Cross exhumed the four graves, finding only one Israeli body.

The most recent evidence indicates that Zachary Baumel may be alive came from PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, who in 1993 delivered half of Zachary Baumel's dog tags to Israeli officials. Chairman Arafat promised that more information was forthcoming, but he has provided none.

As recently as 1997, information has been obtained that Baumel, along with the other two Israeli soldiers, may still be in custody in Syrian-controlled Lebanon.

With the imminent resumption of the Middle East process, the State Department must urge the Syrian and the Lebanese governments, along with Chairman Arafat, to secure the information that will aid in the search for the missing soldiers. The State Department must make it clear to these governments that their willingness to assist all efforts to search for the missing soldiers should and must be considered among other factors in the provision of American aid and foreign assistance to these nations.

I, along with the Chairman, Congressman Lantos, and many others have had the privilege of meeting with Zachary Baumel's parents. They hold hope, as I do, that their son and the others may still be alive. One can only imagine the pain of these parents and the uncertainty that they have felt for 17 years, not knowing the status of their sons.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 1175. Thank you.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Wexler.

Any other Member seeking recognition on this measure?

If there is no other Member seeking recognition, I would just like to note and pursue here with the Administration that we have been trying to get an opportunity to review the cable traffic between the State Department and other nations with regard to this issue, and

they have been reluctant to forward this information to our Committee. I just want the Members to know that we are asking that this information be made available to our Committee here in the House, either in our offices or in the Intelligence Committee offices, so that Members will have an opportunity to explore and read the full cable traffic on this issue.

If there is no further Member seeking recognition on this measure, the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, is recognized to offer a motion.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I want to say, Mr. Lantos, I had hoped to be a cosponsor. I think that I am, but I would appreciate if your staff would check on that for me.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the bill as amended on the suspension calendar.

Chairman GILMAN. The question is now on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter. Those in favor of the motion, signify by saying aye. Those opposed, say no.

The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to.

Without objection, the Chair or his designee is authorized to make motions under Rule 22 with respect to a conference on this bill or a counterpart from the Senate. Further proceedings on this measure are now postponed.

Chairman GILMAN. We will now proceed with H. Con. Res. 75, relative to the National Islamic Front government of Sudan.

The Chair lays the resolution before the Committee.

The clerk will report the title of the resolution.

H. CON. RES. 75, A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION CONDEMNING THE NATIONAL ISLAMIC FRONT (NIF) GOVERNMENT FOR ITS GENOCIDAL WAR IN SOUTHERN SUDAN, SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM, AND CONTINUED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. BLOOMER. "H. Con. Res. 75, a concurrent resolution condemning the National Islamic Front government for its genocidal war in southern Sudan, support for terrorism, and continued human rights violations, and for other purposes."

Chairman GILMAN. This resolution was referred to our Subcommittee on Africa and reported by it to the Full Committee with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Without objection, the Subcommittee-recommended language will be treated as original text for the purposes of an amendment.

The clerk will read the preamble and the operative language in the Subcommittee recommendation in that order for amendment. The clerk will read.

Ms. BLOOMER. "Whereas, according to the United States Committee for Refugees an estimated 1,900,000 people have died over the past decade——"

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the Subcommittee recommendation is considered as having been read and is now open to amendment at any point.

I now recognize the gentleman from California, the distinguished Chairman of our Subcommittee on Africa, Mr. Royce, to introduce it to the Committee. Mr. Royce.

Mr. ROYCE. I thank you, Mr. Chairman. This resolution brings much needed attention to the terrible situation in Sudan, where war incredibly has led to the deaths of some 1.9 million people—1.9 million Sudanese who have died over the past decade in that war. The vast majority have not been combatants. They have been innocent women and children in the south who have been cruelly subjected to starvation and to disease, as food has been used as a weapon against them.

As the Africa Subcommittee and the Human Rights Subcommittee heard 2 weeks ago, the humanitarian crisis in Sudan remains severe. This resolution pulls no punches. The Sudanese government, it states, is committing genocide. The Sudanese government has also been engaged in slavery. This is consistent with its international behavior. Sudan is classified as a terrorist state by the State Department.

This resolution condemns the Sudanese government for its genocidal war in southern Sudan and its support for terrorism, deplores the government-supported slave trade in Sudan and calls for increased and more effective aid efforts in southern Sudan.

The United States, this resolution suggests, must play a key role in attempting to bring peace to southern Sudan. I want to commend you, Mr. Chairman, for your interest in this tragedy. I especially want to commend Mr. Payne, the author of this resolution, as well as Mr. Meeks, who strengthened this resolution's humanitarian aid clauses in the Subcommittee's markup.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Royce.

Mr. Payne.

Mr. PAYNE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me thank you for bringing up H. Con. Res. 75 and, as you have heard, this has been a very, very serious issue for many years. My first visit to southern Sudan was in 1993, with then Congressman Johnson from Florida, and last year, with Congressman Campbell and just this past weekend with our new colleague, very courageous and interested person, Congressman Tom Tancredo from Colorado. This has been an issue that for many years has been troubling to many of us who have been on this Committee for some time, and I am glad now that it is starting to get the attention. Senator Brownback on the other side is also championing this cause with a number of his colleagues.

We had an opportunity to go to Loki, a border town in the area between Kenya and Sudan, and then to Yei and Labone, both in Southern Sudan, just this past weekend.

We must conclude that the repression of the dictatorship of the NIF government is wrong: the use of shamanian laws throughout the country, the fact that food is used as a weapon, the fact that slavery is condoned by the government, the fact that the Dinka people and other southern Sudanese are having their dignified culture destroyed and compromised by virtue of having to live in refugee camps, the fact that the government of Sudan used the old Russian antonov planes to bomb civilians. We visited a hospital that was only bombed 2 or 3 weeks ago. We were unsure whether bombs would be dropped on us as we visited the south of Sudan.

So this is a situation that cannot be tolerated any longer. It is something in which we must ask our government to really become more engaged and involved.

Just the other day, the government dropped 6 bombs, hitting 14 houses, killing 24 people. These weapons are used against innocent people. The support also of the Lord's Resistance Army in North Uganda, an army that abducts children and uses them against the Uganda Army, is another terrible practice which the government, the NIF government in Khartoum, condones. So we have seen children who are branded like cattle and used as chattel and sometimes sold for as little as \$15 apiece, while the government there is not only condoning it, it encourages it.

This resolution calls on the Administration to report to Congress within 3 months about the U.S. effort to end slavery. It calls on the U.N. to investigate this issue. The U.N. has not been stepping up to the plate on this dreaded issue. Sadly, the north doesn't see anything wrong with this policy and, therefore, we need to do all we can to bring down the government.

If 1.9 million people and 4 million have been displaced over the past 2 decades, if Milosevic could be brought up on war crimes, I think that the same thing for the Al-Bashir and el ta-ra-bee government should be considered.

So once again, Mr. Chairman, this is something that's gone on too long. There has not been indignation from the countries of the West or the United States. It is time for us to say enough is enough. It is time for us to step forward and say that as we move into a new millennium there is no way that we can allow this practice to continue, to be condoned. We must do everything within our power to see that this pariah government somehow gets the message that we will not condone this any longer.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Payne.

Mr. Sherman.

Mr. SHERMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I strongly support this resolution. I commend the gentleman for bringing it up. I think that beyond this resolution, we may have to look at more aggressive approaches to try to deal with the situation, perhaps at least exploring the possibility of multilateral aid to the resistance fighters.

Keep in mind that as has been pointed out, 1.9 million have been killed. That is greater than the entire population of Kosovo. I realize that this government in Khartoum cloaks itself in the religious fervor and piety of Islam. The United States can certainly not be accused of being anti-Islamic. We just fought for the rights of the Muslim Kosovars against oppression that tried to cloak itself in the religion of Christianity.

So I strongly support the resolution and hope that we are willing to take even additional steps to bring justice to Sudan.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Tancredo.

Mr. TANCREDO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to just say how much I appreciate the opportunity to have participated on the CODEL. It was actually my first CODEL as a Member of Congress, and it was certainly a challenging one, a challenging experience in

a number of ways, not the least of which was to have to deal with, to observe the plight of the people in the Sudan and feel relatively incapable of doing anything immediately to relieve the terrible, terrible, problems that face these very valiant people.

I was especially encouraged to hear the comments of Mr. Sherman, when he talked about the possibility of having to do something perhaps beyond this, something more direct in terms of aid directly to the SPLA or to NDA, because I agree with him that it may very well be the next step we have to take.

Frankly, to put this in a nutshell, I believe that what is happening in the Sudan makes Kosovo look like a Sunday school picnic, and the fact that we have been able to devote as much of our resources and attention to the problems in Kosovo without even a mention of the situation in the Sudan, is to me unacceptable and abhorrent. These people have been suffering for a much longer period of time. Far more people have been killed. Far more people have been displaced, and they suffer every day, the torture, not only the physical dangers in which they are placed, the physical effect of the war, but the psychological torture of knowing that every single day they can be bombed. These terrorists activities of the north continue. You listen constantly for the noise of the antonov bomber overhead. Everybody is doing it. While we were there, we were doing it. You are always wondering about whether or not it is going to be there.

The people gather around you in marketplaces because they feel that perhaps if they are near you somehow or another they won't be bombed, that if Americans are there, American Congressmen are there, they will be safe for a moment or two.

How would you like to live like that every day of your life, 24 hours a day, in fear of that sound—they will see the goats begin to run because the goats can hear it before the people can. The goats run and the people start to run. Everywhere we were, we had to be told where the bomb shelter was. At whatever location we were taken to for any discussions, we had to know where the bomb shelter was next to us so that we could get there quickly. These people live like that every single day.

So I just want to say, again, Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity you gave me and thank my colleagues for the opportunity that they gave me to go on this trip and to be perhaps a tiny part of a solution for these people.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Tancredo. I would like to commend you as a freshman Member for going to this garden spot on your first visit, and we hope that you will engage in more. I would like to encourage our newer Members to be engaged in our CODELS that are intended to educate us all to a greater extent.

With regard to that, before we move on, I would like to remind our Members that we do have an important delegation visiting us from the Council of Europe. They will be meeting with this Committee at 2 p.m. today in room H-139. The Council of Europe is a preeminent European institution working on democracy, on human rights and the rule of law, and I would like to encourage our Members to please join us in that meeting.

Mr. Lantos.

Mr. LANTOS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to commend my good friend from New Jersey, our distinguished colleague, for offering this resolution, and I wish to identify myself with his observations. I would also like to make a comment to our friend from Colorado. I was very moved by his observations.

During the course of the last 80 days or so, a lot of people have raised the issue of why we have participated in the military activities in Kosova while, in areas where much larger scale human rights violations have unfolded, we have done nothing. The answer, of course, is obvious. In Europe we have NATO, which is an alliance of 19 nations, joined together to defend and expand the sphere of democratic and free and open institutions.

In Africa, such an institution as NATO at the moment does not exist.

In Kosova, we crossed the Rubicon. We and our NATO allies have recognized the fact that under extreme circumstances, human rights violations trump national sovereignty. This will be studied by legal scholars for generations to come. For centuries, we have assumed that national sovereignty is the ultimate principle in the field of international relations, and it is a tribute to our all-too-slow evolution that we have now recognized that outrageous human rights violations, such as the ones perpetrated by the Milosevic regime against the Muslim Albanian Kosovars, cannot be tolerated by the civilized world.

I think it is extremely important for all of us who wish to live in a realistic world to understand that we have to rejoice in cases where the civilized world is capable of taking action and work toward the time when the civilized world will be able to do so everywhere. But since in many places that is not the case today, this should not have been used and hopefully will not be used in the future for criticizing action where in the NATO sphere of influence action can be taken.

Mr. TANCREDO. Will the gentlemen yield?

Mr. LANTOS. I will yield in just a second. I think it is extremely important for us to condemn the outrageous government in Khartoum for these gigantic, sickening, horrendous, inhuman violations of human rights. I strongly urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 75, and I am happy to yield to my friend from Colorado.

Mr. TANCREDO. Thank you for yielding, sir.

I certainly did not intend for my comments to precipitate a debate on the whole issue of Kosovo, but I should say that there is a significant difference that I observe and did observe even while I was in the Sudan, in terms of our position vis-a-vis Sudan and Kosovo.

Certainly everything that we were told existed in Kosovo with regard to human rights violations, and I certainly don't disagree that they existed, but everything we were told that was happening there, as I said, is happening in the Sudan.

There is a different dimension in the Sudan. There is something going on there, by the way, that we did not mention, and I did not mention in my remarks, which does, in my mind, differentiate the matter quite dramatically. That is that in the Sudan I can observe, and I think all of us can observe, that there is the possibility of

very direct threats to the national security interests of the United States.

The resolution talks about that, in terms of the kind of terrorist activities that are supported by the state of Sudan, by the government in the north, by Khartoum, by the exportation of that terrorism, the fact that our embassies have been bombed. I mean, these things add a dimension that I think is extremely relevant when we start talking about whether or not it is appropriate for this government to take action.

Beyond that, I should also say I would be very hesitant, in fact I would certainly oppose any direct military action on the part of the United States in Sudan, putting troops there ourselves, bombing it ourselves. People of Sudan, especially the people in the south, are asking only for the ability to take care of it themselves, to defend themselves. So there are significant differences that I would just like to put into the record.

Mr. BEREUTER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANTOS. I would be happy to yield.

Mr. BEREUTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I think the gentleman was correct in pointing out the capacity we have in NATO as a defensive alliance in Europe and the absence thereof from any such military capability, multilateral, even if it didn't involve the United States, in Africa. Beyond Sudan, of course, we have had the tragic loss of huge numbers of people in Rwanda. You could point to Eritrea and Ethiopia today. You could point to Congo where it is going on.

I can't resist reminding my colleagues that today we are going to be voting on an amendment offered by Mr. Shays. It has a small bipartisan group of cosponsors, which is absolutely shocking and wrong headed in my judgment. It will ask that U.S. troop commitments in Europe be reduced from 100,000, where it has been reduced to that level, to 25,000 in the next three fiscal years. We could not have a combat division in Europe under that limitation.

I do hope my colleagues will help in resisting this kind of issue. We have had burden sharing debates in the past, but nothing of that Draconian level.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. LANTOS. Reclaiming my time, I could not agree more strongly than I do with my very distinguished colleague from Nebraska. I think the proposal to reduce the U.S. military presence in Europe to a 25,000 troop level is preposterous, and I earnestly hope that that proposed amendment will be overwhelmingly defeated.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Lantos.

Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank Mr. Payne for sponsoring this very important resolution. As he knows, because he was a very active participant, we had a hearing along with Ed Royce's Subcommittee, on May 27th, at which time we explored crimes against humanity in the Sudan. We heard from a number of very distinguished witnesses, including Dr. Millard Burr from the U.S. Committee on Refugees. He pointed out that the total estimated deaths, and this was as of December, 1998 so the number has grown, was 1.9 million individ-

uals; per year about 126,000; per month about 10,500; per week a little over 24,000; per day, approximately 356 people who were dying because of the slaughter.

We also had a very heavy emphasis on the ongoing chattel slavery. We held a hearing 3 years ago, at which time we heard from people who had family members abducted by the slave owners in these raids. These heinous acts, where people are literally stolen from their homes and turned into slaves, that barbaric practice continues to this day.

This resolution rightfully points out that we need to be far more proactive in trying to end, not just mitigate but end, this terrible practice of chattel slavery in addition to this genocidal war that's going on.

Very important, too, and several of our witnesses spoke about this, and Mr. Tancredo spoke very eloquently about this as well, is this whole idea of a Khartoum veto with Operation Lifeline. I think it is outrageous. I mean, the UNICEF and the U.N. are doing their noblest best to try to feed as many people as possible, but when you turn to a government that is using food as a weapon and you need to gain or garner their permission in order to get the food to their people, we need to find some other way.

Keep it going—try to reform it—but we need to find other means to get that vital food and medicine cargo to these people who are dying. Food is being used as a weapon, let there be no mistake about it.

I just want to thank again Mr. Payne and Mr. Tancredo, who have taken an absolutely strong and active interest in this. As Mr. Gilman pointed out, to go to the Sudan on your first trip overseas trip certainly shows a seriousness about human rights and about people who are truly in grave distress. They die by the day, and we need to do more. We need a more activist policy.

Again, thank you, Mr. Payne, for offering this.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Smith.

Any other Members seeking recognition? Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to have my statement placed in the record.

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection.

Any other Member seeking recognition?

If not, I yield myself sufficient time.

The degree of suffering here in the Sudan is mind-boggling; 1.9 million killed, the statistic that Mr. Smith just recited. The government of Sudan must remain isolated. Our Nation's long-term strategic interests demand that we fight this kind of militant Islamic fundamentalism that the government of Sudan has exhibited and no easing of sanctions should be permitted.

There are times when our Nation must state clearly its abhorrence for state-sponsored behavior that's so egregious and so contrary to the interests of our Nation and of all peace-loving nations. Accordingly, I commend our colleagues on this Committee who have recently traveled to the region and thank them for bringing this measure before us.

Are there any further amendments? Mr. Tancredo.

Mr. TANCREDO. I have an amendment, I think, at the desk.

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will report the amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. "Amendment offered by Mr. Tancredo. Page 8, line 19, strike "and"; page 9, line 19, strike the period and insert a semicolon; page 9, after line 19, add the following: 6, urges the Intergovernmental Authority for Development partners under the leadership of President Daniel Arap Moi to call on the government of Sudan to immediately stop the indiscriminate bombings in southern Sudan; and, 7, strongly condemns any governments who financially support the government of Sudan."

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will distribute the amendment. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TANCREDO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just want to make sure with this amendment that we are able to add every single aspect of whatever arsenal that we have, I use that figuratively, in terms of trying to stop the bombing immediately. I know in the resolution itself it suggests several actions that we should take, including supplying the south with SAM missiles, but I wanted just to make sure that we do not overlook the fact that there is the opportunity available to us to bring to the attention of the Sudan our deep concern about these bombings through the peace process. So that's really the purpose of this amendment, and also then to condemn any government, as I say, for supporting the government of the north.

There are many aspects of this. One in particular, of course, is the construction of a pipeline that has—it is completed and was paid for by several interests, governments of Malaysia and China and business interests in Canada, but there are others, of course, who are also involved with supporting the government and so I just wanted to bring that to the attention of the Congress.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Tancredo.

Mr. Payne.

Mr. PAYNE. I strongly support the resolution by Mr. Tancredo. There is no question that there is an intergovernmental agency, the IGAD partners led by President Moi, that have been conducting discussions. We urge them to, as he has indicated, to ask for the immediate halt of the bombing there in Sudan. I think that also condemning these countries from supporting this government, which is on our sanctions list, with their financial support simply is a way that will continue to see these atrocities continued unless there is some dramatic action taken by those who feel that this government should cease and desist.

I would just like to indicate that I strongly support the amendment.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Payne.

Is there any further debate? If not, the question is now on the gentleman's amendment. As many as are in favor signify by saying aye. As many opposed say no.

The ayes have appear to have it. The amendment is agreed to. Are there any further amendments to this measure?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will read the amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. "Amendment offered by Mr. Payne, page 8, line 11, strike "and"; page 9, line 7, strike the period and insert a semicolon; page 9, after line 7, add the following, 6, calls on the Presi-

dent to transmit to the Congress not later than 90 days after the date.”

Mr. PAYNE. I move that the amendment be considered as read.

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to as having been read.

The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes on the amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This amendment calls on the President to report to Congress regarding the Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), the question of flight suspensions. As has been indicated, the government of Khartoum has the right to stop relief supplies from reaching the people in the south. This is certainly not a way to go.

We have heard about the numbers of people who have perished during this struggle. Of course, the most vulnerable would be pregnant women, women nursing children, children under six, the elderly, hospital patients, handicapped people. All have died during the ineffective delivering of food through the government controlled Operation Lifeline Sudan.

Relief efforts were hindered and had a severe setback earlier this year when Khartoum banned flights into southern Sudan for 2 months. The flight placed ban upon the entire region of Bahr el Ghazal on February 3, 1998, was the most comprehensive flight restriction since OLS's creation. Even at the urgent request of USAID, the government refused; 350,000 people were in urgent need of assistance.

I am gravely concerned about the human catastrophe that unfolds each year in southern Sudan. Operation Lifeline Sudan was established in 1989 by the United Nations in order to prevent the people in the south from dying of starvation. It is almost assisting them to starve rather than helping prevent them from starving.

Twenty percent of USAID's assistance goes toward non-OLS NGO's working in areas outside the control of the government. I would hope that we could have additional funding to see that outside of the OLS, NGO's would have more support.

The government has used food as a weapon, as we have heard. Starvation is an inexpensive war strategy and the government does it each year.

This amendment also calls on the support of USAID's Sudanese Transition Assistance for Rehabilitation, known as STAR program, which helps to develop democracy in a civil society and a rule of law to the NDA, which is an opposition organization to the government.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Payne.

Mr. Royce.

Mr. ROYCE. I urge support of the amendment from the gentleman from New Jersey, and I urge we pass the bill.

Chairman GILMAN. Are there any other Members seeking recognition or offering amendments? If not, the question is now on the Payne amendment to the underlying measure. All in favor signify by saying aye. All opposed say no.

The ayes have it. The amendment is agreed to.

The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Smith, is recognized to offer a motion.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the pending resolution, H. Con. Res. 75, as amended, on the Suspension Calendar.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Smith.

The question is on the motion from the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Smith. As many as are in favor of the motion signify by saying aye. As many as opposed signify by saying no.

The aye has it. The motion is agreed to.

Without objection, the Chairman will be permitted to make motions under Rule 22 relative to a conference on this bill or a companion measure from the Senate.

Further proceedings on this measure are now postponed.

We will now return to H. Res. 62, which is pending with a second degree amendment by Mr. Payne and a first degree amendment by Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. Payne is recognized for a unanimous consent request. Mr. Payne.

Mr. PAYNE. Without objection, Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the pending Payne second degree amendment and the Gejdenson first degree amendment be withdrawn, and I have a further amendment.

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, so ordered. Is there any further discussion on this measure?

Any further amendments, Mr. Payne?

Mr. PAYNE. No. Mr. Gejdenson compromised.

Chairman GILMAN. On the Gejdenson amendment, the clerk will distribute. The clerk will read the amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. "Amendment offered by Mr. Gejdenson, page 3, strike lines 2 through 4 and insert the following: First, welcomes the cessation of hostilities and calls for the respect of human rights by all combatants; second, applauds the effective diplomacy."

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the amendment is considered as having been read.

I recognize Mr. Gejdenson for 5 minutes on the amendment.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I commend Chairman Royce and Mr. Payne for working out the differences that existed. We all share the same goals here. This is a positive step for the Committee, and I urge its passage.

Chairman GILMAN. Any other Members seeking recognition?

Mr. ROYCE. Let me add, Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman. This is a serious business. We have tens of thousands of casualties there; 6,000 people in 2 days alone lost their lives in the latest carnage around the capitol. Forced amputations of arms, limbs, lips of women and children occur on a continuing basis and so we need to reach closure on this resolution and get this passed as soon as possible.

I thank the gentleman for working out this amendment.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Royce.

Mr. Payne.

Mr. PAYNE. Just let me thank the Chairman of the Africa Subcommittee for his continued interest and cooperation. I appreciate our being able to move this very important resolution forward, and

for being able to come up with language acceptable to both of us. I appreciate this support and I urge adoption of the resolution.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Payne.

Are there any other further Members seeking recognition? We are now on the Gejdenson amendment. All in favor signify by saying aye. Opposed say no.

The aye have it. The Gejdenson amendment is agreed to.

Are there any further amendments or further discussion on the overall bill?

The question is now on agreeing to the Subcommittee recommendation as amended. As many as are in favor of the amendment say aye. As many as opposed say no.

The amendment is agreed to.

The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Smith, is recognized to offer a motion.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the pending resolution H. Res. 62, as amended, on the suspension calendar.

Chairman GILMAN. The question is now on the motion by the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Smith. As many as are in favor of the motion signify by saying aye. As many as opposed say no.

The ayes have it. The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to.

Any further business before the Committee? If not, the Committee stands adjourned and I thank the Members.

Please don't forget the European Council meeting at 2 p.m.

[Whereupon, at 11:20 a.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

A P P E N D I X

JUNE 10, 1999

STATEMENT OF REP. GEJDENSON
MARK UP OF HR 17
JUNE 10, 1999

Mr. Chairman. I am going to support the passage of HR 17 today. However, I want to point out two things:

1. This bill does not give the Congress any authorities it does not already have. We can pass legislation any day of the week to put an end to an embargo we don't like.
2. Even if this bill did exempt agriculture from the six economic embargoes that are currently in place, very little would have been done to help the farmers of this country. Sanctions on Cuba, Libya, Iran, Iraq, North Korea and Sudan resulted in lost agricultural export sales of only \$150 million in 1996. Regaining that market share will not solve the endemic problems in our nation's agricultural economy and will not alter current agricultural policy.

**Prepared Statement
of Hon. Sam Gejdenson
H.Con.Res. 75: Regarding the Conflict in Sudan**

Mr. Chairman, the war in Sudan is currently Africa's longest running civil war. It is estimated that 2 million people have died as a direct result of the war. The Sudanese conflict often is a major cause of famine and misery for the people of southern Sudan.

The National Islamic Front (NIF) government in Khartoum has systematically and militarily tried to wipe out the people's of the south by genocidal means.

The NIF government has supported international terrorist activities and has even attempted to destabilize its neighbors in East Africa.

H.Con.Res. 75 condemns the NIF government for its genocidal war in southern Sudan; it's support of terrorism and continued human rights violations.

H.Con.Res. 75 deplores the slave raids into southern Sudan where women and children are captured and sold as chattel slaves by militia controlled by the Khartoum government.

The resolution calls upon the USG to increase aid to relief organizations working outside of Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) and instructs USAID to better coordinate the delivery of aid and relief material.

The State Department is called upon to increase the diplomatic pressure and on the NIF government and to provide greater leadership by strengthening the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) process.

Finally, H.Res. 75 calls upon the UN Security Council to impose an arms embargo against the Sudanese government; condemn slavery; and reform OLS to strengthen its independence from the NIF government.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage all members of the committee and the House to support this resolution. Passage of H.Con.Res. 75 will send a message that the Congress is very committed to working with the Administration and our allies in the region to end this terrible human tragedy.

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 17

To amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to require the President to report to Congress on any selective embargo on agricultural commodities, to provide a termination date for the embargo, to provide greater assurances for contract sanctity, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 6, 1999

Mr. EWING (for himself, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MINGE, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. WELLER, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. NETHERCUTT, and Mr. WALDEN of Oregon) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on International relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to require the President to report to Congress on any selective embargo on agricultural commodities, to provide a termination date for the embargo, to provide greater assurances for contract sanctity, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Selective Agricultural
3 Embargoes Act of 1999”.

4 **SEC. 2. REPORTING ON SELECTIVE EMBARGOES.**

5 The Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5711
6 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end of title VI:

7 **“SEC. 604. REPORTING ON SELECTIVE EMBARGOES.**

8 “(a) REPORT.—If the President takes an action,
9 pursuant to statutory authority, to embargo the export
10 under an export sales contract (as defined in subsection
11 (e)) of an agricultural commodity to a country that is not
12 part of an embargo on all exports to the country, not later
13 than 5 days after imposing the embargo, the President
14 shall submit a report to Congress that sets forth in detail
15 the reasons for the embargo and specifies the proposed
16 period during which the embargo will be effective.

17 “(b) APPROVAL OF EMBARGO.—If a joint resolution
18 approving the embargo becomes law during the 100-day
19 period beginning on the date of receipt of the report pro-
20 vided for in subsection (a), the embargo shall terminate
21 on the earlier of—

22 “(1) a date determined by the President; or

23 “(2) the date that is 1 year after the date of
24 enactment of the joint resolution approving the em-
25 bargo.

1 “(c) DISAPPROVAL OF EMBARGO.—If a joint resolu-
2 tion disapproving the embargo becomes law during the
3 100-day period referred to in subsection (b), the embargo
4 shall terminate on the expiration of the 100-day period.

5 “(d) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
6 sion of this section, an embargo may take effect and con-
7 tinue in effect during any period in which the United
8 States is in a state of war declared by Congress or na-
9 tional emergency, requiring such action, declared by the
10 President.

11 “(e) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

12 “(1) the term ‘agricultural commodity’ includes
13 plant nutrient materials;

14 “(2) the term ‘under an export sales contract’
15 means under an export sales contract entered into
16 before the President has transmitted to Congress no-
17 tice of the proposed embargo; and

18 “(3) the term ‘embargo’ includes any prohibi-
19 tion or curtailment.”.

20 **SEC. 3. ADDITION OF PLANT NUTRIENT MATERIALS TO**
21 **PROTECTION OF CONTRACT SANCTITY.**

22 Section 602(c) of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978
23 (7 U.S.C. 5712(c)) is amended by inserting “(including

30

4

1 plant nutrient materials)” after “agricultural commodity”

2 each place it appears.

○

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 62

Expressing concern over the escalating violence, the gross violations of human rights, and the ongoing attempts to overthrow a democratically elected government in Sierra Leone.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 11, 1999

Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. LEE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. TANCREDO, and Mr. RADANOVICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Expressing concern over the escalating violence, the gross violations of human rights, and the ongoing attempts to overthrow a democratically elected government in Sierra Leone.

Whereas the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) military junta, which on May 27, 1997, overthrew the democratically elected government of Sierra Leone led by President Ahmed Kabbah, suspended the constitution, banned political activities and public meetings, and invited the rebel fighters of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) to join the junta;

Whereas the AFRC and RUF then mounted "Operation No Living Thing", a campaign of killing, egregious human rights violations, and looting, that continued until President Kabbah was restored to power by the Economic Community of West African States Military Observation Group (ECOMOG) on March 10, 1998;

Whereas the AFRC and RUF have escalated their 8 year reign of terror against the citizens of Sierra Leone, which includes heinous acts such as forcibly amputating the limbs of defenseless civilians of all ages, raping women and children, and wantonly killing innocent citizens;

Whereas the Kamajor civil defense group has committed summary executions of captured rebels and persons suspected of aiding the rebels;

Whereas the AFRC and RUF continue to abduct children, forcibly provide them with military training, and place them on the front-line during rebel incursions;

Whereas countries in and outside of the region, including Liberia, Burkina Faso, and Libya, and mercenaries from Ukraine and other countries, are directly supporting the AFRC/RUF terrorist campaign against the legitimate government and citizens of Sierra Leone;

Whereas the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that last year more than 210,000 Sierra Leoneans fled the country to Guinea, bringing the number to 350,000, most of whom have left Sierra Leone to escape the AFRC/RUF campaign of terror and atrocities, as have an additional 90,000 Sierra Leoneans who have sought safe haven in Liberia;

Whereas the refugee camps in Guinea and Liberia may be at risk of being used as safe havens for rebels and staging areas for attacks against Sierra Leone;

Whereas the humanitarian crisis in Sierra Leone has reached epic proportions with people dying from a lack of food, medical treatment, and medicine, while humanitarian operations are impeded by the countrywide war and the resultant destruction of infrastructure;

Whereas the Nigerian-led intervention force, ECOMOG, has deployed some 15,000 troops in Sierra Leone in an attempt to end the cycle of violence and ensure the maintenance of its democratically elected government at the request of the legitimate Government of Sierra Leone and with the support of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);

Whereas the escalating violence and terror in Sierra Leone perpetrated by the rebel AFRC/RUF threatens stability in West Africa and has the immediate potential of spilling over into Guinea and Liberia; and

Whereas the ECOWAS Group of Seven recently met in Guinea in an attempt to bring about a cessation of hostilities and a negotiated settlement of the conflict: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) calls for an immediate cessation of hos-
3 tilities and respect for human rights by all combat-
4 ants in Sierra Leone;

5 (2) appeals to all parties to the conflict to en-
6 gage in dialogue without any preconditions to bring

1 about a long-term solution to this civil strife in Si-
2 erra Leone;

3 (3) supports the people of Sierra Leone in their
4 quest for a democratic and stable country and a rec-
5 onciled society;

6 (4) urges the President, the Secretary of State,
7 and the Assistant Secretary of State for African Af-
8 fairs to support the democratically elected govern-
9 ment of Sierra Leone and give high priority to help-
10 ing resolve the devastating conflict in that country,
11 which would be an important contribution to stabil-
12 ity in the West Africa region;

13 (5) abhors the gross violations of human rights
14 ongoing in Sierra Leone, including the dismember-
15 ment of citizens (including children) by the Armed
16 Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) and the Revo-
17 lutionary United Front (RUF) and demands that
18 they immediately stop such heinous acts;

19 (6) condemns the West African countries and
20 those outside the region that are aiding the AFRC/
21 RUF and demands they immediately withdraw their
22 combatants and cease providing military, financial,
23 political, and other types of assistance to the rebels
24 in Sierra Leone;

1 (7) applauds the Economic Community of West
2 African States Military Observation Group
3 (ECOMOG) for its support of the legitimate Govern-
4 ment of Sierra Leone and urges it to diversify its
5 forces with troops from additional Economic Com-
6 munity of West African States (ECOWAS) countries
7 and remain engaged in Sierra Leone until a com-
8 prehensive settlement of the conflict is achieved;

9 (8) calls upon the United States to provide in-
10 creased, appropriate logistical and political support
11 for ECOMOG; and

12 (9) calls upon the United States to provide in-
13 creased, appropriate logistical and political support
14 for Ghana and Mali, countries that participate in
15 ECOMOG.

○

COMMITTEE PRINT

Showing the Text of H. Res. 62

[As Reported from the Subcommittee on Africa]

Whereas the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) military junta, which on May 27, 1997, overthrew the democratically elected government of Sierra Leone led by President Ahmed Kabbah, suspended the constitution, banned political activities and public meetings, and invited the rebel fighters of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) to join the junta;

Whereas the AFRC and RUF then mounted "Operation No Living Thing", a campaign of killing, egregious human rights violations, and looting, that continued until President Kabbah was restored to power by the Economic Community of West African States Military Observation Group (ECOMOG) on March 10, 1998;

Whereas the AFRC and RUF have escalated their 8 year reign of terror against the citizens of Sierra Leone, which includes heinous acts such as forcibly amputating the limbs of defenseless civilians of all ages, raping women and children, and wantonly killing innocent citizens;

Whereas the Kamajor civil defense group has committed summary executions of captured rebels and persons suspected of aiding the rebels;

Whereas the AFRC and RUF continue to abduct children, forcibly provide them with military training, and place them on the front-line during rebel incursions;

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Whereas countries in and outside of the region, including Liberia, Burkina Faso, and Libya, and mercenaries from Ukraine and other countries, are directly supporting the AFRC/RUF terrorist campaign against the legitimate government and citizens of Sierra Leone;

Whereas the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that last year more than 210,000 Sierra Leoneans fled the country to Guinea, bringing the number to 350,000, most of whom have left Sierra Leone to escape the AFRC/RUF campaign of terror and atrocities, as have an additional 90,000 Sierra Leoneans who have sought safe haven in Liberia;

Whereas the refugee camps in Guinea and Liberia may be at risk of being used as safe havens for rebels and staging areas for attacks against Sierra Leone;

Whereas the humanitarian crisis in Sierra Leone has reached epic proportions with people dying from a lack of food, medical treatment, and medicine, while humanitarian operations are impeded by the countrywide war and the resultant destruction of infrastructure;

Whereas the Nigerian-led intervention force, ECOMOG, has deployed some 15,000 troops in Sierra Leone in an attempt to end the cycle of violence and ensure the maintenance of its democratically elected government at the request of the legitimate Government of Sierra Leone and with the support of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);

Whereas the escalating violence and terror in Sierra Leone perpetrated by the rebel AFRC/RUF threatens stability in West Africa and has the immediate potential of spilling over into Guinea and Liberia;

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Whereas the ECOWAS Group of Seven recently met in Guinea in an attempt to bring about a cessation of hostilities and a negotiated settlement of the conflict; and

Whereas the United Nations report in February 1999 documented human rights abuses by the RUF, the Kamajor civil defense group, and summary executions by ECOMOG: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) calls for an immediate cessation of hos-
3 tilities and respect for human rights by all combat-
4 ants and government officials in Sierra Leone;

5 (2) calls on all parties, including government of-
6 ficials and the RUF, to commit to a cease-fire;

7 (3) appeals to all parties to the conflict to en-
8 gage in dialogue without any preconditions to bring
9 about a long-term solution to this civil strife in Si-
10 erra Leone;

11 (4) supports the people of Sierra Leone in their
12 quest for a democratic and stable country and a rec-
13 onciled society;

14 (5) urges the President, the Secretary of State,
15 and the Assistant Secretary of State for African Af-
16 fairs to support the democratically elected govern-
17 ment of Sierra Leone and give high priority to help-
18 ing resolve the devastating conflict in that country,
19 which would be an important contribution to stabil-
20 ity in the West Africa region;

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4

1 (6) abhors the gross violations of human rights
2 ongoing in Sierra Leone, including the dismember-
3 ment of citizens (including children) by the Armed
4 Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) and the Revo-
5 lutionary United Front (RUF) and demands that
6 they immediately stop such heinous acts;

7 (7) condemns the West African countries and
8 those outside the region that are aiding the AFRC/
9 RUF and demands they immediately withdraw their
10 combatants and cease providing military, financial,
11 political, and other types of assistance to the rebels
12 in Sierra Leone;

13 (8) applauds the Economic Community of West
14 African States Military Observation Group
15 (ECOMOG) for its support of the legitimate Govern-
16 ment of Sierra Leone and urges it to diversify its
17 forces with troops from additional Economic Com-
18 munity of West African States (ECOWAS) countries
19 and remain engaged in Sierra Leone until a com-
20 prehensive settlement of the conflict is achieved;

21 (9) calls upon the United States to provide in-
22 creased, appropriate logistical and political support
23 for ECOMOG;

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5

1 (10) calls on the United States to appoint an
2 independent commission to investigate human rights
3 violations;

4 (11) calls on the United Nations Security Coun-
5 cil to fully support, financially and diplomatically,
6 the activities of the human rights section of
7 UNOMSIL;

8 (12) calls upon the United States to provide in-
9 creased, appropriate logistical and political support
10 for Ghana and Mali, countries that participate in
11 ECOMOG; and

12 (13) urges the President to appoint a special
13 envoy for Sierra Leone.

AMENDMENT TO H.RES. 62
OFFERED BY MR. GEJDENSON

Page 3, strike lines 2 through 4 and insert the following (and redesignate the subsequent paragraphs as may be appropriate):

- 1 (1) welcomes the cessation of hostilities and
- 2 calls for respect of human rights by all combatants;
- 3 (2) applauds the effective diplomacy of the De-
- 4 partment of State, particularly the department's
- 5 successful efforts in helping to formulate a cease-fire
- 6 arrangement;
- 7 (3) supports the Department of State's ongoing
- 8 efforts to bring lasting peace and national reconcili-
- 9 ation in Sierra Leone;

Page 4, line 9, insert "continue to" after "Sierra Leone and".

Amendment Offered by Mr. ^{Payne}~~Hastings~~

To commend the signing of a cease-fire agreement and to urge a swift solution to the crisis in Sierra Leone .

Whereas on May 18, 1999, President Kabbah of Sierra Leone and Foday Sankoh, leader of the Revolutionary United Front, signed a cease-fire agreement in Lome, Togo, toward a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Sierra Leone ;

Whereas the negotiations occurred under the auspices of President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo;

Whereas President Kabbah and Foday Sankoh desire to promote the ongoing dialog process with a view to establishing durable peace and stability in Sierra Leone ;

Whereas the parties agreed that a dialog for peace would commence on May 25, 1999;

Whereas the parties jointly agreed that each would refrain from any acts that may undermine the peace process;

Whereas the parties jointly agreed that there would be an immediate release of all prisoners of war and noncombatants; and

Whereas the parties have made a commitment to start negotiations in good faith no later than May 25, 1999, in Lome, Togo: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives--

(1) recognizes and commends those Sierra Leoneans who have demonstrated their love for peace, law, and order;

(2) supports the signing of a cease-fire, on May 18, 1999, in Lome, Togo, by President Kabbah and Foday Sankoh;

(3) urges all parties to remain constructively engaged in the peace process;

(4) urges all parties to make rapid progress to bring into effect a peaceful and lasting solution to the crisis;

(5) commends--

(A) Rev. Jesse Jackson, the United States Presidential Special Envoy, for the

promotion of democracy in Africa; and

(B) Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of Togo, Adwoa Coleman, representative of the Organization of African Unity, and Francis G. Okelo, special representative of the Secretary General, for their involvement in bringing about this peace process;

(6) encourages all parties to fully implement the Abidjan Peace Accords;

(7) urges the United States Government to appoint a Special Envoy for Sierra Leone ; and

(8) urges the United States Government and the international community to continue to work with all parties to ensure a lasting peace that will end the conflict in Sierra Leone

Amendment to H.Res. 62

Offered by Mr. Gejdenson

Page 3, strike lines 2 through 4 and insert the following (and redesignate the subsequent paragraphs as may be appropriate):

(1) welcomes the cessation of hostilities and calls for the respect of human rights by all combatants;

(2) applauds the effective diplomacy of the Department of State and Reverend Jesse Jackson, United States Special Presidential Envoy for the promotion of democracy in Africa, particularly the successful efforts in helping to formulate a cease-fire arrangement;

(3) supports the efforts of all parties to bring lasting peace and national reconciliation in Sierra Leone;

Page 4, line 9, insert "continue to" after "Sierra Leone and".

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1175

To locate and secure the return of Zachary Baumel, an American citizen,
and other Israeli soldiers missing in action.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 18, 1999

Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DREIER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. FROST, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HOFFMAN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HORN, Mr. HOYER, Mrs. KELLY, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MASCARA, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MOORE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. NADLER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. TALENT, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. HINCHY, and Mr. ROTHMAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

A BILL

To locate and secure the return of Zachary Baumel, an
American citizen, and other Israeli soldiers missing in action.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.**

4 The Congress finds that—

5 (a) Zachary Baumel, an American citizen serv-
6 ing in the Israeli military forces, has been missing
7 in action since June 1982 when he was captured by
8 forces affiliated with the Palestinian Liberation Or-
9 ganization (PLO) following a tank battle with Syr-
10 ian forces at Sultan Ya'akub in Lebanon;

11 (b) Yehuda Katz and Zvi Feldman, Israeli citi-
12 zens serving in the Israeli military forces, have been
13 missing in action since June 1982 when they were
14 also captured by these same forces in a tank battle
15 with Syrian forces at Sultan Ya'akub in Lebanon;

16 (c) these three soldiers were last known to be
17 in the hands of a Palestinian faction splintered from
18 the PLO and operating in Syrian-controlled terri-
19 tory, thus making this a matter within the responsi-
20 bility of the Government of Syria;

21 (d) diplomatic efforts to secure their release
22 have been unsuccessful, although PLO Chairman
23 Yasser Arafat delivered one-half of Zachary
24 Baumel's dog tag to Israeli Government authorities;
25 and

1 (e) in the Gaza-Jericho agreement between the
2 Palestinian Authority and the Government of Israel
3 of May 4, 1994, Palestinian officials agreed to co-
4 operate with Israel in locating and working for the
5 return of Israeli soldiers missing in action.

6 **SEC. 2. ACTION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

7 (a) The Department of State shall raise the matter
8 of Zachary Baumel, Yehuda Katz, and Zvi Feldman on
9 an urgent basis with appropriate government officials of
10 Syria, Lebanon, the Palestinian Authority, and with other
11 governments in the region and other governments else-
12 where which in the Department's view may be helpful in
13 locating and securing the return of these soldiers.

14 (b) Decisions with regard to United States economic
15 and other forms of assistance to Syria, Lebanon, the Pal-
16 estinian Authority, and other governments in the region
17 and United States policy towards these governments and
18 authorities should take into consideration the willingness
19 of these governments and authorities to assist in locating
20 and securing the return of these soldiers.

21 **SEC. 3. REPORT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

22 (a) Ninety days after the enactment of this legisla-
23 tion, the Department of State shall deliver a report in
24 writing to the Congress detailing its consultations with
25 governments pursuant to section 2(a) of this Act and

1 United States policies affected pursuant to section 2(b)
2 of this Act. This report shall be a public document. The
3 report may include a classified annex.

4 (b) After the initial report to the Congress, the De-
5 partment of State shall report in writing within 15 days
6 whenever any additional information from any source re-
7 lating to these individuals arises. Such report shall be a
8 public document. The report may include a classified
9 annex.

10 (c) The reports to the Congress identified in para-
11 graph (a) and (b) above shall be made to the Committee
12 on International Relations of the House of Representa-
13 tives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
14 Senate.

○

Amendment offered by Mr. Lantos to H.R. 1175.
[Changes are made on page 2, line 12 and page 2, lines 24-25
and page 3 line 1]

106th Congress
1st Session

H. R. 1175

To locate and secure the return of Zachary Baumel, an American citizen, and other
Israeli soldiers missing in action.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
March 18, 1999

A BILL

To locate and secure the return of Zachary Baumel, an American citizen, and other
Israeli soldiers missing in action.

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

3 **SECTION 1. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.**

4 The Congress finds that

5 A. Zachary Baumel, an American citizen serving in the Israeli military forces,
6 has been missing in action since June 1982 when he was captured by forces affiliated
7 with the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) following a tank battle with Syrian
8 forces at Sultan Ya'akub in Lebanon;

9 B. Yehuda Katz and Zvi Feldman, Israeli citizens serving in the Israeli military
10 forces, have been missing in action since June 1982 when they were also captured by

1 these same forces in a tank battle with Syrian forces at Sultan Ya'akub in Lebanon;

2 C. These three soldiers were last known to be in the hands of a Palestinian
3 faction splintered from the PLO and operating in Syrian-controlled territory, thus
4 making this is a matter within the responsibility of the government of Syria;

5 D. Diplomatic efforts to secure their release have been unsuccessful, although
6 PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat delivered one half of Zachary Baumel's dog tag to Israeli
7 government authorities; and

8 E. In the Gaza-Jericho agreement between the Palestinian Authority and the
9 government of Israel of May 4, 1994, Palestinian officials agreed to cooperate with
10 Israel in locating and working for the return of Israeli soldiers missing in action.

11 **SECTION 2. ACTION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

12 A. The Department of State shall *continue to* raise the matter of Zachary
13 Baumel, Yehuda Katz and Zvi Feldman on an urgent basis with appropriate government
14 officials of Syria, Lebanon, the Palestinian Authority, and with other governments in
15 the region and other governments elsewhere which in the Department's view may be
16 helpful in locating and securing the return of these soldiers.

17 B. Decisions with regard to United States economic and other forms of
18 assistance to Syria, Lebanon, the Palestinian Authority, and other governments in the
19 region and United States policy towards these governments and authorities should take
20 into consideration the willingness of these governments and authorities to assist in
21 locating and securing the return of these soldiers.

22 **SECTION 3. REPORT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

23 A. Ninety days after the enactment of this legislation, the Department of State
24 shall deliver a report in writing to the *Congress House Committee on International*
25 *Relations and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations* detailing its consultations

1 ~~with governments~~ *efforts* pursuant to section 2(A) of this act and United States policies
2 affected pursuant to section 2 (B) of this act. This report shall be a public document.
3 The report may include a classified annex.

4 B. After the initial report to the Congress, the Department of State shall report
5 in writing within 15 days whenever any additional information from any source relating
6 to these individuals arises. Such report shall be a public document. The report may
7 include a classified annex.

8 C. The reports to the Congress identified in paragraph (A) and (B) above shall
9 be made to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives
10 and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 75

Condemning the National Islamic Front (NIF) government for its genocidal war in southern Sudan, support for terrorism, and continued human rights violations, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 24, 1999

Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GILMAN, Ms. LEE, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WYNN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. KING, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FROST, and Mr. CANADY of Florida) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Condemning the National Islamic Front (NIF) government for its genocidal war in southern Sudan, support for terrorism, and continued human rights violations, and for other purposes.

Whereas according to the United States Committee for Refugees (USCR) an estimated 1,900,000 people have died over the past decade due to war and war-related causes and famine, while millions have been displaced from their homes and separated from their families;

Whereas the National Islamic Front (NIF) government's war policy in southern Sudan, the Nuba Mountains, and the

Ingessena Hills has brought untold suffering to innocent civilians and is threatening the very survival of a whole generation of southern Sudanese;

Whereas the people of the Nuba Mountains and the Ingessena Hills are at particular risk, having been specifically targeted through a deliberate prohibition of international food aid, inducing manmade famine, and by routinely bombing civilian centers, including religious services, schools, and hospitals;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government is deliberately and systematically committing crimes against humanity in southern Sudan, the Nuba Mountains, and the Ingessena Hills;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government is deliberately and systematically committing genocide in southern Sudan;

Whereas the Convention for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, defines "genocide" as official acts committed by a government with the intent to destroy a national, ethnic, or religious group, and this definition also includes "deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction, in whole or in part";

Whereas the National Islamic Front government systematically and repeatedly obstructed peace efforts of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) over the past several years;

Whereas the Declaration of Principles (DOP) put forth by the Intergovernmental Authority for Development medi-

ators is the most viable negotiating framework to resolve the problems in Sudan and to bring lasting peace;

Whereas humanitarian conditions in southern Sudan, especially in Bahr al-Ghazal and the Nuba Mountains, deteriorated in 1998, largely due to the National Islamic Front government's decision to ban United Nation's relief flights from February through the end of April in 1998 and the government continues to deny access in certain locations;

Whereas an estimated 2,600,000 southern Sudanese were at risk of starvation late last year in southern Sudan and the World Food Program currently estimates that 4,000,000 people are in need of emergency assistance;

Whereas the United Nations-coordinated relief effort, Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), failed to respond in time at the height of the humanitarian crisis last year and has allowed the National Islamic Front government to manipulate and obstruct the relief efforts;

Whereas the relief work in the affected areas is further complicated by the National Islamic Front's repeated aerial attacks on feeding centers, clinics, and other civilian targets;

Whereas relief efforts are further exacerbated by looting, bombing, and killing of innocent civilians and relief workers by government-sponsored militias in the affected areas;

Whereas these government-sponsored militias have carried out violent raids in Aweil West, Twic, and Gogrial counties in Bahr el Ghazal/Lakes Region, killing hundreds of civilians and displacing thousands;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government has perpetrated a prolonged campaign of human rights abuses and discrimination throughout the country;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government-sponsored militias have been engaged in the enslavement of innocent civilians, including children, women, and the elderly;

Whereas the now common slave raids being carried out by the government's Popular Defense Force (PDF) militias are undertaken as part of the government's self-declared jihad (holy war) against the predominantly traditional and Christian south;

Whereas Christian Solidarity International (CSI) stated in its recent report that "the institution of chattel slavery continues in a large scale in National Islamic Front-controlled areas of Sudan, especially in southern Darfur and southern Kordofan";

Whereas the Department of State, in its report on Human Rights Practices for 1997, affirmed that "reports and information from a variety of sources after February 1994 indicate that the number of cases of slavery, servitude, slave trade, and forced labor have increased alarmingly";

Whereas the enslavement of people is considered in international law as "crime against humanity";

Whereas Christian Solidarity International estimates the number of people enslaved by government-sponsored militias to be in the tens of thousands and that Christian Solidarity International alone has helped redeem an estimated 5,942 slaves since 1995;

Whereas United Nations Special Rapporteur for Sudan, Gaspar Biro, reported on a number of occasions the rou-

tine practice of slavery and the complicity of the Government of Sudan;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government abuses and tortures political opponents and innocent civilians in the North and that many northerners have been killed by this regime over the years;

Whereas the vast majority of Muslims in Sudan do not subscribe to the National Islamic Front's extremist and politicized practice of Islam and moderate Muslims have been specifically targeted by the regime;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government is considered by much of the world community to be a rogue state because of its support for international terrorism and its campaign of terrorism against its own people;

Whereas according to the Department of State's Patterns of Global Terrorism Report, "Sudan's support to terrorist organizations has included paramilitary training, indoctrination, money, travel documentation, safe passage, and refuge in Sudan";

Whereas the National Islamic Front government has been implicated in the assassination attempt of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Ethiopia in 1995 and the World Trade Center bombing in 1993;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government has permitted Sudan to be used by well-known terrorist organizations as a refuge and training hub over the years;

Whereas the Saudi-born financier of extremist groups and the mastermind of the United States embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania, Osama bin-Laden, used Sudan as a base of operations for several years and continues to maintain economic interests there;

Whereas on August 20, 1998, United States Naval forces struck a suspected chemical weapons facility in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, in retaliation for the United States embassy bombings in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam;

Whereas relations between the United States and Sudan continue to deteriorate because of human rights violations, the government's war policy in southern Sudan, and the National Islamic Front's support for international terrorism;

Whereas the United States Government placed Sudan in 1993 on the list of seven states in the world that sponsor terrorism and imposed comprehensive sanctions on the National Islamic Front government in November 1997; and

Whereas the struggle by the people of Sudan and opposition forces is a just struggle for freedom and democracy against the extremist regime in Khartoum: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved* by the House of Representatives (the Senate
2 concurring), That the Congress—

3 (1) strongly condemns the National Islamic
4 Front government for its genocidal war in southern
5 Sudan, support for terrorism, and continued human
6 rights violations;

7 (2) strongly deplores the government-sponsored
8 and tolerated slave raids in southern Sudan and
9 calls on the government to immediately end the
10 practice of slavery;

1 (3) calls on the United Nations Security Coun-
2 cil to condemn the slave raids and bring to justice
3 those responsible for these crimes against humanity;

4 (4) calls on the President—

5 (A) to increase support for relief organiza-
6 tions that are working outside the United Na-
7 tions-coordinated relief effort, Operation Life-
8 line Sudan (OLS), in opposition-controlled
9 areas;

10 (B) to instruct the Administrator of the
11 United States Agency for International Devel-
12 opment (USAID) and the heads of other rel-
13 evant agencies to increase and better coordinate
14 with nongovernmental organizations outside the
15 Operation Lifeline Sudan system involved in re-
16 lief work in Sudan and work to strengthen Op-
17 eration Lifeline Sudan's independence from the
18 National Islamic Front regime;

19 (C) to increase development funds for ca-
20 pacity building, democracy promotion, civil ad-
21 ministration, judiciary, and infrastructure sup-
22 port in opposition-controlled areas;

23 (D) to instruct the Administrator of the
24 United States Agency for International Devel-
25 opment to provide humanitarian assistance di-

1 rectly, including food, to the Sudan Relief and
2 Rehabilitation Association (SRRA) and other
3 indigenous groups in southern Sudan and the
4 Nuba Mountains;

5 (E) to intensify and expand United States
6 diplomatic and economic pressures on the Na-
7 tional Islamic Front government;

8 (F) to provide the Sudan People's Libera-
9 tion Army with defensive anti-aircraft weapons
10 in order to stop the indiscriminate bombings
11 against civilian populations by the National Is-
12 lamic Front's air force;

13 (G) to take the lead to strengthen the
14 Intergovernmental Authority for Development's
15 (IGAD) peace process; and

16 (H) not later than 3 months after the
17 adoption of this resolution, to report to the
18 Congress about the administration's efforts or
19 plans to end slavery in Sudan; and

20 (5) calls on the United Nations Security
21 Council—

22 (A) to impose an arms embargo on the
23 Government of Sudan;

1 (B) to condemn the enslavement of inno-
2 cent civilians and take appropriate measures
3 against the perpetrators of this crime;

4 (C) to swiftly implement reforms within
5 the Operation Lifeline Sudan to enhance inde-
6 pendence from the National Islamic Front re-
7 gime;

8 (D) to implement United Nations Security
9 Council Resolution 1070 relating to an air em-
10 bargo;

11 (E) to make a determination that the Na-
12 tional Islamic Front's war policy in southern
13 Sudan and the Nuba Mountains constitutes
14 genocide; and

15 (F) to create "no-fly zones" in southern
16 Sudan, the Nuba Mountains, and the Ingessena
17 Hills in order to protect innocent civilians from
18 aerial bombardment by the National Islamic
19 Front's air force.

○

COMMITTEE PRINT

Showing the Text of H. Con. Res. 75

[As Reported from the Subcommittee on Africa]

Whereas according to the United States Committee for Refugees (USCR) an estimated 1,900,000 people have died over the past decade due to war and war-related causes and famine, while millions have been displaced from their homes and separated from their families;

Whereas the National Islamic Front (NIF) government's war policy in southern Sudan, the Nuba Mountains, and the Ingessena Hills has brought untold suffering to innocent civilians and is threatening the very survival of a whole generation of southern Sudanese;

Whereas the people of the Nuba Mountains and the Ingessena Hills are at particular risk, having been specifically targeted through a deliberate prohibition of international food aid, inducing manmade famine, and by routinely bombing civilian centers, including religious services, schools, and hospitals;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government is deliberately and systematically committing genocide in southern Sudan, the Nuba Mountains, and the Ingessena Hills;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government is deliberately and systematically committing genocide in southern Sudan;

Whereas the Convention for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the United

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Nations General Assembly in 1948, defines "genocide" as official acts committed by a government with the intent to destroy a national, ethnic, or religious group, and this definition also includes "deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction, in whole or in part";

Whereas the National Islamic Front government systematically and repeatedly obstructed peace efforts of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) over the past several years;

Whereas the Declaration of Principles (DOP) put forth by the Intergovernmental Authority for Development mediators is the most viable negotiating framework to resolve the problems in Sudan and to bring lasting peace;

Whereas humanitarian conditions in southern Sudan, especially in Bahr al-Ghazal and the Nuba Mountains, deteriorated in 1998, largely due to the National Islamic Front government's decision to ban United Nation's relief flights from February through the end of April in 1998 and the government continues to deny access in certain locations;

Whereas an estimated 2,600,000 southern Sudanese were at risk of starvation late last year in southern Sudan and the World Food Program currently estimates that 4,000,000 people are in need of emergency assistance;

Whereas the United Nations-coordinated relief effort, Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), failed to respond in time at the height of the humanitarian crisis last year and has allowed the National Islamic Front government to manipulate and obstruct the relief efforts;

Whereas the relief work in the affected areas is further complicated by the National Islamic Front's repeated aerial attacks on feeding centers, clinics, and other civilian targets;

Whereas relief efforts are further exacerbated by looting, bombing, and killing of innocent civilians and relief workers by government-sponsored militias in the affected areas;

Whereas these government-sponsored militias have carried out violent raids in Aweil West, Twic, and Gogrial counties in Bahr el Ghazal/Lakes Region, killing hundreds of civilians and displacing thousands;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government has perpetrated a prolonged campaign of human rights abuses and discrimination throughout the country;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government-sponsored militias have been engaged in the enslavement of innocent civilians, including children, women, and the elderly;

Whereas the now common slave raids being carried out by the government's Popular Defense Force (PDF) militias are undertaken as part of the government's self-declared jihad (holy war) against the predominantly traditional and Christian south;

Whereas, according to the American Anti-Slavery Group of Boston, there are tens of thousands of women and children now living as chattel slaves in Sudan;

Whereas these women and children were captured in slave raids taking place over a decade by militia armed and controlled by the National Islamic Front regime in Khartoum—they are bought, sold, branded, and bred;

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Whereas the Department of State, in its report on Human Rights Practices for 1997, affirmed that "reports and information from a variety of sources after February 1994 indicate that the number of cases of slavery, servitude, slave trade, and forced labor have increased alarmingly";

Whereas the enslavement of people is considered in international law as "crime against humanity";

Whereas observers estimate the number of people enslaved by government-sponsored militias to be in the tens of thousands;

Whereas former United Nations Special Rapporteur for Sudan, Gaspar Biro, and his successor, Leonardo Franco, reported on a number of occasions the routine practice of slavery and the complicity of the Government of Sudan;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government abuses and tortures political opponents and innocent civilians in the North and that many northerners have been killed by this regime over the years;

Whereas the vast majority of Muslims in Sudan do not subscribe to the National Islamic Front's extremist and politicized practice of Islam and moderate Muslims have been specifically targeted by the regime;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government is considered by much of the world community to be a rogue state because of its support for international terrorism and its campaign of terrorism against its own people;

Whereas according to the Department of State's Patterns of Global Terrorism Report, "Sudan's support to terrorist organizations has included paramilitary training, indoc-

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trination, money, travel documentation, safe passage, and refuge in Sudan”;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government has been implicated in the assassination attempt of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Ethiopia in 1995 and the World Trade Center bombing in 1993;

Whereas the National Islamic Front government has permitted Sudan to be used by well-known terrorist organizations as a refuge and training hub over the years;

Whereas the Saudi-born financier of extremist groups and the mastermind of the United States embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania, Osama bin-Laden, used Sudan as a base of operations for several years and continues to maintain economic interests there;

Whereas on August 20, 1998, United States Naval forces struck a suspected chemical weapons facility in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, in retaliation for the United States embassy bombings in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam;

Whereas relations between the United States and Sudan continue to deteriorate because of human rights violations, the government’s war policy in southern Sudan, and the National Islamic Front’s support for international terrorism;

Whereas the United States Government placed Sudan in 1993 on the list of seven states in the world that sponsor terrorism and imposed comprehensive sanctions on the National Islamic Front government in November 1997; and

Whereas the struggle by the people of Sudan and opposition forces is a just struggle for freedom and democracy

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against the extremist regime in Khartoum: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved* by the House of Representatives (the Senate
2 concurring), That the Congress—

3 (1) strongly condemns the National Islamic
4 Front government for its genocidal war in southern
5 Sudan, support for terrorism, and continued human
6 rights violations;

7 (2) strongly deplores the government-sponsored
8 and tolerated slave raids in southern Sudan and
9 calls on the government to immediately end the
10 practice of slavery;

11 (3) calls on the United Nations Security Coun-
12 cil to condemn the slave raids and bring to justice
13 those responsible for these crimes against humanity;

14 (4) calls on the President—

15 (A) to increase support for relief organiza-
16 tions that are working outside the United Na-
17 tions-coordinated relief effort, Operation Life-
18 line Sudan (OLS), in opposition-controlled
19 areas;

20 (B) to instruct the Administrator of the
21 United States Agency for International Devel-
22 opment (USAID) and the heads of other rel-
23 evant agencies to significantly increase and bet-
24 ter coordinate with nongovernmental organiza-

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1 tions outside the Operation Lifeline Sudan sys-
2 tem involved in relief work in Sudan;

3 (C) to instruct the Administrator of
4 USAID and the Secretary of State to work to
5 strengthen the independence of Operation Life-
6 line Sudan from the National Islamic Front
7 government;

8 (D) to substantially increase development
9 funds for capacity building, democracy pro-
10 motion, civil administration, judiciary, and in-
11 frastructure support in opposition-controlled
12 areas, and to report on a quarterly basis to the
13 Congress on the progress made under this sub-
14 paragraph;

15 (E) to instruct appropriate agencies to
16 provide humanitarian assistance directly, in-
17 cluding food, to the Sudan People's Liberation
18 Army (SPLA), its NDA allies, and other indige-
19 nous groups in southern Sudan and the Nuba
20 Mountains;

21 (F) to intensify and expand United States
22 diplomatic and economic pressures on the Na-
23 tional Islamic Front government by maintaining
24 the current unilateral sanctions regime and by
25 increasing efforts for multilateral sanctions;

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1 (G) to provide the Sudan People's Libera-
2 tion Army (SPLA) and its National Democratic
3 Alliance (NDA) allies with political and mate-
4 rial support;

5 (H) to take the lead to strengthen the
6 Intergovernmental Authority for Development's
7 (IGAD) peace process; and

8 (I) not later than 3 months after the adop-
9 tion of this resolution, to report to the Congress
10 about the administration's efforts or plans to
11 end slavery in Sudan; and

12 (5) calls on the United Nations Security
13 Council—

14 (A) to impose an arms embargo on the
15 Government of Sudan;

16 (B) to condemn the enslavement of inno-
17 cent civilians and take appropriate measures
18 against the perpetrators of this crime;

19 (C) to swiftly implement reforms within
20 the Operation Lifeline Sudan to enhance inde-
21 pendence from the National Islamic Front re-
22 gime;

23 (D) to implement United Nations Security
24 Council Resolution 1070 relating to an air em-
25 bargo;

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1 (E) to make a determination that the Na-
2 tional Islamic Front's war policy in southern
3 Sudan and the Nuba Mountains constitutes
4 genocide or ethnic cleansing; and
5 (F) to protect innocent civilians from aer-
6 ial bombardment by the National Islamic
7 Front's air force.

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T-327 P.02/02
H.L.C.

AMENDMENT TO H. CON. RES. 75

OFFERED BY MR. TANCREDO

(Page & line nos. refer to Committee Print)

Page 8, line 19, strike "and".

Page 9, line 19, strike the period and insert a semi-colon.

Page 9, after line 19, add the following:

- 1 (6) urges the Inter-Governmental Authority for
- 2 Development (IGAD) partners under the leadership
- 3 of President Daniel Arap Moi to call on the Govern-
- 4 ment of Sudan to immediately stop the indiscrimi-
- 5 nate bombings in southern Sudan; and
- 6 (7) strongly condemns any Governments who
- 7 financially support the Government of Sudan.

AMENDMENT TO H. CON. RES. 75**OFFERED BY MR. PAYNE****(Page & line nos. refer to Committee Print)**

Page 8, line 11, strike “and”.

Page 9, line 7, strike the period and insert a semi-colon.

Page 9, after line 7, add the following:

- 1 (6) calls on the President to transmit to the
- 2 Congress not later than 90 days after the date of
- 3 the adoption of this concurrent resolution, and not
- 4 later than every 90 days thereafter, a report regard-
- 5 ing flight suspensions for humanitarian purposes
- 6 concerning Operation Lifeline Sudan; and
- 7 (7) urges the President to increase by 100 per-
- 8 cent the allocation of funds that are made available
- 9 through the Sudanese Transition Assistance for Re-
- 10 habilitation Program (commonly referred to as the
- 11 “STAR Program”) for the promotion of the rule of
- 12 law to advance democracy, civil administration and
- 13 judiciary, and the enhancement of infrastructure, in
- 14 the areas in Sudan that are controlled by the opposi-
- 15 tion to the National Islamic Front government.