

H.R.\_\_\_\_, H.R. 3673, H.R. 4697, H.R. 4002, H.R.  
4528, H. CON. RES. 348, H. CON. RES. 232,  
H. CON. RES. 297, H. CON. RES. 319, H.  
RES. 531, H. CON. RES. 322, AND S. CON.  
RES. 81

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MARKUP  
BEFORE THE  
COMMITTEE ON  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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**THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 2000**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,  
*Washington, DC.*

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 3 p.m. in Room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Benjamin A. Gilman (Chairman of the Committee) presiding.

Chairman GILMAN. The Committee on International Relations meets pursuant to notice to mark up several items of legislation.

H.R.\_\_\_\_—THE DEFENSE AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2000

We will now consider a committee print relating to certain security programs. The Chair lays the committee print before the Committee. The clerk will report the title of the print.

Ms. BLOOMER. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those Acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes.

[The bill appears in the appendix.]

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

I now recognize myself briefly on the measure.

This bill modifies authorities with respect to provision of security assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act. Most of the provisions have been requested by the Administration. Specifically these provisions address the transfer of certain obsolete or surplus defense articles, notification requirements for arms sales and authorities, to provide for stockpiling of defense articles in foreign countries.

The bill also includes important bipartisan provision to address the Administration's initiative regarding exemptions for defense export licensing to foreign countries.

I want to thank the Ranking Democratic Member, Mr. Gejdenson, for his cooperation on this provision as well as the NGO community for their hard work.

In addition, this bill—

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, the Committee is not in order.

Chairman GILMAN. The gentleman is correct. The Committee will come to order. Members will take their seats. We have a number of bills that are awaiting consideration; and, with cooperation, we will get through them in a hurry.

In addition, the bill authorizes the transfer of two naval vessels to Chile and provides authority to the President to convert existing leases for 10 ships which have already been transferred to Brazil, to Greece and to Turkey. I am pleased to note that we have successfully enacted into law over the past 4 years each of our bills addressing security assistance matters. I hope we are able to continue our record with this measure.

I recognize the gentleman from Connecticut, our Ranking Minority Member, Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate the Chairman's cooperation on agreeing to some adjustments to the original language which will facilitate our national interest and our interest in cooperating with some of our most important allies like the United Kingdom and Australia. The improvements in the legislation make this a good bill. I support the Chairman's efforts.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Gejdenson.

I recognize the gentleman from California, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I thank the Chairman for his leadership in crafting the Defense and Security Assistance Act of 2000, which authorizes the transfer of excessive military equipment and naval vessels to allied nations. I am grateful that my proposed amendment on providing assistance to our democratic ally in the Pacific, the Republic of the Philippines, has been incorporated into the bill as section 105.

The Philippines, which lacks a credible air force or a navy and where 60 percent of its soldiers and their families live under the poverty line, has been handicapped by inadequate funds to modernize its armed forces. In recent months, a guerrilla war and terrorist campaign backed by international terrorists, for instance, Mr. bin Laden, has been a tremendous strain on Philippine security forces.

At the same time as counterinsurgency casualties are mounting in the southern part of the Philippines, Communist China has continued building its forces in Philippine territorial waters in the South China Sea, the Spratly Islands and in other places and also in, specifically, Mischief Reef.

Section 105 authorizes the U.S. Government to work with the government of the Philippines to procure military equipment that can upgrade the capabilities and improve the quality of life of the armed forces of the Philippines. The equipment includes naval vessels; amphibious landing craft; F-5 aircraft and aircraft that can be used for reconnaissance, search and air rescue and supply; helicopters; vehicles and other personnel equipment.

This bill is essential to transfer defensive equipment no longer used by our forces to assist America's allies around the world to have the means to defend themselves from terrorism and aggression. I am suggesting that what we are doing here for the Philippines fits right into that. The Philippines is struggling to have a

democracy. They are committed to free press and to the other values of our society. We should try to help them out.

Lord only knows that we are offering loans to people who are investing in dictatorships like Vietnam or Communist China. The least we can do is try to help the Philippines with surplus military equipment so they can defend themselves against subversion and aggression.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Is any other Member seeking recognition on this measure?

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I move that after the introduction of the pending bill the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the bill on the suspension calendar.

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, say "no."

The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to. Further proceedings on this measure are postponed.

#### H.R. 3673—UNITED STATES-PANAMA PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2000

We will now consider H.R. 3673, relating to benefits for the Panama Canal. The Chair lays the bill before the Committee. The clerk will report the title of the bill.

Ms. BLOOMER. H.R. 3673, a bill to provide certain benefits to Panama if Panama agrees to permit the United States to maintain a presence there sufficient to carry out counternarcotics and related missions.

Chairman GILMAN. This bill was introduced on February 16, 2000, referred by the Speaker to this Committee, in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in each case for the consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

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 bill appears in the appendix.]

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

I recognize myself briefly in support of the bill.

I first introduced the United States-Panama Partnership Act in October 1998 with a bipartisan list of distinguished sponsors, including not only many of our Republican colleagues but also the distinguished Ranking Member of our Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, Mr. Menendez, and the distinguished Ranking Member of the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Rangel.

We introduced this legislation because Panama and the United States stand at a crossroads in the special relationship between our two peoples that dates back nearly 100 years. At the dawn of the new century, our two nations must decide whether to permit this special relationship to die or to renew and reinvigorate it for the next century.

This legislation offers Panama the benefits of closer relations with the United States. In exchange for such benefits, it asks Panama to remain our partner in the war on drugs by agreeing to a U.S. presence, alone or in conjunction with other nations, sufficient to carry out vital counternarcotics and related missions. Our nation has a critical need for access to some of the facilities that we had in Panama up until the end of last year.

General Wilhelm, the Commander of the U.S. Southern Command, recently admitted to Congress that today our nation has only one-third of the capability to interdict narcotics smuggled into the United States that we had before we lost access to our facilities in Panama.

I am only aware of two potential objections to this legislation. The first is that Panama may not be interested in the kind of relationship that we are offering. None of us know for sure whether or not Panama would be interested because our nation has never before seriously offered such a relationship to Panama.

Public opinion surveys in Panama have consistently shown that 70 percent of the Panamanian people would like there to be a continued U.S. presence in Panama. But, more importantly, this legislation does not seek to force Panama to enter into any such relationship. It does not even force the President to offer such a relationship. It merely authorizes the President to make such an offer. If the President decides to make such an offer, Panama will be free to accept or reject it.

I believe that, if we pass this legislation, we can significantly reduce the flow of drugs into our own nation. If I am wrong about that, then the worst that can be said about passing this bill is that we may have wasted our Committee's time. That is a risk I am prepared to run, given the significant possible rewards our nation would reap if we are right and the skeptics are wrong.

The second potential objection to this bill is that it is another trade giveaway. I am very sensitive to that concern. That is why I vote against most free trade measures such as NAFTA and fast track authority.

But this bill is not a trade giveaway. For the first time ever, this bill asks for something in return for enhanced access to our U.S. market. What we will get in return is that the facilities we need to interdict the flow of drugs into the United States will be adopted. This bill can save and will save American lives if adopted.

In addition, I would remind our Members that the trade-related portions of the bill, sections 4(e), 5 and 6, are not technically before our Committee. Those parts of the bill are referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and we do not have jurisdiction to report or amend it. The Ways and Means Committee will consider those portions of the bill later on, and when we vote today we will be voting only on whether to report the other nontrade-related portions of the bill. I invite our colleagues to support H.R. 3673.

I would be pleased to yield to the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I might start by asking the Administration what concerns they have about this legislation. My understanding is that there are some discussions going on. To enter into the negotiations with an offer that this Committee

doesn't have the jurisdiction to provide, and that Members may not understand the magnitude of, is questionable. When you do free trade agreements, what happens if the Chinese, for instance, decide to use Panama as a transshipment zone. The fact that clothing is boxed in Panama, does a free trade agreement mean that anything made in China that gets handled for a moment in Panama becomes a Panamanian product that can enter America's market?

So it is not so simple as the Chairman would have us believe, that by passing this resolution we will end the travel of drugs to the United States and reengage the Panamanians in a positive relationship, ignoring some of the recent past. Most experts tell us, maybe we ought to leave Panama alone for a little while to get over the previous relationship so that we can develop a new one.

I would like to hear from the Administration first.

Chairman GILMAN. Would you please identify yourself?

Ms. COOKS. I am Shirley Cooks from the Bureau of Legislative Affairs at the State Department. With your permission, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Gejdenson, I would like to ask my colleagues to answer your question.

Chairman GILMAN. They should be identified as well.

Ms. COOKS. Thank you.

Chairman GILMAN. Would you please state your title?

Mr. BENSON. I am James Benson, Desk Officer for Panama, Department of State. I will just address the points on the move to discuss with the Government of Panama this sort of arrangement.

I think our view, from our conversations with senior Panamanian officials, is that there is no interest on the part of the Government of Panama in discussing anything that even approaches a reopening of former U.S. facilities there. In fact, Ambassador Ford, the Panamanian Ambassador to the United States, speaking in the Chambers of this Committee 2 weeks ago at an Atlantic Council-sponsored event, was emphatic in saying that the Government of Panama will not discuss the stationing of any U.S. forces in Panama in the future.

Therefore, sir, in response to your question on what we think about the possibility of such discussions with the Panamanians, our view is that they really stand no chance.

I would pass to my colleague on the economic side.

Chairman GILMAN. Please identify yourself.

Mr. MANOGUE. Yes, sir. I am Bob Manogue. I am in the Economic Section of the State Department. I work on trade matters.

Inasmuch as this section of the bill would be taken up on the House Ways and Means Committee, that would probably be the appropriate place to discuss the technical aspects of the trade portion. But many of these provisions have been already provided in the CBI enhancement bill which was signed into law on May 17.

The major concern which the House Ways and Means and the Administration would have would be the transshipment of Chinese goods through Panama. There is a history of transshipment through Panama of Chinese goods. This bill in certain sections would give the Customs and Commerce Department pause on the viability of those shipments moving through Panama.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I would hope that possibly the Chairman might consider holding this bill up and, maybe, we

would have a discussion with the folks in Ways and Means whether there is any realistic option of developing a free trade agreement with the Panamanians that would protect American workers, protect Americans' interest in having fair trade with Panamanians, and also to understand whether or not we are being helpful in dealing with the Panamanians.

If the Panamanians are sitting there expressing their noninterest and the U.S. Congress keeps kind of upping the ante of what we will give them to please let us back in, they think that their assets are more valuable than they are, and the only thing this Committee's actions may actually do is make it more difficult to come to an agreement with the Panamanians.

I hope the Chairman maybe holds this bill over. We can have some discussions. Maybe there is some way we can come to something productive. But I just think sending a bill that is going to languish in Ways and Means to create free trade may make us feel good but doesn't really accomplish that.

We don't really end up fighting drugs. We may make it more difficult to get the Panamanians to actually be supportive of an American presence, thereby creating the misimpression that we are willing to give them just about everything or anything in order to have the possibility of an American presence there. Mr. Chairman, I hope maybe you would consider we could put this off. Maybe we could find a way to do something. My sense is we can pass this out of Committee. We are not going to accomplish anything. I don't think that is the Chairman's desire. Maybe we would be better off waiting a bit.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I think that some of these arguments that are being presented against your bill are nonsense—just total nonsense. Just as the testimony from our State Department was nonsense. We have a State Department that has been undermining America's real position, that we would like to have some troops down there because there is a real security threat in Panama, and this Administration has sent signals under the table and behind the curtain and at social events to the new Panamanian Government that this government really doesn't want troops down there. That may not be what the official position is of our government, but that is the message that the Panamanian Government has received from the Clinton-Gore Administration.

This Administration was negotiating for some type of American presence for months, and they got nowhere, even though polls indicate that 80 percent of the Panamanian people want some type of American military presence in Panama. This Administration is practicing wink diplomacy. That is, they state a position for the American people because they know how untenable their real positions are, and then they go to these other governments and they wink as they are saying that position and behind the scenes tell them what their real position is. Nowhere is that more clear than Panama.

While I was in Panama and talked to the people down there, it was evident how much the Panamanian people depend on the United States, appreciate the United States and want the United

States to be in their country as a stabilizing force against corruption and against the terrorist gangs. In the south, we have a Gallup poll on the screen right now indicating that 80 percent of the Panamanian people want to have some kind of presence, American military presence, in Panama.

Take a look at it. That is not Dana Rohrabacher's poll. That is a poll of the Panamanian people. Even with 80 percent of the Panamanian people on their side, our government couldn't negotiate an agreement with the Panamanian Government to fulfill the desire of the Panamanian people and to fulfill the security needs of both of our countries. That is why I am calling into question the actual integrity of that process and the validity of the statements being made by our own State Department.

Mr. Chairman, I don't think your amendment goes far enough. I have accepted postponement of marking up my own resolution which deals with the long-term threat to American security interests in Panama related to the Chinese control of both ports on the end of the Canal and the corrupt process that took place that resulted in a Communist Chinese warlord, a billionaire who is very close, a part and parcel of the Chinese leadership in Beijing, now having control of both ends of the Panama Canal. I postponed my resolution.

Your resolution is far less aggressive than my own, and yours is focused on the threat that the drug lords in Colombia are——

Mr. GEJDENSON. Will the gentleman yield for a second?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Yes.

Mr. GEJDENSON. I want to say, I know the gentleman is earnest in his beliefs, but I am not sure he is the ultimate judge of sense and nonsense. But my question would be, if the elected Government of Panama doesn't wish to agree with the Administration on a lease, the lease you are talking about—I think the American companies want a couple and the Chinese company wants one—but if the elected government doesn't want to lease us space and 80 percent of the people of Panama do want to lease us space, how do we resolve that? Do we negotiate directly with the people?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. This is not about that. Eighty percent of the Panamanian people aren't talking about the lease arrangement for those port facilities. They are talking about an American military presence in their country that enforces stability. Because they understand the Communist Chinese are down there in force, they understand that drug lords and the gangsters are down there in force and that they have been through this drill before and we had to send American troops down there at a great cost of their lives and our lives.

Mr. GEJDENSON. I agree with you that the Panamanians would be better off with an American presence there, but their elected leadership has to make that decision.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Reclaiming my time, that is exactly why I am suggesting to you that this Administration is practicing wink diplomacy in establishing a public position that we can talk about here when, behind the scenes, they are telling the Panamanians exactly the opposite.

This type of thing has happened before. It is easy to recognize. It happens when you have polls like this that are right in front of

us that show that there is some kind of an incomprehensible dichotomy between what an overwhelming number of the people want and when their government is doing something against their own interests. What usually happens is that there are some people in our State Department or other branches of our government giving them behind-the-curtain messages and whispers that are different than the public stances we have taken.

I am sorry for doubting the integrity of the way our State Department and this Administration is acting on this issue, but when I went down there it became clear that there are forces at work that are not going to be to the benefit of the United States and certainly not to the security interests of what the Panamanian people have for their own country.

I strongly support the Chairman's motion. I postponed consideration of my own motion, although it is parallel in many areas to what the Chairman is trying to accomplish here. This is now something that I think will lack support on the floor. I think the Chairman's motion will receive widespread support once it gets to the floor of the House.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. Ackerman.

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

Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I have to oppose this legislation both on substantive and procedural grounds. I was intrigued by the statements from our colleague from California that, based on a poll taken in some other country, that it warrants the presence of U.S. troops. I wondered if he would join me and others who would want to take a Gallup poll of the whole world, which would automatically trigger us sending a U.S. presence, as he put it, to any country that had 80 percent of the people or more that wanted us. Because I assure you there are a lot of places that would feel more secure with a U.S. presence.

Mr. Chairman, this is a giveaway for which we get absolutely nothing. On the substance, the bill is supposed to induce Panama to agree to a future U.S. presence on our former military bases there. I have seen no indication from the Government of Panama and neither has anybody that I know of, including the Administration, that the Panamanians are at all interested in negotiating with us for a further U.S. presence there.

Almost 3 years ago, we had a tentative deal for a multilateral counternarcotics center in Panama, but the Panamanians broke the deal because they believed the political climate was not conducive. To my knowledge, nothing has changed in the political climate in Panama; and I don't think this bill will induce them to come back to the table.

If you are concerned about our ability to maintain surveillance of the region for purposes of drug interdiction, this bill really doesn't help you. To replace our presence in Panama from which we used to do this surveillance, the Administration has negotiated agreements with Ecuador, Curacao, Aruba, and El Salvador to establish forward, operating locations in each country. If you recall, Mr. Chairman, we, together, visited with a CODEL that you led to the region and were briefed extensively on how much more effective that was going to be.

With the approval of the President's supplemental request, we can get each of these locations up and running at their full capacity, which I am told by U.S. Southern Command will be greater than the surveillance coverage that we had previously from Panama. In any event, completion of the necessary work on the FOLS will occur much more quickly than any agreement we might be able to reach with Panama if this bill were to become law, which is a problem in and of itself.

Last, Mr. Chairman, I also find the procedure worthy to object to. The Western Hemisphere Subcommittee hasn't held any hearings on this bill and has not marked up this bill; and, in fact, as near as I can tell, and I am the Ranking Member, I don't think the Subcommittee Chairman has waived jurisdiction.

Beyond this, it doesn't seem to me that the Ways and Means Committee, which has jurisdiction over the trade provisions in the bill, has any intention of reporting it.

So I think that considering this bill today is an enormous waste of the Committee's time. For those reasons, Mr. Chairman, I would urge the Members to vote no on the legislation.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Bereuter. Will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. BEREUTER. Yes, I yield.

Chairman GILMAN. To respond to Mr. Ackerman's contention that if we were to take on this new project back in Panama that we would have a less of our capability than ever before, I would like to read from Commander in Chief General Wilhelm's letter to us dated June 8, 2000, reading just a portion of it, in which he says: Until funds are available and the work on the airfields is complete—he is talking about the new potential airfields that the Administration is talking about—we estimate our capability will continue to be approximately one-third of what it was in Panama.

We are concerned about the loss of this space. We are concerned about the opportunity to interdict the drugs that are coming out of Latin America, coming out of the Caribbean, coming out of Colombia, and this was a very important base to us for those operations. That is why we introduced this measure.

With regard to trade, that we leave entirely up to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Will the Chairman yield?

Chairman GILMAN. It is Mr. Bereuter's time.

Mr. BEREUTER. I will yield.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Bereuter.

I would just remind the Chairman and the Committee that the funding for the airfields is already as far as the conference committee and is much more likely to be approved in a rapid way and certainly much more quickly than any agreement that can ever possibly, if at all, be reached with Panama over this.

Mr. BEREUTER. Reclaiming my time. I would like to express my support of the legislation. I don't have the doubts or concerns or views of Mr. Rohrabacher with respect to the State Department, but I do believe that Pan-American relations have suffered some substantial deterioration that are in part caused by actions in this government a long, long time ago. I believe that the Chairman's incentives, inducements in this legislation are worth offering.

Certainly most of the benefits that would be accrued potentially come from the Ways and Means Committee jurisdiction. What we would add in the way of inducements are not substantial, but it seems to me that we have to express our sense of view. And if it is the will of the Congress that we proceed in this area, then we are doing what an authorizing committee should be doing, and we are not simply bowing to the State Department because they happen to say they don't see any opportunity for this to succeed.

We need to be more active as an authorizing committee. I think the Chairman has given us a very interesting and, as far as I am concerned, a sufficiently positive piece of legislation, that we ought to approve it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. Rothman.

Mr. ROTHMAN. I thank the Chairman. I move to strike the last word.

Chairman GILMAN. You don't need to strike the last word. You are recognized.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Thank you, sir.

I would like to inquire of whomever has this information, have there been hearings on this subject such that a member of the general committee here might know the nature and extent of the narcotics or terrorist threats that are the subject of this bill?

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Rothman, we had a hearing last summer and Ambassador McNamara was before us. We had an extensive review of the situation at that time.

If the gentleman would yield a moment—

Mr. ROTHMAN. Certainly, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN [continuing]. I am going to ask that that chart be run up again on our viewing screen here.

I am reading now. The drug control assets DOD contributes to reducing the illegal drug supply have declined. It is a GAO report, dated December 1999. At the bottom of that chart there is a paragraph that reads, according to the Southern Command commander, "significant deficiencies in the availability of required assets," impede the command's ability to react quickly and effectively to changes in drug traffickers' patterns throughout the region.

What the chart shows, the black lines—the black graph—are the number of flights that have been requested by the Southern Command; and the white bar shows the number of flights that were actually able to be provided by DOD. You will note that, in 1999, they had a number of DOD flights that were available despite the black bar, the number of requests. And that is the year we left Panama.

I thank you for yielding.

Mr. ROTHMAN. If possible, if I could have my time extended—

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Thank you, as I was delighted to yield to my friend, the Chairman.

Let me see if I understand this. A year ago, Mr. Chairman, 1 year ago, there were hearings at which I believe the nature of those hearings was the status of the negotiations about something other than providing a military presence by the United States in

Panama. In other words, last summer there were no hearings about having a military presence in Panama. They were with regards to other things? Is that right, Mr. Chairman?

Chairman GILMAN. At that time, it was a hearing on the general situation in Panama and the negotiations that were under way at that time with regard to our bases.

Mr. ROTHMAN. But since last summer, we have had no hearings about the nature of any increased threats in the region. I, for one, am for a very active, outreaching military—

Chairman GILMAN. If the gentleman would yield, my staff informs me that the Government Reform Committee had a review just this last month, Congressman Mica's Subcommittee on Crime and Narcotics.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Are they a subcommittee of this Committee, sir?

Chairman GILMAN. No, they are a subcommittee of the Government Reform Committee. He chairs a task force on narcotics.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, there would be no way, unless, of course, the minutes or summaries of those Government Reform hearings were provided to Members of this group, which I don't believe they were.

Chairman GILMAN. If the gentleman would yield, we can make those available, if you desire.

Mr. ROTHMAN. If you can do it before we vote, that would certainly be appropriate. Because I can't imagine us on this Committee voting to commit U.S. forces in another country, voting to commit a certain level of trade relations with another country, among other provisions of this bill, without knowing the results of the hearings. It is just mind-boggling.

I, for one, am for a very strong outreach of our military. I don't believe in isolationism. When my colleagues in the Congress, including my dear colleagues on the other side of the aisle, a number of them, constantly say we are too far extended in the world, we are not America's police officers. I always say, well, we have to stand up for freedom and for ourselves around the world.

But to me there is no rational basis that has been provided to this Committee in terms of testimony or evidence upon which we can make a rational judgment as to whether or not to pass this bill. And I say that mindful of the notion that usually, whether it be a Democratic President or a Republican President, it is not my recollection that the Congress in advance tells the President what negotiating strategy the President must employ with such specificity in terms of the quids and the pros—or pro quos, however it goes, that the President is going to have to give in exchange for what will be given to us by another country.

In my 4 years here, I think it is somewhat unprecedented. Not only that, I think it is a bad deal. If, in fact, 80 percent of the people of that nation want America's troops, doesn't that mean, then, that we can be less generous in what we need to offer them to induce them to take our troops? If 80 percent of their people want us there, why are we being so generous now in advance without any negotiations having taken effect?

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ROTHMAN. Certainly.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. You just asked a question. Doesn't that set off alarm bells in your own mind as to whether or not this Administration is using the leverage we have for something that was so important to our own national security?

Mr. ROTHMAN. With due respect, let me reclaim my time and let me respond to the gentleman's inquiry.

No, it does not. I don't see a logical connection between the fact that the people of a nation wish America's military presence and the necessity or worthwhileness of America committing its troops to that nation.

As my colleague, Congressman Ackerman, indicated, which I think is pretty obvious to everyone, there are many, many nations around the world that one can imagine where there are civil wars or there is strife on virtually every continent where the people of those nations would want America's military presence there to protect them. It certainly is understandable. That doesn't tell us that it is in America's foreign policy interests or necessity for us to commit those forces there, especially when my colleagues in the Congress are constantly crying that we are overextended around the world.

I may very well support the deployment of troops or military presence in Panama. I am ready to do so. All I need is some evidence or some documentation or some testimony before this Committee, not another committee, so that I can make a judgment. One would have to ask how any Member of this Committee, other than those with some unknown abilities to gain this kind of information—

Chairman GILMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROTHMAN. If I may have 30 additional seconds.

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection.

Mr. ROTHMAN [continuing]. How any Member of this Committee could vote to deploy United States military forces without having heard testimony about the necessity or good sense of it. Could you imagine if your constituents found out you voted to deploy U.S. troops in another country and you didn't take any testimony on it?

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Tancredo.

Mr. ROTHMAN. If I may just finish, Mr. Chairman. I would be in favor of this once the evidence is before us.

Chairman GILMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. Mr. Tancredo.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Chairman, I yield my time to the gentleman from California, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Perhaps we should take advantage of the fact that we are all together here to talk about why Panama is important. First of all, Panama is where the two continents come together. It is also where the two oceans come together. It is one of the most strategic points in the entire world. Let us start with that.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

How about Kosovo? Was that important?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. No, it wasn't important.

Reclaiming my time, I voted against Kosovo. Yes, sending our troops to the Balkans didn't make any sense to me when, espe-

cially, a large number of people in the Balkans didn't want us to send our troops there, as compared to the overwhelming number of people of Panama, a country which is probably of the most strategic importance of any country in the world to the security of the United States.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Let me go through a little bit more.

It is a choke point. There are indications that after American troops left from there protecting—by the way, I forgot to mention where you have this choke point, there is a canal across there. And a large amount of trade that comes from our country and to our country goes through the canal. Also, in case of a national emergency, we would have to send troops to the canal that could save American lives.

Mr. ROTHMAN. If the gentleman will yield, does the gentleman want us to send troops to Mexico and Canada also?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I would send troops to Panama before I would send troops to Mexico. Because the Panamanian people, by 80 percent, feel that we have been a positive force.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I have a point of order.

Chairman GILMAN. The gentleman's point of order.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if it would be possible by unanimous consent to postpone the Panama discussion to the end of our dealing with all the many other bits of legislation we have to deal with? I have great respect for my good friend from California and my friend from New Jersey, but I think it is important we get our job done. If they would allow us to move on to the other items and put the Panama issue on hold until we finish all other items. I make such a unanimous consent request.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Lantos, after the gentleman finishes his remarks, you can make that formal request.

Mr. LANTOS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Let me just say, again, we have gone through the importance of Panama being there in the middle of two continents and two oceans and there is a canal there. Also, since the Americans have left, there has been an infestation of Panama which was noticeable to all those Panamanian people—it is why they want us there—of gangsters, criminals, terrorists, drug dealers; and the fact that the Chinese Communists now have targeted their country hasn't escaped their attention as well. It may have escaped the attention of the State Department, it may well have, but it didn't escape the attention of those Panamanians. They have already gone through great hardship, where America has had to fight their way into their country.

The fact is, we have played a very positive role in Panama. Panama is vitally important to the strategic interests of the United States. The Chinese Communists, an organization—a financial organization headed by Li Ka-Shing, who is in the inner circle of the Communist Chinese leadership, now has control of both ends of the Panama Canal, received that control in a corrupt bidding process that our Administration let go through without any complaints at all.

These things indicate that we have a big problem down there. We should pay attention to that country. If we don't, we are doing so at our own peril.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from California, if I may, that if the Russians commissioned a poll in the United States and found that 80 percent of the people were in favor of ratifying the nonproliferation treaty, how much effect do you think that would have on the U.S. Senate or the Administration?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I would be happy to answer that.

There is no correlation between numerous polls conducted, not just by Gallup poll but by many organizations, demonstrating that the people of Panama overwhelmingly would like to have a U.S. presence in their country. And it is in our national security—

Mr. ACKERMAN. That wasn't my question. The question is, does a government give up its sovereign right to negotiate because some other sovereign government commissioned a poll in their country? Would that affect us? I tend to think that we would not turn on our foreign policy because somebody commissioned a poll here.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Reclaiming the time, I will just end, no one is suggesting, especially this Congressman or Mr. Gilman, that anything be done that would in any way override or step on the sovereignty rights of Panama.

With that, I yield back my time.

Chairman GILMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. Lantos has a proposal to put before the Committee. Mr. Lantos, state your proposal.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I would ask unanimous consent that my colleague Mr. Delahunt be given 1 minute, because he has been waiting to make a point.

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection. One minute will be granted.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I will just take a minute.

This new concept of poll diplomacy—I guess, in the poll, did it indicate how many troops, was it company size, battalions or divisions that the Panamanian people wanted?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. The many polls that have been taken indicate they want a significant American presence.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Could you give me some numbers?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. It is not poll diplomacy. It is wink diplomacy.

Mr. DELAHUNT. It is either wink or poll diplomacy. That would be an interesting hearing. What are we talking about in terms of numbers, according to either yourself or according to this poll?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. That is not determined, obviously.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I see. That is left for more diplomacy.

Chairman GILMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. Lantos.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that we postpone the Panama discussion until after all other items we have under consideration.

Mr. BURTON. Reserving the right to object.

Chairman GILMAN. Reservation of objection by Mr. Burton. Mr. Burton will set forth his objection.

Mr. BURTON. Let me just say that a number of us—and I have the highest regard for Mr. Lantos. We have become pretty good friends over the past 6 months to a year. I have high regard for him. But a lot of us have other things we need to go to. My concern is that this is an issue that many of us feel very strongly about, and if we postpone it until the end of the hearing we may be detained in another meeting and not able to vote on this issue. With great reluctance, Mr. Lantos, because of that, I will object.

Mr. LANTOS. I will then call for—

Chairman GILMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. LANTOS. I call for a vote on this issue.

Chairman GILMAN. The gentleman has not made a motion.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered. The gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, is recognized to offer a motion.

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

Chairman GILMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska. Those in favor of the motion, signify in the usual manner. Those opposed, say no.

The ayes have it. A quorum being present, the motion is agreed to. Without objection, the Chair or his designee is authorized to make motions under rule XXII with respect to a conference on this bill or a counterpart from the Senate. Without objection, the chief of staff is authorized to make technical, conforming and grammatical changes to the text of the bill.

H.R. 4697—INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE ACT OF 2000

We will go on to the next measure, H.R. 4697, the International Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Act. We will now consider H.R. 4697, to help promote good governance. The Chair lays the bill before the Committee.

Ms. BLOOMER. H.R. 4697, a bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to ensure that United States assistance programs promote good governance by assisting other countries to combat corruption throughout society and to promote transparency and increased accountability for all levels of government and throughout the private sector.

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—

[The bill appears in the appendix.]

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

I now recognize our distinguished Ranking Member, the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. Gejdenson, to introduce the bill.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your courtesy.

I just want to say that as we look at our very important aid program, we look at our very important trade relations with other countries, what is clear is many opportunities for American industry and opportunities for developing countries have been thwarted

by massive corruption. We now see a democratic government in Nigeria trying to make up for decades of plundering of their society.

According to officials at the U.S. Commerce Department, in the past 5 years, U.S. firms may have lost as much as \$25 billion in foreign contracts because of bribes. What is clear is, as we have led the world in democracy, democratic institutions and free markets, we can lead the world as well in developing a transparent and honest system of commerce and government.

What I can tell you is, for a long time, we didn't have support from our European allies. But yet alas even they, our major economic competitors in the G-7, now recognize that corruption is a problem, that providing bribes in contracts and allowing companies to deduct those bribes in the normal course of business is a mistake.

My intent is to help develop a direction for aid and other programs to deal with these issues. I apologize to those in key positions that will have to develop the reports, but I think a comprehensive look to those countries, the 10 or 15 countries where the problems are most persistent, is important.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. At the appropriate moment I will have an amendment inspired by Mr. Kolbe from Arizona and supported by Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Gejdenson.

Ms. Ros-Lehtinen is recognized.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. The global trading system is under siege by corruption, bribery, and fraud. Practices whose corrosive effects undermine the rule of law and obstruct the full evolution of democracy and free market principles. They further erode economic development as foreign investments are squandered or consolidated in the hands of a few through cronyism. The multiple instruments of corruption present in many emerging markets cost American companies millions of dollars each year in lost sales and impede their ability to compete freely and fairly.

One of the most effective means of preventing the spread of this disease is to begin to eradicate it, and that is through the requirements and guidelines provided for in this bill, H.R. 4697. This legislation promotes U.S. foreign policy priorities of nurturing democracy, fostering economic growth, and expanding commercial opportunities. It enables the U.S. Congress to respond to the threats posed by corruption by linking U.S. development assistance to progress achieved by recipient countries in promoting good governance, combating corruption, as well as improving transparency and accountability in the public and private sector. It authorizes the President to establish programs focused on these goals, which include support for an independent media, to promote free and fair elections, support for establishing audit offices and inspector generals, as well as promoting judicial reform and a legal framework to promote ethical business practices and many others.

This is an important issue; and as the Chair of the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, I have been working in a bipartisan manner to bring the issue of corruption to the forefront and to help move legislation which addresses this serious problem. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this measure and of a re-

lated bill offered by our colleague, Mr. Kolbe of Arizona, whose language regarding third-party procurement monitoring will be offered as an amendment by Mr. Gejdenson. I ask my colleagues to support the amendment and to render their support for passage of H.R. 4697.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.

Any other Member seeking recognition? If not, I would like to just talk on Mr. Gejdenson's measure.

I am pleased to cosponsor your measure, a bill introduced by the Ranking Member. It amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize the President to establish programs to combat by promoting principles of good governance designed to enhance oversight of private and public programs.

I concur with Mr. Gejdenson that it is essential for our nation to assist emerging democracies by providing governments in developing nations with the tools necessary to account for the expenditure of public funds and the proper administration of government programs. Accountability and transparency in the administration of public programs is essential and are essential ingredients to instill confidence in government and necessary to ensure that democracy flourishes.

All too often, well-meaning programs and initiatives prove ineffective because the tools needed to guarantee their proper implementation and administration are lacking. This is an especially key problem in those societies without a track record of democratic practices and without the institutions needed to provide for adequate oversight.

It is also unquestionable that corruption poses a major impediment to sustainable development and deters foreign investment in those nations that need it the most. This bill addresses this growing problem directly and provides the tools needed to fight the corruption that stifles growth and democracy in the developing world. Accordingly, this bill authorizes the President to create in developing societies those very programs that ensure accountability and oversight of private and public programs of the United States. I urge its adoption.

Mr. Gejdenson.

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

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will report the amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. Amendment offered by Mr. Gejdenson.

Page 5, line—

Mr. GEJDENSON. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read.

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection.

I recognize Mr. Gejdenson on the amendment.

[The amendment appears in the appendix.]

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, the amendment simply adds third-party monitors of government procurement and supports the establishment of audit offices, inspectors general and third-party monitoring of government procurement process in the anticorruption agency. It is an excellent suggestion from Ms. Ros-Lehtinen and Mr. Kolbe.

Chairman GILMAN. Is there any discussion on the amendment? If not, all in favor of the amendment signify in the usual manner. Opposed?

The amendment is carried.

Are there any other Members seeking recognition or seeking to offer amendments?

If not, so that the Committee may report the bill we have under consideration with a single amendment, the Chair will make a unanimous consent request. Without objection, the Committee is deemed to have before it an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of the bill as amended at this point. Without objection, the amendment in the nature of a substitute is deemed read, the previous question is ordered on the amendment, the amendment is adopted. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

The gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, is recognized to offer a motion.

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

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, 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 XXII with respect to a conference on the bill or a counterpart from the Senate. Further proceedings on this measure are postponed.

#### H. CON. RES. 322—REGARDING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN VIETNAM

We will now proceed to H. Con. Res. 322 relating to the Vietnamese Americans. The Chair lays a resolution before the Committee. The clerk will report the title of the resolution.

Ms. BLOOMER. H. Con. Res. 322, a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding Vietnamese Americans and others who seek to improve social and political conditions in Vietnam.

Chairman GILMAN. This resolution was considered by the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, marked up and reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute reflected in a document labeled committee print now before the Members. Without objection, the subcommittee recommended amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as original text for the purposes of amendment.

The clerk will read the preamble and text of the subcommittee recommendation in that order.

Ms. BLOOMER. Whereas the Armed Forces of the United States—

[The original and amended bills appear in the appendix.]

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

I now recognize the gentleman from Nebraska, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, Mr. Bereuter, to intro-

duce the resolution in the Committee. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

H. Con. Res. 322 was introduced on May 11 by the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Davis, to recognize the Vietnamese who fought bravely side by side with U.S. forces in Vietnam and to applaud those whose efforts focused international attention on human rights violations in Vietnam. The resolution was marked up by the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific on June 27.

Each year, on June 19, the Vietnamese American community traditionally commemorates those who gave their lives in the struggle to preserve the freedom of the former Republic of Vietnam. During the war, the armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam suffered enormous casualties, including over 250,000 killed and more than 750,000 wounded. They continued to suffer after the fighting ended when many were imprisoned and forced to undergo so-called re-education. They continue their efforts even now, playing an important role in raising international awareness of human rights violations in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Moreover, the Vietnamese American community in the United States, many of whom arrived as refugees with little but the clothes on their back, has made tremendous achievements and has contributed greatly to this country.

Earlier this year, the Committee passed and the House approved Mr. Rohrabacher's H. Con. Res. 295 on human rights and political oppression in Vietnam. There inevitably was some duplication of the two initiatives. Therefore, this Member, with the concurrence of the sponsor of the resolution, the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Davis, offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H. Con. Res. 322 which eliminated the duplication with Mr. Rohrabacher's resolution. This resolution therefore now focuses on commemorating the service and sacrifices of the former members of the armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam. This resolution has many cosponsors on both sides of the aisle, including this Member. I would hope that all our colleagues will support this laudable resolution.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I join in commending you for moving this resolution. It is a good resolution. It recognizes the great contribution by the Vietnamese American community and their efforts to promote democracy and human rights in Vietnam. They are an important part of our society. I hope we move this resolution quickly.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Gejdenson.

Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I commend you, and I commend Mr. Bereuter for this.

As an original cosponsor, I strongly support this resolution by Mr. Davis of Virginia, as amended by Mr. Bereuter.

This amendment honors Vietnamese Americans, especially our allies who served in the South Vietnamese military during the war. For those of us who were in Vietnam—and I spent some time in a political operation in Vietnam in 1967 when I was 19 and there

I witnessed, along with Al Santoli who served in Vietnam as a soldier and is on my staff and who won three Purple Hearts in Vietnam—we witnessed the post-Cold War, post-Vietnam War refugee camps filled with these people who had been our allies and had left that country with little more than the clothes on their back.

We have been watching these refugees now and are inspired by them. I am very proud that, in my district, I represent Little Saigon. They are wonderful people. Many of them, as I say, came here with nothing, have now become one of the most successful residents of Orange County, and they are very fine citizens.

I am especially impressed with the younger generation of Vietnamese Americans, some of whom were born in those refugee camps right after the war in Vietnam, others who arrived here in the United States later on. These Vietnamese students, the younger generation, they excel in their studies, and they have become great Americans. Yet they have not forgotten the cause of freedom and the suffering of their homeland.

The abysmal failure of the Communist tyrants who have suppressed the Vietnamese people for the past 25 years is in stark contrast to the Vietnamese who found refuge in the United States and have turned their freedom into prosperity and into success and into an admirable life.

This is a profound evidence that, although what we were trying to do in Vietnam was defeat communism and we were not successful, that it was a noble cause, as Ronald Reagan called it in Vietnam, and that we were trying to give those people the opportunity to live in freedom. When they have it, as they have in the United States, they excel and they enjoy the freedom and are good citizens and are very responsible.

This resolution calls attention to the hard work and commitment to education and the hard work of first generation Vietnamese Americans, offering both a tribute to these new Americans and encouragement to never give up the struggle for human dignity.

Again, this does salute the soldiers who fought in Vietnam at our side. There is a memorial being built in my district to those proud Vietnamese soldiers who may have lost on the battlefield but someday will win the war for freedom in their country by offering a great example for freedom.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. Smith.

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

I want to commend Congressman Davis for this resolution, which makes clear that the U.S. Congress supports the efforts of the Vietnamese American community in calling attention to the need for human rights and democracy.

I know some language has been stripped out of this. Frankly, I think that is unfortunate. A little redundancy in calling attention to human rights abuses I think advances the ball, so I think that is unfortunate it was taken out.

But I do think it is important in this debate and especially on the floor that we speak about the fact that when Mr. Rohrabacher's amendment or resolution passed 418-2, our Ambassador to Vietnam was quoted as saying that it only reflects the views of a mi-

nority of Americans. I hope that he was misquoted, but I am deeply concerned that the Vietnamese Government may get the wrong message from those kinds of reports about our Ambassador's remarks. Hopefully, when we take this to the floor, it will not again be misconstrued.

If we do not raise in a very tangible way the ongoing human rights abuses that are occurring there—we can gloss over it, we have done that before, in country after country—it is unfortunate for those who suffer in prisons, for those who find themselves being persecuted because of their religious beliefs, those who are victimized by the two-child-per-couple policy. In addition, Vietnam continues to jam Radio Free Asia. If they are such great friends, why not become more open to other points of view?

So I do think we need to bring attention to it. Mr. Rohrabacher did. But, regrettably, our Ambassador, maybe unwittingly, certainly undermined the clear message that 418 members sent to the Vietnamese Government.

I do thank Mr. Davis again for offering this resolution.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Smith.

I want to join in commending the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Davis, for introducing this measure expressing the sense of Congress regarding the sacrifices of those who served in the armed forces in the former Republic of Vietnam.

I would like to thank the Chairman of the Asia Pacific Subcommittee, Mr. Bereuter, for his work in crafting the current language in the resolution. It is truly regrettable that, 10 years after the end of the Cold War, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is still a one-party state ruled and controlled by a Communist party which represses political and religious freedoms and commits numerous human rights abuses. It is appropriate that we recognize those who fought to oppose that tyranny which has fallen across Vietnam, and those who continue the vigil of struggling for freedom and democracy there.

I urge Hanoi to cease violations of human rights and to undertake the long-overdue liberalization of its moribund and stifling political system. The people of Vietnam clearly deserve better.

Finally, I call upon the Vietnamese Government to do all it can unilaterally to assist in bringing our POW/MIA's to a full accounting, to be able to return to American soil with all the information they have.

I want to praise this resolution for pointing out the injustice that tragically exists in Vietnam today. I commend Mr. Davis for introducing this resolution, his commitment to human rights and democracy in Vietnam. Accordingly, I request to be added to the list of cosponsors of the resolution.

I look forward to bringing the resolution to the floor at an early date.

Is there any further debate or amendment on the subcommittee recommendation?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the subcommittee recommendation as amended. As many as are in favor of the amendment, signify by saying aye. As many as opposed, signify by saying no.

The amendment is agreed to.

The gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, is recognized to offer a motion.

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

Chairman GILMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska. As many as are in favor, signify in the usual manner. As many as are 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 XXII with respect to a conference on the resolution or a counterpart from the Senate.

REOPENING OF H.R. \_\_\_\_—THE DEFENSE AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE  
ACT OF 2000

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that we reopen the first bill—the Security Assistance Act—so that the gentleman from California can offer an amendment to which I will have an amendment at this time. I think it is only fair to Members who are here to make sure that we get a full discussion of this issue. So I ask unanimous consent if we could reopen that security assistance legislation at this time.

Chairman GILMAN. We now have a unanimous consent request by Mr. Gejdenson before the Committee. Is there an objection? If there is no objection, we will now reopen the committee print for further amendment, and initiate its earlier passage.

Mr. Rohrabacher is recognized for a motion.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk. It is my understanding that we have finished the consideration. I appreciate Mr. Gejdenson's unanimous consent permitting me the opportunity to offer my amendment. It should be there at the desk.

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will report.

Ms. BLOOMER. Amendment offered by Mr. Rohrabacher.

At the appropriate place in the bill insert the following, (c), notification relating to export of commercial communication satellite. Section 36(c)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act is amended in the first sentence by inserting at the end before the period the following: Except that a certification shall not be required in the case of application for a license for export of a commercial communications satellite designated on the United States munitions list for launch from and by action of the United States or the territory of another country, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Australia, Japan or New Zealand.

[The amendment appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. The gentleman is recognized on his proposal.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, first of all, let me say that I am a Member of this Committee, yes, but I am also the Chairman of the Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee of the Science Committee, so I deal with the satellite issues and missile and rocket issues in terms of the technology a great deal of my time.

As we are all aware, we have had problems with China which this Congress dealt with in dealing with a leakage of information to China of technical information about American rocketry as part

of their satellite program and the sale of satellites to China. Unfortunately, we passed a law that has been implemented by the Administration in a way that it has done great damage to people who are trying to deal in these high technology industries with countries that are friendly and pose no threat to the United States of America. So, in order for us to deal with China, which we were trying to do, this Administration unfortunately has been interpreting that law and the powers given to it in a way that seriously undermines the trade of high-tech commerce with friendly countries.

My amendment is designed to facilitate that trade, to make sure that people and our NATO allies and countries that don't pose a threat to the United States don't have to jump through so many hoops so that we don't lose these satellite sales. It waives notification to the Congress when we are dealing with NATO countries and friendly countries, and it sets up a licensing process that actually expedites the export and trade to our friends and allies.

Mr. BERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I certainly would.

Mr. BERMAN. Who administers that licensing process?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Who administers that licensing process?

Mr. BERMAN. Yes—that which you described as being set up.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. That is being set up?

Mr. BERMAN. Yes.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. The State Department.

Mr. BERMAN. You are going to entrust to the State Department the licensing of commercial satellites? Is that the same State Department that is working against our interests in Panama and Afghanistan?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. That is right. And they are winking all the way down the road.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Yes.

Mr. GEJDENSON. I am impressed by the gentleman's creativity. The gentleman can't condemn the Administration for doing what Congress forced them to do by moving the licensing process to State where we have now lost a 36 percent market share in this area. I want to join with the gentleman.

I am going to have a friendly amendment.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Could I finish my opening statement first, and then I will be very happy to hear about the amendment.

Reclaiming my time, let me just say that I never have been opposed to high technology satellite sales to countries that are friendly to the United States. This Congress was justifiably concerned that there were technology transfers to countries like Communist China. That is not a strategic partner, but instead a potential enemy of the United States. This resolution today—or this amendment will permit this type of trade and deal with a loss that you will explain when you are advocating your amendment, a loss of jobs, a loss of deals that would have been very important to our country's and those industries' success. That is the purpose of this amendment.

I appreciate Mr. Gejdenson asking for unanimous consent to permit me to offer this amendment.

Chairman GILMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Be happy to yield.

Chairman GILMAN. I just would like to state that I support the gentleman's amendment, it follows up on the good work of the gentleman from California, his efforts to ensure our satellite companies are not going to be put at a competitive disadvantage as a result of the munitions licensing process. I urge our colleagues to support the gentleman's amendment.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to the amendment.

Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will read the amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. Amendment offered by Mr. Gejdenson.

On line 11 after NATO, insert "Russian Federation, Ukraine."

[The amendment appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. The gentleman is recognized on his amendment.

Mr. GEJDENSON. As Mr. Rohrabacher indicated, we have lost a 36 percent share in this area in a year, almost an unheard of shrinking of America's market share. These two particular countries, as the gentleman pointed out earlier, are not the ones that created the great concern. China was the great concern. What we are doing here is simply providing for the removal of the 30-day waiting period only if DOD and State have approved it. I would hope the gentleman could accept my amendment which further tries to rectify the situation; and, hopefully, the American companies, frankly, are advantaged more by this part of the amendment in many ways than even the gentleman's original amendment.

Chairman GILMAN. I would like to note that I oppose the gentleman's amendment. I don't support waiving congressional notifications for launches involving Russian entities. These entities have been and some believe are still involved in proliferating missile technology to Iran.

So let's be absolutely clear that what the Gejdenson amendment is all about. It is about whether we should control commercial communications satellites on the munitions list or on the commodities control list. Mr. Gejdenson believes they are dual use and should be controlled by Commerce. I believe, along with the majority in the Congress, as evidenced by our vote 2 years ago to move these satellites under the jurisdiction of the State Department, these satellites should be controlled as munitions.

This is an amendment which would gut the measure, because there is no way the majority of Members will agree to waive our rights to review exports of satellites to be launched by Russian or Ukrainian nationals. Waiving a congressional notification for the export of satellites for launching by nationals of NATO is one thing, but waiving congressional notification for the export of satellites for launching by nationals of Russia and Ukraine is entirely another matter. Accordingly, I will be opposing Mr. Gejdenson's amendment.

Who seeks recognition? Mr. Tancredo.

Mr. TANCREDO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I reluctantly have to disagree and would hope that you would reconsider your opposition. I support the amend-

ment to the amendment and the amendment itself, the underlying amendment, because I believe that we have in place at the present time a mechanism that will fully guarantee the security issues that you are concerned about and that I certainly share.

I would never support anything that I believed would jeopardize those issues in any way, shape or form. But what we are doing here is simply waiving notification to the Congress. Quite frankly, we have never exercised this particular power in a way that would, in fact, be a security-related issue. We have sometimes stopped it but not because of security issues, for political issues.

That has been problematic. It continues to be problematic for our companies in the United States. If we do it just for the countries in the underlying amendment, then companies in the United States, certain companies are put at a disadvantage. So it is to me important to try to level the economic and competitive playing field here and not at the same time do anything that would jeopardize the national security interests of the United States.

When you look at what has to happen with every one of these applications, what it has to go through before it ever gets to Congress and what we are not touching—we are not going to deal with that aspect of it at all. We are just talking about congressional oversight here, which has, frankly, been superfluous. I do support the Gejdenson amendment and would hope that my colleagues would do likewise.

Chairman GILMAN. Is there anyone else seeking recognition?

Mr. Manzullo.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Chairman, I speak in favor of the Rohrabacher amendment and the Gejdenson amendment. The transfer of licensing of these satellites to the State Department has been nothing less than disastrous. The purpose of the Gejdenson amendment would really be to put all of our nation's satellite manufacturers on an equal footing. All it does is simply waive notice to Congress, which no one reads, anyway.

The reason for both of these amendments is to expedite this process which this body put into practice over my objection by transferring licensing of these satellites from the Commerce Department to the State Department. We have lost a 40 percent market share. What this amendment will do is still maintain the security, if you consider the State Department to be an efficient agency to do that, but simply waive the notice to Congress. I would encourage the Chairman to allow the Gejdenson amendment to the Rohrabacher amendment.

Chairman GILMAN. Is any other Member seeking recognition?

If not, the question is now on the Gejdenson amendment to the Rohrabacher amendment. All in favor of the Gejdenson amendment to the Rohrabacher amendment, signify in the usual manner. Opposed?

The ayes have it.

We will now have a rollcall vote. The clerk will call the roll.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GILMAN. No.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Chairman votes no.

Mr. Goodling.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Leach.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hyde.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Bereuter.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Smith.  
 Mr. SMITH. No.  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Smith votes no.  
 Mr. Burton.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gallegly.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Bereuter.  
 Mr. BEREUTER. No.  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Bereuter votes no.  
 Mr. Ballenger.  
 [No response.]  
 Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Chairman, I have a point of order.  
 Chairman GILMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.  
 Mr. TANCREDO. Are we voting on the amendment, the underlying  
 amendment or the amendment to the amendment?  
 Chairman GILMAN. We are voting on the Gejdenson amendment  
 to the Rohrabacher amendment.  
 Mr. TANCREDO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Rohrabacher.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Manzullo.  
 Mr. MANZULLO. Aye.  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Manzullo votes yes.  
 Mr. Royce.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. King.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Chabot.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Sanford.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Salmon.  
 Mr. SALMON. No.  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Salmon votes no.  
 Mr. Houghton.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Campbell.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. McHugh.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Brady.  
 Mr. BRADY. Aye.  
 Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Brady votes yes.  
 Mr. Burr.  
 [No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gillmor.  
Mr. GILLMOR. No.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gillmor votes no.  
Mr. Radanovich.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Cooksey.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Tancredo.  
Mr. TANCREDO. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Tancredo votes yes.  
Mr. Gejdenson.  
Mr. GEJDENSON. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gejdenson votes yes.  
Mr. Lantos.  
Mr. LANTOS. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Lantos votes yes.  
Mr. Berman.  
Mr. BERMAN. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Berman votes yes.  
Mr. Ackerman.  
Mr. ACKERMAN. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Ackerman votes yes.  
Mr. Faleomavaega.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Martinez.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Payne.  
Mr. PAYNE. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Payne votes yes.  
Mr. Menendez.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Brown.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. McKinney.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hastings.  
Mr. HASTINGS. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hastings votes yes.  
Ms. Danner.  
Ms. DANNER. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. Danner votes yes.  
Mr. Hilliard.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Sherman.  
Mr. SHERMAN. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Sherman votes yes.  
Mr. Wexler.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Rothman.  
Mr. ROTHMAN. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Rothman votes yes.  
Mr. Davis.  
Mr. DAVIS. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Davis votes yes.

Mr. Pomeroy.  
Mr. POMEROY. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Pomeroy votes yes.  
Mr. Delahunt.  
Mr. DELAHUNT. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Delahunt votes yes.  
Mr. Meeks.  
Mr. MEEKS. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Meeks votes yes.  
Ms. Lee.  
Ms. LEE. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. Lee votes yes.  
Mr. Crowley.  
Mr. CROWLEY. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Crowley votes yes.  
Mr. Hoeffel.  
Mr. HOEFFEL. Aye.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hoeffel votes yes.  
Chairman GILMAN. The clerk will call the absentees.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Goodling.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Leach.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hyde.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Burton.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Gallegly.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Ballenger.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Rohrabacher.  
Mr. ROHRABACHER. Pass.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Rohrabacher passes.  
Mr. Royce.  
Mr. ROYCE. No.  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Royce votes no.  
Mr. King.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Chabot.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Sanford.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Houghton.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Campbell.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. McHugh.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Burr.  
[No response.]  
Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Radanovich.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Cooksey.

Mr. COOKSEY. Yes.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Cooksey votes yes.

Mr. Faleomavaega.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Martinez.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Menendez.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Aye.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Menendez votes yes.

Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Brown votes yes.

Ms. McKinney.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hilliard.

Mr. HILLIARD. Aye.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hilliard votes yes.

Mr. Wexler.

[No response.]

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hyde.

Mr. HYDE. No.

Ms. BLOOMER. Mr. Hyde votes no.

Chairman GILMAN. Is there any Member whose name has not been called? Among the absentees, everyone has voted? If not, the clerk will report.

Ms. BLOOMER. On this vote, 23 ayes, 7 noes, and 1 present.

Chairman GILMAN. The amendment is agreed to.

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

Chairman GILMAN. Will you hold just a moment? We first will have to vote on the Rohrabacher amendment, the amendment as amended.

All in favor of the Rohrabacher amendment, as amended, signify in the usual manner.

Opposed?

The Rohrabacher amendment is carried.

Mr. Bereuter is recognized for his amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. Amendment offered by Mr. Bereuter. Diplomatic Telecommunications Service. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2001 in the Admiral—

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read.

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

The gentleman is recognized on the amendment.

[The amendment appears in the appendix.]

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I intended to offer this amendment earlier but arrived too late to do it. This amendment does not relate to the previous one, but it is a matter that I think should be approved.

The issue being raised by me is because of the jurisdictional and I think good government concerns related to sensitive telecommunications capabilities to and from our diplomatic posts abroad.

In the early 1990's—I think it was fiscal year 1991—as a cost-saving reduction of duplication effort, the Congress required that State and the CIA harmonize their classified communications. We are talking about their capabilities for classified communications. Since that time, State has spent more than \$300 million to upgrade jointly operated telecommunications facilities. The CIA has spent considerably less. The Agency sites intolerable risks associated with this current arrangement but refuses to explain what those intolerable conditions might be. They have refused to provide the congressionally mandated reports on this issue, which is the source of—

Chairman GILMAN. If the gentleman will withhold. The Committee is not in order. The gentleman should be recognized to present his argument. The Committee is not in order.

The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In this year's intelligence authorization, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence [HPSCI], included in its code word level classified report but not as a classified item a requirement that all these assets be turned over to the operations of the CIA. This language which I offer—language, pardon me, which is in that legislation I think throws down a marker that the State Department should not be summarily stripped of this responsibility, particularly without compensation. The language that I am offering says that the responsibility should not be changed and allows the committees of jurisdiction like this one to consider this matter more fully when the facts are made available.

Mr. Chairman, I know that you have taken some action by letter on June 29 addressed to the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Your staff is hoping that, in fact, we might be able to work that out. But I think it is important that we aggressively defend our jurisdiction.

I do not understand nor have we any basis for understanding why CIA wants to abandon this joint effort which has been approved by the Congress back in fiscal year 1991 and simply, very quietly, authorizing abandonment of the program.

The agency under our jurisdiction, the State Department, as I have mentioned, has spent over \$300 million to implement the program; and now suddenly to have it pulled away I think is probably just an opportunistic move by the Central Intelligence Agency, at a time when State is suffering from considerable criticism of its admittedly very bad security practices, to take advantage of that situation and in a turf battle pull the rug out from under this joint effort.

Until we have better information, and until the CIA provides the mandated reports to justify why that would be done in the intelligence authorization bill this year, I think we should assert ourselves. One way to put ourselves back into the argument is to include this provision that I am suggesting.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEREUTER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GEJDENSON. The gentleman's amendment is an excellent amendment. I urge its adoption.

Mr. BEREUTER. I thank the gentleman.

Unless there are questions, I yield back.

Chairman GILMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEREUTER. I am pleased to yield.

Chairman GILMAN. I appreciate the gentleman's comments and concerns. This is an important issue, one in which we share jurisdiction with the Intelligence Committee.

I have spoken and written to Chairman Goss about our concerns, and I feel confident that he will work with us to try to craft a solution on the telecommunications system that reflects the interests of the State Department and the inquiries of the concerned parties. I believe that the gentleman has a copy of our letter that was jointly signed by Mr. Gejdenson and myself and sent to Chairman Goss underscoring our strong commitment to the part of any solution in the telecommunications—

[A copy of the letter appears in the appendix.]

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I received it a few minutes ago, yes.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you.

I also want to state that this really is an interagency matter that should be handled by OMB. I do believe that they are now engaging in this matter. I hope that it will prove to be a meaningful review. Therefore, I respectfully request the gentleman to consider withdrawing his amendment to give us an opportunity to further explore this with the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question? Reclaiming my time, I would like to ask a question.

In light of the Gejdenson amendment to the Rohrabacher amendment, it would appear to me that this bill is inappropriate to take on the suspension calendar. If, in fact, it will not be going on the suspension calendar, then I would have the opportunity to offer this amendment on the House floor if, in fact, the Intelligence Committee does not cooperate with us. Therefore, I would be more likely to certainly bow to the Chairman's wisdom on this.

Can you tell me if, in fact, we now are likely to take this on the suspension calendar? I know I will not be voting to take it on the suspension calendar myself.

Chairman GILMAN. With regard to the gentleman's request, we certainly will reserve our decision on that. We will take into consideration the gentleman's request before we go to the Rules Committee with that.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to pose a parliamentary inquiry.

Chairman GILMAN. Please present your inquiry.

Mr. BEREUTER. At the end of this amendment or any other amendments offered to this bill, what will be the suggested motion to advance the bill? Will it be the suspension calendar or just the normal approval or disapproval?

Chairman GILMAN. Let me discuss that with our Parliamentarian here.

[Brief pause.]

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Bereuter, we will try to work out a procedure for taking it before the Rules Committee. At this point, we don't have a bill that has been introduced yet, but we will take it up—

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask further—I would like, if I may, to continue.

Chairman GILMAN. Please proceed.

Mr. BEREUTER. I would like to ask you this question. Would the Chairman agree that my amendment, if adopted, strengthens your amendment with respect or vis-a-vis the HPSCI?

Chairman GILMAN. If it were adopted on the floor, yes.

Mr. BEREUTER. If it was adopted here, wouldn't it improve your bargaining power?

Chairman GILMAN. We have had a lengthy discussion with the HPSCI Committee. We had agreed that we will try to work out something together with HPSCI.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I think deference is due a chairman. I was unaware of that agreement. I will defer to the Chairman's decision. I hope you will convey to Mr. Goss that I am doing this—

Mr. GEJDENSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEREUTER. I would be pleased to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Maybe what we ought to do here is accept the gentleman's amendment. And then if we have between now and Rules to work something out with the Intelligence Committee, hopefully, or go to suspension. So if we accept the gentleman's amendment, we can make that decision at a later date.

Mr. BEREUTER. Would that be acceptable to the Chairman?

Chairman GILMAN. I would have no objection to that.

Mr. MANZULLO. I have a parliamentary inquiry.

Chairman GILMAN. State your inquiry.

Mr. MANZULLO. My understanding is that, when this bill was passed, it was adopted upon motion that it go on the suspension calendar. Is that correct?

Chairman GILMAN. That is correct.

Mr. MANZULLO. Then the bill was opened up for the purpose of amendments only. Therefore, there has already been a vote on how the bill proceeds to the floor.

Chairman GILMAN. The Chair will discuss that with our Parliamentarian.

I would ask the Parliamentarian to respond.

Mr. WEINBERG. Mr. Chairman, if I understood the question correctly, the import of the unanimous consent request that was agreed to earlier was to vitiate the action of the Committee, in the motion that was made by Mr. Bereuter, which was that when the bill is introduced—and it hasn't been introduced yet—that the Chairman would move, without further action of the Committee, to move it on suspension. If I could add, I think the anticipated point is that we can't actually move the bill to the floor under a motion to report at this point because we don't have a bill that has been referred to us at this point. We only have the committee print.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Manzullo.

Mr. MANZULLO. We are proceeding on the committee print here, not a bill?

Chairman GILMAN. That is right.

Mr. MANZULLO. Is this the difference between up and down or what? I don't understand. Maybe you could explain that to me.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Weinberg.

Mr. MANZULLO. This looks like a bill to me. It says a bill.

Mr. WEINBERG. If you notice, it has not been referred to the Committee. The practice of the Committee—it is not universal but it is something that has occurred here certainly in prior years—is that we would operate with a committee print. Then at the conclusion, at some point, the bill would be introduced; and we would come back and have a—

Mr. MANZULLO. We are going to have a second markup of the full bill?

Mr. WEINBERG. If the rule of the Committee is to order it reported, that would have to be what we do. That is why, if I may, Mr. Chairman, at the end of our proceedings on these motions, when we move to ask the Chairman to suspend the rules, and we suspend further proceedings. Because we could come back and make a different disposition of the bill at that point.

Chairman GILMAN. I recognize Judge Hastings.

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

Chairman GILMAN. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, like my colleague from Nebraska, I would defer to the will of the Chair with reference to all matters as well as the fact that the Ranking Member has asserted that it may be in the best interest for us to pursue, as the gentleman from Nebraska said, this Committee's position by having appropriate leverage as offered by his amendment. I would ask the gentleman, however, to revisit that as well as the Ranking Member.

While I bring no special expertise to the table, coincidence has it that I am the only Member that serves on the House Intelligence Committee and the International Relations Committee; and I do know that a considerable amount of work has been done by the Chair and the Ranking Member along with the Chair and the Ranking Member of House Intelligence. I really do trust that they will cover the jurisdictional concerns that the gentleman has raised. I think to embed that in legislation is to repudiate in some respects what the Chair and the Ranking Member have already accomplished. That would be my position.

Mr. BEREUTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.

Mr. BEREUTER. That sounds very logical except HPSCI moved ahead without consultation and put into the authorization bill something that eliminates something we began as a Congress in 1991. That shows a lack of good faith or a failure to communicate.

Mr. HASTINGS. Reclaiming my time, I certainly take the gentleman's point. However, I think that that is exactly what the Chair and Ranking Member have been about, and that is what you suggested we should do, and that is aggressively pursue the jurisdictional confines of this Committee. I thoroughly agree. I just think that, as a matter of course, we are going to be back to the other committee counterparts and now saying something different than what had been pretty much negotiated in good faith today.

Mr. BEREUTER. Would the gentleman yield one more time?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.

Mr. BEREUTER. Just to clarify my position, I have accepted the assurances of the Chairman and the Ranking Member. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

Chairman GILMAN. The amendment is withdrawn. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Chairman, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

Chairman GILMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANZULLO. Is it my understanding that this Committee draft as amended is going to be considered by the Intelligence Committee and then come back here in the form of a bill?

Chairman GILMAN. No.

Mr. MANZULLO. Could you state exactly the procedure that is going to happen?

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Bereuter, you want to state what you would like to see accomplished now?

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, any involvement of the Intelligence Committee with this bill has been set aside by my withdrawal of the amendment. We are simply faced with what action this Committee should take to advance this legislation.

I think what the Parliamentarian said a minute or two ago is that, by opening up the bill and taking further action on it, our previous action to give disposition to the bill has been set aside because we have now introduced and passed an amended amendment which, of course, changes the status of the legislation as far as some Members are concerned. But whether or not it changes the status by introducing a new amendment which in fact passed and changed the nature of the bill, that now it is up to the Committee to decide how it will dispose of the bill, because the bill is ripe to move or to be defeated.

Mr. MANZULLO. So we are at a point now—

Mr. BEREUTER. The only further problem is that we have no bill before us. We have a committee print. Therefore, the previous motion was simply what the Chairman was authorized to do, to take the committee print in bill form and move it on suspension calendar.

Mr. MANZULLO. I appreciate the response. However, I still don't know where we go from here.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Smith.

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

Chairman GILMAN. The question is the motion of the gentleman from New Jersey. Those in favor of the motion, signify by saying aye. Those opposed, say no.

The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to.

Further proceedings on the motion are postponed. In the interim, we will have further discussions with HPSCI to try to work out our problems.

H.R. 4002—FAMINE PREVENTION AND FREEDOM FROM HUNGER  
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2000

We will now move to H.R. 4002, to improve provisions relating to famine prevention and freedom from hunger. The Chair lays the bill before the Committee. The clerk will report the title of the bill.

Ms. BLOOMER. H.R. 4002, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to revise and improve provisions relating to famine prevention and freedom from hunger.

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. Short Title.

[The bill appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. I have an amendment in the nature of a substitute at the desk that I am offering on behalf of myself, Mr. Gejdenson and the bill's sponsors. The clerk will report the amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. Amendment Offered by Mr. Gilman:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following—

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, further reading of the amendment will be dispensed with.

[The amendment appears in the appendix.]

Chairman GILMAN. Without objection, the bill will be deemed to be original text for the purpose of amendment. The amendment makes several technical changes that as I mentioned have been agreed upon. I will withhold my comments and recognize the sponsor of the bill, Mr. Brady.

Mr. BRADY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have asked unanimous consent to present my full statement for the record so I can be very brief here.

Mr. Chairman, I support your amendment in the nature of a substitute. It contains mainly technical changes. I introduced this legislation on behalf of the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Davis, who is the lead Democrat, on behalf of the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, who was the other original cosponsor. Their staffs as well as the majority and minority staffs of this Committee deserve our thanks for the hard work they have done on this.

I also want to thank one of my constituents, Dr. Ed Price from Texas A&M University, who came in with the framework for this legislation. He is overseas and could not be with us. Without his help, we would not be here today.

The Famine Prevention and Freedom From Hunger Act was enacted in 1975. It had two goals—to increase world food production and then to deal with nutrition problems for our developing countries. The good news is that we have reached the goal on increasing world food production, but we still have a way to go on making the food healthy and nutritious. We address this in this bill by updating that title, title XII.

It is a win-win situation. It is a win for developing countries because we tap the resources of our universities to address nutrition and food problems in those countries. It is a win for our agricul-

tural community here in America, because we are both doing extension and we are learning lessons from development in those countries of our products. We help create new markets for U.S. farm products. Finally, it is a win for our universities because they are able to apply the resources that they have invested a great deal of time and money in.

I would at this point encourage support.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brady appears in the appendix.]  
Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Davis is recognized on the bill.

Mr. DAVIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Given the lateness of the day, I will be brief as well.

As Representative Brady has explained, let me also commend him for his hard work and leadership on this bill. The bill updates title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act and provides more flexibility for universities around the country that are interested, particularly those who would like to have partnerships with NGO's, in finding creative and more successful ways to meet the food and nutrition problems that still exist in developing countries and plague many of those countries.

I would like to yield the balance of my time to Representative Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I just want to commend Mr. Davis, Mr. Bereuter and Mr. Brady. As someone who has a land grant college in Connecticut in his district, this is the kind of thing that I think will be a great addition to our authority.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Gejdenson.

This bill introduced by Mr. Brady and also Mr. Davis amends the Foreign Assistance Act to authorize the President to establish programs in title XII of the Act encouraging the formation of partnerships between land grant universities and nongovernmental organizations to promote sustainable agricultural development projects in the world's poorest and neediest counties.

My amendment in the nature of a substitute corrects technical language in the bill. I want to thank our Ranking Member, Mr. Gejdenson, as well as Mr. Brady and the bill's other sponsors for their assistance in the formulation of this amendment.

Although significant strides have been made to increase world food production in recent years, it is clear that more needs to be done to modernize agricultural practices in the developing world and to make certain that sound environmental and conservation practices are going to be applied in rural areas of the world's poorest countries. As in the case in other development fields, it is sound policy to encourage the formation of partnerships among the public, private and academic sectors. In the agricultural arena that makes particularly good sense as American technology produces the world's greatest grain yields and can, with the provision of state-of-the-art technical assistance, be applied in developing nations. Moreover, as an added bonus, the lessons learned from these experiences and projects can be brought back home and applied to strengthen our own country's agricultural production.

Accordingly, I commend the bill's sponsors for their efforts to encourage the formation of partnerships between the land grant, uni-

versity, community and nongovernmental organizations engaged in agricultural extension work in developing nations.

Are there any other Members seeking recognition or seeking to offer amendments to the amendment in the nature of a substitute? If not, the question is on adopting the Gilman amendment in the nature of a substitute. All those in favor of the amendment, signify by saying aye. All those opposed, say no.

The amendment is agreed to. The previous question is ordered, without objection.

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 bill, H.R. 4002, as amended, on the suspension calendar.

Chairman GILMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New Jersey. 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 XXII with respect to a conference on this bill or a counterpart from the Senate. Further proceedings on this measure are postponed.

I am asking Mr. Smith to preside for a short few minutes while I have to attend to a matter in the anteroom.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SMITH [presiding]. Yes.

Mr. BEREUTER. I regret that I missed an opportunity to be here, because I was in markup, on the legislation introduced by Mr. Brady. If I had been here, I would have voted aye. I ask unanimous consent that my statement in support of it be made a part of the record.

Mr. SMITH. Without objection, your statement will be made a part of the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bereuter appears in the appendix.]

#### H. CON. RES. 297—CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

Mr. SMITH. We will now consider H. Con. Res. 297. The clerk will report the title of the bill.

Ms. BLOOMER. H. Con. Res. 297, resolution congratulating the Republic of Hungary on the millennium of its foundation as a state.

Mr. SMITH. This resolution was not referred to the subcommittee. Without objection, the clerk will read the preamble and text of the resolution in that order.

Ms. BLOOMER. Whereas the ancestors of the Hungarian nation—

Mr. SMITH. Without objection, the text is considered as read.

[The bill appears in the appendix.]

Mr. SMITH. The gentleman from California, Mr. Lantos, is recognized to offer an amendment.

[The amendment appears in the appendix.]

Mr. LANTOS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

When this topic was brought before us by inadvertence or otherwise, it was a profoundly flawed resolution, leaving out significant

segments of Hungary's population as having contributed to the economic, cultural, political life of the country. The Committee saw fit to delay dealing with this issue until the resolution can be perfected. It is now perfected, and I strongly urge my colleagues to vote for its approval.

Mr. SMITH. Would any other Member like to be heard on the amendment?

The gentleman from California.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I would like to take this opportunity to salute Mr. Lantos. Here we have got a resolution about Hungary, and we have got this freedom fighter Mr. Lantos, this champion of justice who has emerged from Hungary to come here and be with us in the United States. That in itself should give us reason to be grateful to Hungary for giving us such a great voice and a great colleague to be with.

When I am saying that, I am totally in control of my faculties. This is not delusional on my part whatsoever.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Certainly.

Mr. GEJDENSON. The gentleman is clearly making sense this time, as compared to some people here occasionally.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I totally adopt this and salute Mr. Lantos. I thank my friend for the great contributions that he makes.

Mr. SMITH. The Chair recognizes Mr. Gillmor.

Mr. GILLMOR. I just briefly want to speak in favor of this resolution.

First, I would probably be in trouble at home if I did not, because both of my wife's grandparents came over from Hungary in the first part of the 1900's. They do have a very storied and glorious history.

I was in Hungary with a few of my colleagues recently. We had the opportunity to see the crown of St. Stephen, the thousand-year-old crown which I think personifies a lot of that history.

Also, I want to point out many, many Hungarians came to Ohio. In fact, Cleveland, Ohio, with a Hungarian population of 200,000, has more Hungarians than any city in the world except for Budapest.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SMITH. Is there any further debate on the amendment in the nature of a substitute?

The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Payne.

Mr. PAYNE. I, too, would like to compliment the gentleman for the substitute that has really made a complete picture of the resolution.

I also would like to say that the history of Hungary is a very interesting and colorful history. The tremendous courage shown in 1956—I am not sure that this resolution deals with any current history. I know we were able to get St. Stephen's in a thousand years ago, but I don't see the tremendous courage of the 1956 uprising when Cardinal Mindszenty and others spoke out for independence and freedom. But I would certainly associate myself with the remarks from Mr. Lantos and others who have joined in support of this resolution.

Mr. SMITH. I would just like to yield myself such time as I may consume, and I would ask unanimous consent that my statement and that of Mr. Gilman be made a part of the record.

[The prepared statements of Mr. Smith and Mr. Gilman appear in the appendix.]

Mr. SMITH. I think Mr. Lantos's text substantially improves what was a flawed resolution. I just want to make one brief point, and that is that there are ongoing concerns about the Roma minority in Hungary as well as in other parts of Europe. At the OSCE summit in Istanbul last year, Hungary committed itself to adopting antidiscrimination legislation designed to prevent and to punish that kind of discrimination.

I have held a number of hearings with the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe on Roma issues, and Hungary regrettably does rise to the point where there needs to be more efforts made, and hopefully they will do so.

This is an excellent resolution. I do thank the gentleman from California for substantially improving the underlying text.

Are there any other comments by Members of the Committee? If not, the question is on the adoption of the Lantos amendment in the nature of a substitute. All those in favor of the amendment, say aye. All those opposed, say no.

The amendment is agreed to. The previous question is ordered, without objection.

The gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, is recognized to offer a motion.

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

Mr. SMITH. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska. All those in favor of the motion, say aye; those opposed, no.

The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to. Further proceedings on this measure are postponed.

#### S. CON. RES. 81—REGARDING RABIYA KADEER

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, is it possible that we are going to take up S. Con. Res. 81 now?

Mr. SMITH. That is what we would like to do.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you very much.

Mr. SMITH. We will now consider S. Con. Res. 81 relative to Rabiya Kadeer. The Chair lays the resolution before the Committee. The clerk will report the title of the resolution.

Ms. BLOOMER. S. Con. Res. 81, a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Government of the People's Republic of China should immediately release Rabiya Kadeer, her secretary, and her son, and permit them to move to the United States, if they so desire.

Mr. SMITH. This resolution was referred to the Subcommittees on Asia and the Pacific and on International Operations and Human Rights, and was reported from each of those two subcommittees without amendment.

Without objection, the clerk will read the preamble and text of the resolution in that order.

Ms. BLOOMER. Whereas Rabiya Kadeer, a prominent ethnic—  
Mr. SMITH. Without objection, the resolution is considered as having been read and is open to amendment at any point.

[The bill appears in the appendix.]

Mr. SMITH. I would like to recognize myself for 5 minutes in support of the resolution. Then I will yield to my good friends, Mr. Bereuter and Mr. Gejdenson, and would ask unanimous consent that Mr. Gilman's comments be made a part of the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gilman appears in the appendix.]

Mr. SMITH. S. Con. Res. 81, already passed by the Senate last month, introduced by Senator Roth, expresses the sense of Congress that the People's Republic of China should immediately release Rabiya Kadeer, her son and her secretary and should allow them to move to the United States if they so desire.

I am pleased to note that yesterday the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights reported this resolution favorably. As I noted a moment ago, so did Mr. Bereuter's subcommittee.

Rabiya Kadeer, a prominent Muslim businesswoman from Xinjiang Province, China, was detained by Chinese security forces along with her son and her secretary in August of last year. She was on her way to meet with a visiting congressional staff delegation. She was held incommunicado for months, and in March of this year was sentenced to 8 years in prison for, "illegally giving state information across the border." Her crime was sending local newspaper clippings to her husband in the United States.

Ms. Kadeer's husband, Sidik Haji, a Uighur political activist, has been granted asylum here in the United States and has participated in Radio Free Asia broadcasts into the PRC.

Ms. Kadeer's imprisonment is the latest and most serious attempt by the Beijing regime to silence her husband by persecuting the family members who still reside in the PRC. The Chinese Government had prevented Ms. Kadeer from leaving China by confiscating her passport many months beforehand.

On March 2 of this year, Rabiya Kadeer's daughter appeared before my subcommittee and provided compelling testimony about the plight of her mother and about the PRC's brutal repression of the Uighur Muslim population in Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

The latest State Department country report on human rights practices in China also confirms that crackdown and describes police killing and summary executions of the Uighurs and tighter restrictions on Muslim religious practice.

S. Con. Res. 81 demands the immediate release of Mrs. Kadeer, her son and her secretary. I am hopeful it will have the support of this Committee.

I yield to Mr. Bereuter, the Chairman of the Subcommittee.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I ask unanimous consent that my entire statement be made a part of the record.

Mr. SMITH. Without objection, so ordered.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bereuter appears in the appendix.]

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I will just summarize a couple of additional points, since you have covered it very well.

This resolution was introduced by the senior Senator from Delaware, Senator William Roth. As mentioned, the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific marked it up on June 27.

Given the history of Rabiya Kadeer, I would just say the congressional staff that she met with were actually meeting under the auspices of a mutual education and cultural exchange program of the U.S. Information Agency. She was sentenced to 8 years in prison for the crime of "illegally giving state information across the border." Her son was sent to a labor camp for 2 years last November for supporting Uighur separatism, and her secretary was recently sentenced to 3 years in labor camp.

In Rabiya's case, the so-called state information appears to have consisted essentially and only of a collection of publicly available Chinese newspaper articles and speeches and a list of prisoners. As the resolution notes, the case appears to constitute a very clear violation of the international covenant on civil and political rights.

The Chinese Government's action in this case has been reprehensible and must be reversed. This resolution makes clear the strong sense of Congress that Mrs. Kadeer should be immediately released and allowed to join her family in the United States.

I know our colleague, Mr. Lantos, who spoke out forcefully on this subject in the Subcommittee, points out that this is one of many cases, but this one is particularly notorious since it also involved an action against her after she had recently met with congressional staff. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I commend you, Mr. Bereuter and others for supporting this legislation.

The actions by the Chinese Government can only be equal to those of Joseph Stalin and other tyrants in history. To think that the Chinese Government is so shaky that it is threatened by one woman sending newspapers to her husband in the United States is a pretty frightening commentary on the Chinese; and as we continue the policy now through several administrations of engagement, it has to lead one to question whether this engagement does have any positive indications for the future of Chinese human rights and democracy.

Mr. SMITH. Is there any further debate on the resolution?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this resolution. Let me say that the case itself is important because every individual on this planet whose rights are being violated and who is being tortured and lives in these kinds of conditions of repression is important.

Mrs. Kadeer—hopefully, this resolution will help her individually, but, more than that, it draws attention to an area of China that most people forget about, East Turkistan. East Turkistan has many more people than Tibet. Yet everybody knows the repression that is going on in Tibet. Yes, there is genocide going on in Tibet, but people forget that this same type of malevolence and repression and human rights violation is going on in East Turkistan.

What is significant about East Turkistan is that the people of that area are Muslims. In Tibet, of course, they represent a different type of religion than is experienced and is representative in the rest of China, but, in East Turkistan, where we have a large Muslim population, you find this same type of repression.

There is a message there for us. There are some lessons to be learned, that the Communist Chinese regime finds that the way that people worship God is a threat to the regime. People who ask for freedom, people who ask to be treated decently, and people who ask that their government be controlled by standards of a rule of law, all of those, yes, are threats to any tyrannical regime, but what kind of regime is it?

Again, this goes right back to the Stalinist days, that you have a government that is fearful of the way that people worship God. In this case the Muslims of East Turkistan are as repressed as the people of Tibet. We should put them on our same list in terms of our thoughts and our prayers and our concern.

In expressing this resolution, expressing our condemnation of the way that Mrs. Kadeer has been treated, let us make sure that the Communists in Beijing understand that they have made a mistake in the way they are treating Mrs. Kadeer because it draws attention to their fundamental policies that are unacceptable.

One last lesson we should draw, and this is a lesson of history. When you have regimes that just so blatantly and arrogantly violate such rights as freedom of religion and freedom of speech and the freedoms that we have here represented with the arrest of Mrs. Kadeer, those regimes are threats to the security of the people of the world, not just threats to the human rights of their own population.

I know that we debate Communist China over and over again, we debate the issue of human rights over and over again, but I would hope that people understand that, if we start compromising on issues of human rights, in the end our own security, because of that immorality, that amorality on the part of our decisionmakers, will come back to hurt this country. Whether it was Japan or Nazi Germany or any of the other tyrannical forces in the past, Joseph Stalin, etc., it does great damage to ignore this human rights component and to pretend that a brutal regime is not as brutal as it is.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for your leadership. I certainly support this amendment.

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

Are there any other Members wishing to be heard?

Mr. Payne.

Mr. PAYNE. I would just like to also echo what has been said.

I would certainly strongly support your amendment. I give you credit for bringing these issues to our attention. I don't think there is any shyness on this Committee about condemning, like the gentleman was saying, issues. I think we have a responsibility to bring the matters forth so that we all are aware of situations that maybe Mr. Rohrabacher knows more about, but to bring it to the light of the Committee and then we would move on it. I certainly support the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much.

If there is no further debate, the previous question is ordered. The gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter, is recognized to offer a motion.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the pending resolution on the suspension calendar.

Mr. SMITH. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska. As many as are in favor of the motion will say aye. As many as are opposed, say no.

The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to. Further proceedings on this measure are postponed.

H. CON. RES. 348—CONDEMNING THE USE OF CHILDREN AS SOLDIERS

Mr. SMITH. We will now proceed to H. Con. Res. 348, relating to the use of children in combat. The Chair lays the resolution before the Committee.

Ms. BLOOMER. H. Con. Res. 348, a resolution expressing condemnation of the use of children as soldiers and expressing the belief that the United States should support and, where possible, lead efforts to end this abuse of human rights.

Mr. SMITH. This resolution was considered by the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, marked up and reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute reflected in the document labeled committee print which is now before the Members. Without objection, the subcommittee recommended amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as an original text for the purpose of amendment, and the clerk will read the preamble and the text of the subcommittee recommendation in that order.

Ms. BLOOMER. Whereas in the year 2000—

Mr. SMITH. Without objection, the subcommittee recommendation is considered as having been read and is now open for amendment at any point.

[The original and amended bills appear in the appendix.]

Mr. SMITH. I would like to recognize myself to give some opening comments, for such time as I may consume.

As one of the sponsors of H. Con. Res. 348, which was introduced by our friend, John Lewis of Georgia, earlier this month, this resolution condemns the use of child soldiers and urges that the United States support and lead the international effort to abolish this brutal abuse of children.

Yesterday our subcommittee, as I pointed out, marked up this resolution favorably; and we made some minor changes that were unanimously accepted.

The use of child soldiers is widespread and heartbreaking. According to responsible estimates, there are approximately 300,000 minors participating in armed conflicts around the world this year. Many of these children are kidnapped or coerced into service and are exposed both to the dangers of combat and to the hazardous living conditions that permanently impair their physical health. Their mental health as well is permanently shattered in many instances.

At a hearing before my subcommittee that we had last Congress, Sister Mary Rose Atuu described the work she does among the chil-

dren of Northern Uganda. In that region, children are grossly abused by the so-called Lords Resistance Army, a violent rebel force supported by the Government of Sudan. The LRA kidnaps young children and transforms them into LRA fighters through coercion and brainwashing. Little boys are turned into torturers, rapists, and executioners. Young girls are forced to become concubines for militia leaders.

In order to break the wills of the children it steals, the LRA forces them to commit unspeakable atrocities, sometimes making them kill their own parents and young siblings. If they escape the clutches of their military captors, these broken kids require long-term rehabilitation that is frequently not available to them.

Similar atrocities take place in other parts of the world, such as in Sierra Leone, as well as in Sri Lanka.

It is on an encouraging note the nations of the world have begun to address these crimes against children. In January, a U.N. working group, comprised of representatives from 80 countries, including the United States, reached consensus on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding the use of child soldiers. Most notably, this protocol will raise the international minimal age for conscription and direct participation in armed conflict to the age of 18.

On May 25, the U.N. General Assembly unanimously adopted the optional protocol.

H. Con. Res. 348 puts the Congress on record as condemning the use of child soldiers. It also encourages the United States to support the optional protocol as a welcome first step toward ending this brutalization of children.

With the consent of my Democratic colleagues and the author of the resolution, I offered a minor amendment, simply indicating that I was very supportive of that effort yesterday when we marked up the bill.

I would at this point ask if any other Members have comments they would like to say on the resolution.

I recognize the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. GEJDENSON. I agree with all your statements. There are about 300,000 children out there fighting, some as young as 5 years old. It is something that we need to address. I commend your efforts.

Mr. SMITH. Without objection, Mr. Gilman's statement will be made a part of the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gilman appears in the appendix.]

Mr. SMITH. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for an amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would certainly like to commend you and Mr. Lewis and myself as a cosponsor. I think this is an issue that really has to be more seriously looked at. The question of the numbers—the Ranking Member just mentioned 300,000 young people being used as children soldiers—the fact that they are coerced, they are threatened, they are brutalized, and then psychologically they are ill-prepared to be returned back into society.

I think that we should certainly urge the President to sign the optional protocol at his earliest opportunity. Once that is signed, hopefully, the Senate will ratify the protocol.

The protocol simply says that we should have no youngsters under 17 in the armed forces and at 18 in combat. I don't believe that we here in the United States—it has been very rare instances, probably even nonexistent, in the last 50 years that the United States has used soldiers under the age of 18 in actual combat. They have had persons under 18, probably, in the military, but I would doubt very seriously if we have really had very many, if any, combatants under the age of 18.

I just support this resolution and urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN [presiding]. Thank you, Mr. Payne.

Is there any further debate or amendment on the subcommittee recommendation?

If not, the question is on agreeing—

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam Chairman, could I just say one thing? I would have felt more comfortable about this resolution if they had put 16 rather than 18. Because there were a lot of people that served in combat when they were under 18—a lot. But I am supporting it, anyway.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you.

If not, the question is on agreeing to the subcommittee recommendation, as amended. As many as are in favor of the amendment, say aye. As many as are opposed, say no.

The amendment is agreed to. The previous question is ordered on the resolution, without objection.

The gentleman from California, Mr. Rohrabacher, is recognized to offer a motion.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam Chairman, I move that the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the pending resolution, as amended, on the suspension calendar.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from California. As many as are in favor of the motion, say aye. As many as are 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 XXII with respect to a conference on this resolution or a counterpart from the Senate. Further proceedings on this measure are postponed.

#### H. CON. RES. 319—CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

We will now turn to H. Con. Res. 319. We will be considering this resolution which congratulates the Republic of Latvia. The Chair lays the resolution before the Committee. The clerk will report the title of the resolution.

Ms. BLOOMER. H. Con. Res. 319, a resolution congratulating the Republic of Latvia on the 10th anniversary of the reestablishment of its independence from the rule of the former Soviet Union.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. The resolution was not referred to subcommittee. Without objection, the clerk will read the preamble and the text of the resolution in that order.

Ms. BLOOMER. Whereas the United States had never recognized the forcible—

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Without objection, the resolution is considered as having been read and is open to amendment at any point. [The bill appears in the appendix.]

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I would like to recognize Mr. Gejdenson to introduce the resolution to the Committee. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

I think there are so many of us who spent years here moving resolutions on the Baltic States with the hope that someday we would see freedom for these countries, for one, my own mother's homeland, Lithuania. We were never sure that it would happen in our lifetime. That struggle continued here in the Congress, led by many people on this Committee, people on the Senate side like Mr. Durbin and others; and the fact that we have this success I think is something that gives us all hope whenever we see struggle and oppression around the world. The fact that the United States never recognized the forcible annexation, the resistance of the people of the Baltic States, in particular in this case Latvia, is something to give us all hope and encouragement.

I urge support for the resolution.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Any others who wish to be recognized on this resolution?

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gilman appears in the appendix.]

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. If there is no further debate, the gentleman from California, Mr. Rohrabacher, is recognized to offer a motion.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam Chairman, I move that the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the pending resolution as amended on the suspension calendar.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from California. As many as are in favor of the motion, say aye. As many as are opposed, say no.

The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to. Further proceedings on this measure are postponed.

We will have a brief recess while we consider the next resolution. [Recess.]

#### H. CON. RES. 232—U.S. CITIZENS TRAVELING IN MEXICO

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. We will now consider H. Con. Res. 232 relating to the safety of Americans traveling in Mexico. The Chair lays the resolution before the Committee. The clerk will report the title of the resolution.

Ms. BLOOMER. H. Con. Res. 232, a resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning the safety and well-being of United States citizens injured while traveling in Mexico.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. This resolution was considered by the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, marked up and reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute reflected in the document labeled Committee Print now before the Members.

Without objection, the subcommittee recommended amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as original text for the purpose of amendment. The clerk will read the preamble and

the text of the subcommittee recommendation in that order. The clerk will read the subcommittee recommendation.

Ms. BLOOMER. Whereas hundreds of United States citizens travel by automobile to Mexico every day;

Whereas United States automobile insurance—

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Without objection, the subcommittee recommendation is considered as having been read and is open to amendment at any point.

[The original and amended bills appear in the appendix.]

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I would now recognize the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. Gejdenson, to introduce it to the Committee. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Madam Chairwoman, I support the excellent work done by the subcommittee and your work in this area. It is an issue that creates, sometimes, humanitarian crises for Americans who need medical treatment and may not be able to get a bond as a result of an automobile accident. I hope we pass this swiftly.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much, Mr. Gejdenson.

I would like to recognize myself to congratulate Congressman Hunter for introducing this resolution and bringing it to our Committee's attention.

I also had a constituent who was severely impacted by the terrible situation for medical procedures on the return of U.S. citizens from Mexico. The Andrews family of my congressional district had a terrible car accident, and he is now in a horrible medical state. The Mexican Government, the officials and the ambulance service were not helpful in a dire, life-threatening situation. The family should not be concerned with having to gather thousands of dollars which are needed for the exit bond requirements by these ambulance services and the government.

We commend Mr. Hunter for bringing this resolution to the Committee's attention. We hope that the President does act on it and negotiate a settlement so that similar tragedies can be prevented in the future.

Is there any further debate or amendment on the subcommittee recommendation?

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gilman appears in the appendix.]

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. If not, the question is on agreeing to the subcommittee recommendation as amended. As many as are in favor of the amendment, say aye. As many as are opposed, say no.

The amendment is agreed to.

The gentleman from California, Mr. Rohrabacher, is recognized to offer a motion.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you.

Madam Chairman, I move that the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the pending resolution as amended on the suspension calendar.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. The question is the motion of the gentleman from California. As many as are in favor of the motion, say aye. As many as are 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 XXII with respect to a conference on this resolution or a counterpart from the Senate. Further proceedings on this matter are postponed.

We will have a brief recess while we consider the next resolution.  
[Recess.]

H. RES. 531—THE BOMBING IN BUENOS AIRES

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. The Committee will now consider H. Res. 531 relating to the bombing in Buenos Aires. The Chair lays the resolution before the Committee. The clerk will report the title of the resolution.

Ms. BLOOMER. H. Res. 531, a resolution condemning the 1994 attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, urging the Argentine Government to punish those responsible, and for other purposes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. This resolution was not referred to the subcommittee. Without objection, the clerk will read the preamble and the text of the resolution in that order.

Ms. BLOOMER. Whereas on July 18, 1994—

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Without objection, the resolution is considered as having been read and is open to amendment at any point.  
[The bill appears in the appendix.]

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I would like to recognize me as the sponsor of the resolution for introduction of the resolution to the Committee, and I recognize myself for 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you for expediting the consideration of this resolution and commend you for your ongoing commitment to combating terrorism and specifically for seeking the truth regarding the heinous terrorist attack against the Jewish community in Argentina.

On July 18, 1994, a dark cloud of fear and anguish enveloped the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, when 86 innocent human beings were killed and 300 were wounded as a result of the bombing of the Jewish Community Center. The immediate reaction from the Argentine Government was firm. The expressed commitments filled those of Jewish faith with hope and confidence that justice would be served. The promises made, however, provided a false sense of security for all of the people of Argentina and for the community of the democratic nations of our hemisphere who believed that the culprits would be found and punished in an expeditious manner.

However, 6 years after the bombing, justice, peace and security continue to be somewhat illusive concepts. It was clear that this attack and the earlier one on the Israeli embassy were part of a campaign of violence targeted at the Jewish community in Argentina and throughout the world by radical militant groups in the Middle East.

Circumstantial evidence would later support this connection, attributing the bombing to the terrorist group Hezbollah based in Lebanon and sponsored by Iran. Yes, Iran, a country which is no longer considered to be a “rogue state” but merely a “country of concern.”

Additional evidence indicates that the tri-border area with Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil was used to channel resources for the purposes of carrying out this terrorist attack.

While the initial publicity and international focus has greatly diminished, the scars and wounds have not. These will not begin to heal until an investigation is pursued with vigor and determination, and until effective action is taken by all to ensure that justice is served.

Every citizen of every society has a right to live in peace and liberty, free from the threat of terrorism. The democratic countries in our hemisphere have all reiterated their commitment to ensure and protect this right for all. This means the United States and all of our regional allies will share in the responsibility, unite in condemning such terrible acts, and render their cautious support to the new Argentine Administration that has expressed the political will to pursue the investigation into the bombing to its ultimate conclusion.

These goals are found in our resolution today, Mr. Chairman. H. Res. 531 serves not only as a road map to the case but details the legal and moral obligations which require us to act. It reiterates the condemnation of the bombing, but, more importantly, it serves as a tool to publicly honor and remember the victims of this terrorist attack. It makes a series of recommendations and requests which will send an unequivocal message to all that the United States considers the resolution of this case a priority. That we are prepared to take the necessary steps to help make this goal a reality and that we work with our regional neighbors as well as the Government of Argentina, and provide them with assistance when requested. It underscores the U.S. position that terrorism in all of its manifestations will not be tolerated, that we will not be held hostage by a band of thugs who use terror and violence to undermine the peace and stability of free and democratic nations.

We have 18 cosponsors, and 18 is the corresponding numerical value afforded to the Hebrew chai, which means life. This resolution is precisely about life. For the sake of the victims, for the sake of the hemisphere and global security, and for the sake of justice, I ask our colleagues to support this resolution, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to recognize the Ranking Member, Mr. Gejdenson, for his remarks.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Madam Chairman, I commend you for your efforts. I am ready to offer an amendment whenever it is appropriate.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you.

Does the clerk have the amendment? The clerk will distribute the amendment.

Mr. GEJDENSON. If I might explain the amendment.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Gejdenson is recognized to explain his amendment. The clerk will read the amendment first.

Ms. BLOOMER. Amendment offered by Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. I move the amendment be considered as read. [The amendment appears in the appendix.]

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Without objection.

Mr. Gejdenson is recognized.

Mr. GEJDENSON. The Argentinian Government was successful in enacting a law to gain cooperation from defendants in order that they may be able to place pressure on some of those lower down in the operation to get people higher up. They have passed that. This would commend them for that. It recognizes the continued efforts of the Administration. This has been a bipartisan and legislative area of cooperation in trying to press for a resolution of this issue. I move the amendment.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Is there debate on the amendment?

Mr. Gilman.

Chairman GILMAN. I thank the distinguished Ranking Member from Connecticut for his amendment to H. Res. 531. I support this. It is an excellent amendment. It serves to properly acknowledge positive efforts of both the Argentine Congress and our President.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. The question is on the amendment. All in favor, say aye. All against, say no.

The ayes appear to have it. The amendment is adopted.

Chairman GILMAN. Madam Chairman, I want to commend the gentlelady from Florida, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, and the bipartisan group of cosponsors of this resolution for ensuring that our Congress properly marks the unhappy occasion of the sixth anniversary of the 1994 terrorist bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires.

I have long been concerned about seeing that this heinous crime is resolved and that those responsible are brought to justice. At my suggestion, the Argentine Government created a \$2 million reward program to help obtain information to resolve this act of terrorism.

Last year, the Argentine Congress passed important legislation that allows investigating Judge Juan Jose Galeano to engage in plea bargaining. Nevertheless, a trial of the Argentinian citizens charged with involvement in this terrorist bombing has, regrettably, been much delayed. When the local trial does get under way, I urge the Argentinian authorities to invite international observers to witness the trial proceedings.

Six years is much too long to let time pass without justice. Justice delayed is no justice at all.

During his recent visit to the United States, President Fernando de la Rúa made a point of visiting the Holocaust museum and issuing a public apology for the role that Argentina played in harboring Nazis after World War II.

President de la Rúa said, "Today, before you and before the world, I want to express my most sincere pain and to ask forgiveness that this happened, that Nazis were hidden among us."

I believe in President de la Rúa's sincerity. We thank him for this important statement.

Solving this awful crime and bringing those responsible to justice is the proper way to bring healing to the still-open wounds in Argentina. Accordingly, I urge our colleagues to join in supporting this resolution by the gentlelady from Florida.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much, Mr. Gilman.

Are there further amendments on the resolution?

Mr. Gillmor.

Mr. GILLMOR. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. The clerk will read the amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. Amendment offered by Mr. Gillmor.

Strike the fourth clause of the preamble.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. The clerk will distribute the amendment.

I recognize Mr. Gillmor for 5 minutes.

[The amendment appears in the appendix.]

Mr. GILLMOR. Madam Chairman, first, I want to commend you for offering this resolution.

This was a heinous crime. I think the United States as well as the Argentine Government ought to be pursuing every avenue that we can to bring those culpable to justice, whether in Argentina or in other places of the world. In fact, I support the resolved part of this resolution.

This, like all resolutions, has two parts. The meat of it, the resolved part which condemns the attack, urges the government to punish those involved and urges our President to bring this up in bilateral negotiations.

The amendment I have doesn't delete anything in the resolved clause, but it does delete one of the whereas clauses which strikes me as possibly not accurate and is simply a gratuitous slap at a democratic government and a friend of ours, the Argentinian Government. I think most people would read it as implying there was some type of government personnel involvement, for which there is, based on what I have been informed by the State Department, no evidence.

I did contact the State Department after reading this resolution, got ahold of them today, as to their view. They oppose that language.

I would also point out that an identical resolution was introduced in the U.S. Senate and with good reason the Senate removed this clause that I am proposing that we remove. I think what the evidence is, is that there were some former security personnel, which I guess we would call rogue cops, who were involved in this attack.

I think about the reaction that most Americans would have if we had a foreign parliament condemning us if we had some rogue cops commit a crime against Americans. I think we would be greatly offended, and rightly so; and I think it is very reasonable to expect that the Argentinians will have exactly the same kind of reaction when we do the same thing.

This would eliminate what is potentially offensive language which both the U.S. State Department and the Argentine Embassy have reported they feel would be of concern to their government.

I think we also have to remember that these acts didn't occur even when this government was in control. You have a democratic country, you have a new government which has been very strong in promoting antiterrorism, and I think it is only reasonable that we delete this, which leaves intact all of the operative language of the resolution which is all the resolved clause. I would ask for approval of the amendment.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you Mr. Gillmor.

Is there further debate on the amendment?

Mr. GEJDENSON is recognized.

Mr. GEJDENSON. I would oppose the amendment. I think the language in no way says anything against the elected government of

Argentina. It references particularly things that have been reported publicly and indicates that the judge indicted three high-ranking provincial police officers. It is well known that there has been this terrible situation in Argentina for years, during the years of the disappearances where people in official positions in the military and police were involved in terrible acts against their own citizens. There are at least those that are arguing that these policemen who are now on trial have been one of the reasons that it hasn't moved as rapidly as it might.

If you read the section, it doesn't say we are condemning the Argentinian Government. As a matter of fact, I added language that lauds the elected government of the President. What this says is evidence indicates the bombing couldn't have been carried out without local assistance from elements of the Argentinian security forces and some of which are reported to be sympathetic to anti-Semitic positions.

There is certainly ample evidence of that when you look at what happened in the act. It wasn't a general attack on the public. It was an attack on Jewish people. It doesn't attack the government. I think we ought to keep the language and get the message across that we want this, after so many years, to be resolved.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much, Mr. Gejdenson.

Is there further debate?

Mr. Gilman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

With respect to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, let me note that, back in September 1995, the Committee conducted an extensive hearing with regard to the AMIA bombing in Argentina. We took a considerable amount of evidence.

We have also met with the presiding judge who came up to Washington to meet with our Committee. We also met in Argentina with the presiding judge and met with a number in the prosecutorial role in Argentina.

Of the 20 to be tried in the bombing, 15 were policemen. Of the 20, 5 are considered necessary to the bombing, and I quote from their charges, and face charges of murder, conspiracy and corruption. Among those charged with the bombing was the provincial inspector. Among the charged were three former policemen and a former detective. It was discovered that the former head of the provincial police force car-theft unit had received 2½ million pesos a week prior to the bombing.

That is just one example of how local corruption and international terrorism have been intertwined. Large amounts of contraband, including explosives and detonators, were discovered in the homes of several of the retired army officers. Among those being held on charges is a police sergeant with ties to an extremist party whose leader was once quoted as saying, and this quote came out of Time Magazine of December 18, 1995, "It is easier to find a green dog than an honest Jew."

I submit to my colleague from Ohio that the trial, and the local connection to the bombing including members of the security forces, is scheduled to begin by early next year. This trial of the local connection, which includes persons who were part of Argentina's security forces, is critically important. I therefore reluctantly

cannot support the amendment offered by our good colleague from Ohio, Mr. Gillmor.

Mr. GILLMOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Chairman GILMAN. I will be pleased to yield.

Mr. GILLMOR. Has anyone—because I attempted to and did not have the opportunity because of the short time before this resolution came up—has anyone asked the Argentine Government their view of this language? Because I hear this indirectly from the State Department. It seems to me that, as the International Relations Committee, if we are going to make a policy statement on international relations, we ought to be doing it with all the facts. Has anybody asked what specifically was the reaction?

Mr. LANTOS. Will the gentleman yield?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Gilman will yield to Mr. Lantos.

Mr. LANTOS. I want to be sure I understand the question of my good friend.

I think it is self-evident that when you ask the government of China whether in fact they are engaged in human rights violations, they will say no. When you ask the Government of the Soviet Union whether they were engaged in creating a gulag, their answer is no. It is self-evident that the government will not proclaim that its security forces are guilty of participating in the mass murder of 84 utterly innocent men, women and children because they happened to be Jews.

So I am puzzled at the gentleman's request as to whether the government has been asked. The government will clearly deny.

That is not the issue. The facts are that, over a long period of time, partly because Argentina has provided safe haven to a vast number of Nazi war criminals, there has been a very significant anti-Semitic sector of society which has deeply penetrated Argentine police and security forces. The fact that in 6 years they have been unable to get to the bottom of this outrage, that a community center was blown up with the largest single loss of Jewish life since the end of the Second World War ought to be a clear indication that the security forces are not very anxious to get to the bottom of this affair.

Argentina will not like this statement, just as other governments don't like statements which point out the profound flaws. This is a fairly significant flaw. This was a community center and a child center where large numbers of civilians were attending various functions. Children were at a child care center, and the place was blown up.

The record at the time clearly indicated—as I walked in, I heard the gentleman from New York quote from the record, that there was, in fact, evidence of members of the security forces being participants, facilitators of this activity. I think it would ill behoove this Committee not to call a spade a spade and where there are large-scale race crimes perpetrated in a friendly nation in the hemisphere to shy away from stating this.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I would like to recognize myself for 5 minutes on this very point.

Data indicates that this bombing could not have been carried out without local assistance from elements of the security forces of Ar-

gentina. These and all clauses of the resolution are supported by official statements by legal documents, and multiple news reports. The President of Argentina, President de la Rúa, acknowledged the internal connection and other issues in the bombing case in March of this year during a press conference. We welcome President de la Rúa's political will, as he has demonstrated in his administration to pursue all leads to their ultimate conclusion.

Hacoba Timmerman, who is a jurist and an author, said, and I will quote from this news report, it is apparent why international terrorists twice would choose Argentina for their attacks on Jewish interests. He says, our large community of Jews is the first part, said Timmerman, whose highly publicized imprisonment and torture during the military regime makes him Argentina's best known Jew. He says, and we have a large organization of police eager to accept the job of carrying out attacks like those.

In the Chicago Tribune of January 26, 1997, it says, in trying to unravel the bombing that killed 86 people, investigators discovered last week that a high-ranking former officer who ran the provincial police forces car-theft unit received \$2.5 million the week before the bombing. In 1996 the provincial inspector was charged in the bombing. Now however, said Sergio Reanon, editor of a Buenos Aires daily, the two issues, local corruption and foreign terrorism, have been intertwined.

In the Commercial Appeal newspaper in Memphis, raising the specter of anti-Semitism in Argentina security forces, authorities Wednesday charged three police officers and a former detective as accomplices in the terrorist bombing, charged with providing the van that was used in the bombing. Legal documents prepared by the attorneys for the victims and based on case files and evidence state that suspects were created for the upcoming trial and false leads provided by certain elements of the security forces of Argentina.

I believe that this whereas clause is very clear, and we understand that the new Administration has been cooperative, and we welcome that strong political will. I hope that the gentleman's amendment will not be agreed to by the Members of our Committee.

Is there further discussion on the amendment?

Mr. Gilman.

Chairman GILMAN. Madam Chairman, I am going to ask that our assistant, Mr. Mackey, present a copy of the report of our hearing on terrorism with regard to the AMIA bombing in Argentina dated September 28, 1995.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Without objection.

Chairman GILMAN. I think my good colleague may find this to be informative.

Is there further discussion?

Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I rise in opposition to this amendment.

I am really sorry that our colleague actually moved forward with the amendment, because I think when he finds out what is really going on down in Argentina and the facts behind this case that he will regret having to move forward.

There are some things I have done that I have regretted since I have been in Congress, too, because, with all indications that we have, is that, first of all, we have to start with Argentina, the place where the Nazis went after they left Germany. They ended up—many of them ended up in Argentina. There is a reason for that, because they felt they could get safe haven there. They felt that some people would turn their head and pretend not to notice that somebody with their hands dripping with blood was walking right next to them on the street. And when people ignore these butchers and ignore people who have committed these type of crimes, people who commit such crimes tend to go to those places.

In this particular situation, we have got a history that suggests that anti-Semitism has played a role in some of the events that are happening; and then, by coincidence, we happen to have the bombing in which, was it 84 or 88—how many people lost their lives?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Eighty-six.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Eighty-six human beings lost their lives. And why? Because they were Jewish. Obviously, it was aimed at killing Jews.

How did that happen? All right, there was a large amount of explosives transported into Argentina. Somebody managed to organize this effort so that explosives were not only transported but were put in place. A plan had to be devised. I just can't understand anyone who would not just take it for granted that the authorities must have known about this.

It is to me, Madam Chairman, very similar to Agca, who shot the Pope. He was in Bulgaria before he shot the Pope, meeting people, conspiring to shoot the Pope.

Does that mean that we automatically assume that the Bulgarian Government was involved in it? At the very least, the Bulgarian Government knew about it and didn't do anything about it—at the very least. And probably it indicates the Bulgarian Government was supportive.

Well, I think the evidence that we have dealing with this horrendous act of terrorism indicates that, yes, the magnitude of the action itself would indicate that the authorities knew something was going on. Did they actually light the fuse? Did they participate in placing the explosives? That is possible. Actually, that is more possible than it is that they didn't know anything about it at all.

I think it is a very reasonable assumption, and it is reasonable for us to move forward with suggesting that the people of Argentina need to take not only a self-inspection but to inspect their government as well the motives of the people in their government. Obviously, this type of terrorism is officially unacceptable, but it sounds like to me, again, when we are talking about people that have one policy that is a stated public policy but other actions that undermine that stated policy, this may well be one of those examples. I think that it deserves all of us calling the Argentinians on the carpet and making them be held accountable.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. As I say, the government officials may not have placed the explosives, they may not have lit the fuse, but their actions or inactions led to this horrible atrocity.

One other comparison, and people may not like this, but the fact is that there are horrendous human rights abuses going on in

China. Businessmen who are part of the inner circle of the Communist leadership may not personally be involved with the brutalities in Tibet or the type of murders that are going on with human rights activists, but they know that they are going on, and they are involved with the leadership of the government in many ways. And in Argentina, someone in the government obviously knew that this type of operation was going on and turned a blind eye, which resulted in this tremendous atrocity.

So I am sorry that I have to oppose this amendment.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Is there further debate?

Mr. BEREUTER is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BEREUTER. My timing has been all wrong today. I walked in during the middle of the gentleman's comments.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Every time we see you is the right time.

Mr. BEREUTER. One thing I did hear from the gentleman from Ohio is his concern about the fact that we have a different government there. I notice in clause 2 that we are welcoming Argentine President Fernando de la Rúa's political will, so we are recognizing that there is the intent to do something positive. We are hoping that is the case. I am just wondering if it would make the gentleman any more comfortable with the fourth clause and be acceptable to the rest of the Members if after the word "bombing," if you would simply insert the phrase "which occurred during the previous government." I wonder if that would make the gentleman happier.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Gillmor is recognized, if you would like to respond to Mr. Bereuter.

Mr. GILLMOR. I had offered compromise language earlier.

Mr. BEREUTER. I apologize.

Mr. GILLMOR. I offered it to sponsors and other Members, and that was rejected. That amendment would have simply provided that there were former Members, not current Members, at the time the attack took place, and also deleted the language "allegation that they had participated in the desecration of Jewish cemeteries," these individuals, or elements of the security forces had; and I did that based on the representations of the State Department that there was no evidence of that.

But this implies as you read it that current, serving at that time, members of the security forces were actively involved in those attacks, and I don't think that there is any evidence of that, and so I offered the amendment to say former and delete the last clause, but that was rejected.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you.

Mr. Bereuter and then Mr. Lantos.

Mr. BEREUTER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LANTOS. I thank my friend for yielding.

I think it is accurate to say that this occurred during the previous government. I don't think that it is accurate to say that the security people who could have been involved in this atrocity are former members. We have no idea whether they are not serving as of this afternoon, because for 6 years the Argentinian authorities have failed to close this case.

I, for one, would welcome Mr. Bereuter's suggestion that the government was a former government, but the individuals may well be currently serving in the Argentine police and security forces.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. That would be U.S. evidence indicates that this bombing which occurred during the previous administration; is that correct, Mr. Bereuter?

Mr. BEREUTER. It would be, but I have not written it out and sent it to the clerk.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. We have Mr. Gillmor's amendment.

Mr. BEREUTER. The gentleman strikes the whole clause.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. If there is no further debate on Mr. Gillmor's amendment, we would like to bring it to a vote. The question is on Mr. Gillmor's amendment. As many in favor, say aye.

As many as are opposed, say no.

The noes appear to have it, and the amendment is not agreed to.

Mr. Bereuter, would you like to offer your amendment at this time?

Mr. BEREUTER. Ma'am, are you encouraging me?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. No, we are not.

Mr. BEREUTER. I will abstain.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you.

If there are no further amendments—

Mr. GILLMOR. Madam Chair.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Gillmor is recognized.

Mr. GILLMOR. I have a further amendment at the desk.

Ms. BLOOMER. Amendment offered by Mr. Gillmor. Insert the following after the third whereas clause: Whereas the current government has made a commitment to combating international terrorism as illustrated by—

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Without objection, the amendment is considered as read.

[The amendment appears in the appendix.]

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Gillmor is recognized.

Mr. GILLMOR. I think, at least in my view, it is the good guys that are now running the government down there, not the bad guys. And I think one interpretation, we might say that we have slapped the good guys on the cheek instead of the bad guys. Maybe this amendment will give them a kiss on the other cheek, commending the government.

Before I explain the amendment, I want to say to my good friend from California who is still here that this bombing—

Mr. LANTOS. Which of your two good friends from California?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. GILLMOR [continuing]. Your indicating that this could not have happened without the active involvement of the security forces is like saying that the U.S. Government and its officials must have been involved in the Oklahoma City bombing which was carried out without any active government participation, but was just as effective. So terrorists, wherever they are from, can be terrorists without government involvement.

The Argentine Government has begun to make a commitment. In this case they have involved 15 former police officers and three civilians. That trial is ready to begin this fall. They have acted as a host and a participant in several regional conferences on ter-

rorism. They have contributed to the creation of the new OAS Inter-American Counterterrorism Committee. They have issued an international arrest warrant against the Islamic Jihad leader who is believed to be responsible for that act of terrorism. So I would propose that we add this language in further recognition of the contribution that they are making now to the antiterrorism effort.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Chair.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Lantos is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Chair, as a freestanding issue, commending the new government in participating in antiterrorism efforts is certainly not objectionable, but that is not the topic of this resolution. This resolution condemns the 1994 attack on the Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires in which 86 innocent people were killed.

I mean, it seems to me that when we deal with Nazi atrocities, we are not then praising the Schroeder government for accelerating the European Union. This is a different topic, and I will oppose this amendment as being totally nongermane to the topic.

The topic of the resolution that we are dealing with that you and I and others have cosponsored deals with the condemnation of the terrorist attack on the Jewish Community Center 6 years ago, the perpetrators of which still have not been apprehended and brought to justice. That is the issue.

I am prepared to offer any number of gracious resolutions about Argentinian actions, public or private, but that is not the topic of this resolution, and I will be compelled to oppose the gentleman's amendment.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you, Mr. Lantos.

I recognize myself for 5 minutes also in opposition to the amendment, not that there is anything in the amendment that is offensive, but it does not get to the heart of what this resolution is all about, as Mr. Lantos so eloquently described, and I will read two other whereas clauses where I believe we are sufficiently in praise.

It says, "Whereas the United States welcomes Argentine President Fernando de la Rúa's political will to pursue the investigation of the bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center to its ultimate conclusion," and later on, "Whereas the Government of Argentina supports the 1996 Declaration of Lima to Prevent Combat and Eliminate Terrorism, which refers to terrorism as a serious form of organized and systematic violence that is intended to generate chaos and fear among the population, results in death and destruction, and is a reprehensible criminal activity, as well as the 1998 Commitment of Mar del Plata which calls terrorist acts serious common crimes that erode peaceful and civilized coexistence, affect the rule of law and exercise of democracy, and endanger the stability of democratically elected constitutional governments and the socioeconomic development of our countries." We say later in the resolution "That the House of Representatives desires a lasting, warm relationship between the United States and Argentina built on a mutual abhorrence of terrorism and commitments to peace, stability, and democracy in the Western Hemisphere."

Those are three parts of the resolution where we praise the new administration. We commend them for being signers of two declara-

tions of international commitment to eliminate terrorist acts, and we confirm and reaffirm our established bonds of cooperation.

I think we are going to love this to death by further commending Argentina. I think three times in a bill is more than enough, especially because the purpose of the bill is to draw attention to the fact that over 6 years have gone by, and we are no closer to the resolution of this crime. And once again I will say that resulted in the deaths of 86 innocent human beings and the injury of over 300, and their crime was to be Jewish.

Is there any further debate on the amendment? If not, the question is on the amendment.

Mr. Rohrabacher is recognized to speak on the amendment for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I oppose the amendment for the reasons stated, but I would like to give my colleague Mr. Gillmor a chance to reply because he had used his 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Gillmor is recognized.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I would yield to the gentleman. I believe my colleague is a very well-intended person, he is a very smart person. I respect him greatly, and I disagree with him. If he has anything to say—

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Rohrabacher yields to Mr. Gillmor.

Mr. GILLMOR. Let me read the language again, and then people can tell me why they disagree with it.

The current government—we are not talking about the past government—the current government has made a commitment to combating international terrorism. Now, there is no question about that, that is true, and why we find that difficult to say is beyond me—as illustrated by their contribution to the creation of the new Organization of American States Inter-American Counterterrorism Committee.

Now, if our goal is to encourage other countries in this case, specifically Argentina, to help combat terrorism, I find it hard to see after reading the language how that is offensive to anyone. Certainly it is not any more offensive than the language that we have put in there about desiring a lasting, warm relationship between the United States and Argentina, and I would simply submit that maybe this language would help us achieve that.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Lantos is recognized.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I have the time, and I would be happy to yield to Mr. Lantos.

Mr. LANTOS. I thank my good friend from California for yielding.

As Mr. Gillmor will remember, my opening sentence in reacting to his amendment was to indicate that I don't find his statement objectionable at all standing on its own. But there is a balance in this resolution. The resolution deals with a heinous crime against the Jewish people perpetrated in Argentina. That is what we are dealing with. We are not dealing with a series of accolades given to the Government of Argentina. The gentlelady who crafted this resolution did a brilliant job. She has made three highly laudatory statements concerning the current Government of Argentina. That is enough.

I think it is important to realize what the purpose of this resolution is. It is not to congratulate Argentina. It is to call attention

to a terrorist attack in which 86 innocent people were killed, and it is sort of important for all of us to have some empathy for that tragedy. We have now praised Argentina enough in three separate paragraphs, and that is why some of us oppose adding additional accolades to Argentina.

I also tell my good friend while the new government has indicated its determination to deal with this heinous crime, nothing has yet unfolded. The perpetrators have not yet been fully brought to justice. The process has begun 6 years too late, but that is not the issue.

It would be analogous to dealing with the Holocaust issue and praising the people who have built the museums in the places where the people were killed. That is not the fundamental issue here. The fundamental issue is the terrorism predicated on a hate crime, and I wish to reiterate I strongly oppose further accolades given to Argentina.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you, Mr. Lantos.

The question is on the Gillmor amendment. As many are in favor, say aye.

As many as are opposed, say no.

The noes appear to have it. The noes have it. The amendment is not agreed to.

Is there any further discussion on the bill?

If not, the gentleman from California is recognized to offer a motion.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Madam Chair, I move that the Chairman be requested to seek consideration of the pending resolution as amended on the suspension calendar.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from California. As many as are in favor, say aye.

Opposed, no.

The ayes have it, and the motion is agreed to. Further proceedings on this measure are postponed.

Mr. Smith, if you will take the Chair.

H.R. 4528—INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2000

Mr. SMITH [presiding]. We will now consider H.R. 4528, to establish a program to enable American students with a financial need to study abroad. The Chair lays the bill before the Committee. The clerk will report the title.

Ms. BLOOMER. H.R. 4528, a bill to establish an undergraduate grant program at the Department of State to assist students of limited financial means from the United States to pursue studies at foreign institutions of higher education.

Mr. SMITH. The clerk will read the bill for amendment.

Ms. BLOOMER. Being enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United of America and Congress assembled. Section 1, short title. This act—

Mr. SMITH. Without objection, the bill will be considered as read. [The bill appears in the appendix.]

Mr. SMITH. This bill was referred to the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, and yesterday was marked up and forwarded to the full Committee with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Without objection, the amendment in the

nature of a substitute that is before the Members is marked the committee print. It will be treated as the original text for the purpose of amendment and will be read for amendment. The clerk will read the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Ms. BLOOMER. Section 1, short title, this act—

Mr. SMITH. Without objection, the subcommittee amendment is considered as having been read and is open for amendment.

[The amendment appears in the appendix.]

Mr. SMITH. I would like to recognize myself to explain the amendment.

Chairman Gilman, I am proud to note that yesterday the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights favorably reported your legislation, H.R. 4528, the International Academic Opportunity Act of 2000, to our full Committee. The only change we made was to rename the program as the Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarships. This, I believe, is an honor befitting the author of this legislation which reflects your commitment to strengthening U.S. public diplomacy during your distinguished tenure as Chairman of this Committee.

The International Academic Opportunity Act of 2000 would establish a grant program to help American undergraduate students of limited financial means to study abroad. It authorizes \$1.5 million per year for that purpose. It also requires that Congress be provided an annual report on the number of participating students and the institutions at which they study. The intention of the bill is to provide the study abroad programs that exist at many colleges and universities with funds that would allow them to reach out to students that might not otherwise consider such study because of the additional travel and living expenses it requires.

By providing for a single-year grant of up to \$5,000 per student, the Gilman Scholarships will help students of demonstrated financial need to avail themselves of this valuable educational experience. By living and studying in a new culture, these students will be better equipped to participate in world affairs and the global economy. Furthermore, by broadening participation in U.S. diplomacy efforts, this program will give the communities to which the students travel a richer, more diverse experience of American culture.

I would like to recognize to the distinguished gentleman from New York, Mr. Gilman, for any comments he might have.

Chairman GILMAN. I want to thank our distinguished Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations for bringing this measure to the full Committee. I introduced this measure along with Mr. Hinchey of New York to encourage our undergraduate college students to study abroad for at least a year, and I believe American students need to be prepared to operate in the international environment and economy. And that is why we want to assist college-level students to find a way to study abroad, and one of the best ways to prepare young people is to allow them to experience life outside of our nation.

I am pleased that the Committee approved the authorization of \$1.5 million to be made available to the State Department for individual student grants up to \$5,000. The intention is to work with the existing college campus study programs, and those grants will

allow colleges and universities to reach out to the low-income students, and it would expand the pool of students that will benefit personally and later professionally from an internationally oriented education.

This program was developed with the assistance of college administrators and the exchange experts, and let's hope a streamlined program will encourage more students to participate in overseas educational programs and motivate them to learn and apply a foreign language. These experiences and skills, I think, will serve them well as they enter our work force.

I have received letters of support for this legislation from the Institute of International Education; from the American Council on Education, which represents 1,800 colleges and universities; and the President of State University of New York; and Mr. Paul, who also represents the American Association of State Colleges and Universities; the Global Responsibilities Committee, and I thank the gentleman for bringing this measure up at this time.

Mr. SMITH. Let me say that the renaming of this program as the Gilman Scholarships, was a surprise to the Chairman, and it is truly a very small but very sincere token of our respect and admiration for the distinguished gentleman from New York.

I would like to recognize Mr. Gejdenson.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Thank you.

I would like to commend Chairman Gilman for his leadership on this issue. It is particularly, I think, an appropriate action to be taken by this Committee to make sure that we are able to give not just one segment of American society an opportunity to see the rest of the world and get a sense of international issues that affect us, from trade to human rights, but to make sure that every American, no matter what their economic station is, has that opportunity.

So I commend the Chairman. It is an excellent bill, and I hope that we can pass it expeditiously.

Mr. SMITH. I thank my friend.

Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I rise in support of the amendment, the resolution, but let me say that I would not be supporting this if it wasn't named after Chairman Gilman.

Chairman GILMAN. Thank you.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I have always been very proud of my record of frugality, but I know that Ben's benevolence is something that he is more proud of than I am of my frugality. Ben has a good heart and is a man of such honor and integrity and caring that I believe that I will vote for this just for the opportunity to make that expression official.

Mr. SMITH. I thank my friend from California.

Are there any other Members?

The question is on the adoption of the subcommittee amendment as amended. All those in favor, say aye.

Those opposed, say no.

The ayes have it. The amendment as amended is agreed to.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered. The gentleman from New York is recognized to offer a motion.

Chairman GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Chairman be requested to submit for consideration the pending bill as amended on the suspension calendar.

Mr. SMITH. The question is now on the motion of the gentleman from New York. Those in favor of the motion, say aye.

All those opposed, no.

The ayes have it, and the motion is agreed to. The Chair or his designees is authorized to move under rule 22 with respect to a conference on this bill or a counterpart in the Senate. Further proceedings in the measure are postponed.

Without objection, the Committee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 6:30 p.m., the Committee was adjourned.]



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**A P P E N D I X**

JUNE 29, 2000

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**Statement of Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman  
Committee Markup of H.R. 3673  
United States-Panama Partnership Act of 2000  
June 29, 2000**

I first introduced the United States-Panama Partnership Act in October of 1998, with a bipartisan list of distinguished cosponsors, including not only many of my Republican colleagues, but also the distinguished ranking member of our Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, Mr. Menendez, and the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Rangel.

We introduced this legislation because Panama and the United States stand at a crossroads in the special relationship between our two peoples that dates back nearly 100 years. At the dawn of the new century, our two nations must decide whether to permit that special relationship to die, or to renew and reinvigorate it for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

This legislation offers Panama the benefits of closer relations with the United States. In exchange for such benefits, it asks Panama to remain our partner in the war on drugs by agreeing to host a U.S. presence, alone or in conjunction with other countries, sufficient to carry our vital counter narcotics and related missions.

Our nation has a critical need for access to some of the facilities that we had in Panama up until the end of last year. General Wilhelm, the commander of the U.S. Southern command, recently admitted to Congress that today our nation has only one-third of the capacity to interdict narcotics smuggling into the United States that we had before we lost access to facilities in Panama.

I am only aware of two potential objections to this legislation. The first is that Panama may not be interested in the kind of relationship that we are offering.

None of us know for sure whether or not Panama would be interested, because the United States has never before seriously offered such a relationship to Panama. Public opinion surveys in Panama have consistently shown that 70 percent or more of the Panamanian people would like there to be a continued U.S. presence in Panama.

But more importantly, this legislation does not seek to force Panama to enter into such a relationship. It does not even force the President to offer such a relationship. It merely authorizes the President to make such an offer. If the President decides to make such an offer, Panama will be free to accept or reject it.

I believe that, if we pass this legislation, we can significantly reduce the flow of drugs into the United States. If I am wrong about that, then the worst that can be said about passing this bill is that we wasted our time. That is a risk I am prepared to run, given the significant rewards our nation will reap if I am right and the skeptics are wrong.

The second potential objection to this bill is that it is another trade give-away. I am very sensitive to this concern. That is why I vote against most free trade measures, such as NAFTA and fact track authority.

But this bill is not a trade give-away. For the first time ever, this bill asks for something in return for enhanced access to the U.S. market. What we will get in return is the facilities we need to interdict the flow of drugs into the United States. This bill will save American lives.

In addition, I would remind members that the trade-related portions of the bill—sections 4(e), 5, and 6—are not technically before our Committee. Those parts of the bill were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and we do not have jurisdiction to report or amend them. The Ways and Means Committee will consider those parts of the bill later and when you vote today, you will be voting only on whether to report the other, non-trade related portions of the bill.

I encourage all Members to support H. R. 3673.

**Statement of Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman  
Markup of H. R. 4697  
The International Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Act of 2000  
June 29, 2000**

I am pleased to co-sponsor H.R. 4697, a bill introduced by our Ranking Member, the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. Gejdenson, that amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to authorize the President to establish programs that combat corruption in developing countries by promoting principles of good governance designed to enhance oversight of private and public programs.

I concur with Mr. Gejdenson that it is essential for the United States to assist emerging democracies by providing governments in developing countries with the tools necessary to account for the expenditure of public funds and the proper administration of government programs.

Accountability and transparency in the administration of public programs are essential ingredients to instill confidence in government and necessary to ensure that the democracy flourishes.

All too often, well meaning programs and initiatives prove ineffective because the tools necessary to guarantee their proper implementation and administration are lacking. This is an especially acute problem in those societies without a track record of democratic practices and without the institutions necessary to provide for adequate oversight.

It is also unquestionable that corruption poses a major impediment to sustainable development and deters foreign investment in those countries that need it the most. This bill would address this growing problem directly and provide the tools needed to fight the corruption that stifles growth and democracy in the developing world.

This bill, if approved by our Committee, will authorize the President to create in developing societies those very programs that ensure accountability and oversight of private and public programs in the United States.

**Statement of Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman  
Markup of H. Con. Res. 322  
Regarding Vietnamese Americans and others seeking to improve  
social and political conditions in Vietnam  
June 29, 2000**

I want to commend the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Davis, for introducing House Concurrent Resolution 322, expressing the sense of Congress regarding the sacrifices of individuals who served in the Armed Forces of the former Republic of Vietnam. I would also like to thank the Chairman of the Asia and Pacific Subcommittee, Mr. Bereuter, for his work in crafting the current language in the resolution.

It is truly unfortunate that ten years after the end of the Cold War, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is still a one-party state ruled and controlled by a Communist Party which represses political and religious freedoms and commits numerous human rights abuses. It is appropriate that we recognize those who fought to oppose this tyranny which has fallen across Vietnam, and those who continue the vigil of struggling for freedom and democracy there.

I urge Hanoi to cease violations of human rights and undertake the long-overdue liberalization of its moribund and stifling political system. The people of Vietnam clearly deserve better.

Finally, I call upon the Vietnamese government to do all it can unilaterally to assist in bring our POW/MIA's home to American soil.

I want to praise this resolution for pointing out the injustice that tragically exists in Vietnam today and those who have – and are – opposing this injustice today.

I commend Mr. Davis for introducing this resolution and his commitment to human rights and democracy in Vietnam. Accordingly, I request to be added to the list of cosponsors of the resolution and I look forward to bringing this resolution to the floor at an early date.

**Statement of Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman  
Markup of H. R. 4002  
Famine Prevention and Freedom for Hunger  
Improvement Act of 2000  
June 29, 2000**

H.R. 4002, a bill introduced by Mr. Brady, the gentleman from Texas, and co-sponsored by Mr. Bereuter and Mr. Davis of our Committee, amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to authorize the President to establish programs in Title XII of the Act to encourage the formation of partnerships between land grant universities and non-governmental to promote sustainable agricultural development projects in the world's poorest and neediest countries.

My Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute corrects technical language in the bill and I would like to thank our Ranking Member, Mr. Gejensden, as well as Mr. Brady and the bill's other sponsors for their assistance in the formulation of this amendment.

Although significant strides have been made to increase world food production in recent years, it is clear that more needs to be done to modernize agricultural practices in the developing world and to ensure that sound environmental and conservation practices are applied in rural areas of the world's poorest countries.

As is the case in other development fields, it is sound policy to encourage the formation of partnerships among the public, private, and academic sectors. In the agricultural arena this makes particularly good sense as American technology produces the world's greatest grain yields and can, with the provision of state-of-the-art technical assistance, be applied in developing countries. Moreover, as an added bonus, the lessons learned from these experiences and projects can be brought back home and applied to strengthen our own country's agricultural production.

I commend the bill's sponsors for their efforts to encourage the formation of partnerships between the land-grant university community and non-governmental organizations engaged in agricultural extension work in developing countries.

**Congressman Kevin Brady Statement**  
**H.R. 4002, Famine Prevention and Freedom From Hunger Improvement Act of**  
**2000**  
**House International Relations Committee Mark-Up**  
**June 29, 2000**

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I support the Gilman amendment in the nature of a substitute which contains technical changes. I hope that amendment and bill will be adopted without opposition.

Before I talk about this legislation, I especially want to thank the Gentleman from Florida, Mr. Davis for agreeing to be the lead Democrat on the bill and make this truly a bipartisan effort. The Gentlemen from Nebraska, Mr. Bereuter also worked with us and was the other original cosponsor. I also want to thank their staffs, as well as both the majority and minority staff of this committee for working so well together to ensure this bipartisan legislation could be considered today.

Finally and most importantly, I want to thank one of my constituents, Dr. Ed Price from Texas A&M University who came to me with the framework for this legislation after working on behalf of the Board of International Food and Agriculture Development (BIFAD) and the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) to look at ways at updating Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act, which deals with the role of Land Grant Universities in our Foreign Assistance Act. Unfortunately, Dr. Price is overseas and could not be with us, but without his help, it is unlikely that we would be considering such legislation today.

So what is the Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger Improvement Act of 2000 and why did we introduce it? Title XII, the Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger Act was enacted in 1975 to increase world food production and identify solutions to food and nutrition problems in developing countries. According to USAID's annual reports on Title XII, the goal to increase world food production has been met. At the same time, USAID admits we have not been as successful at solving the other goal of Title XII, food and nutrition problems in developing countries. H.R. 4002 addresses that problem by updating Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Improved agriculture is necessary to meet the objectives of U.S. foreign assistance such as improved human health, child survival, democratization and free enterprise. As the agriculture industry and our nation's international development efforts have changed over the past twenty-five years, the time has come to update this important section to again emphasize the vital role U.S. universities and others can have in our country's international agriculture development efforts.

Specifically, we broaden the scope of agriculture to reflect a more modern industry and we expand the ability of participants to be eligible to participate in Title XII programs, the valuable resources of our universities will be better utilized. We also encourage NGO's to work with universities. These changes will result in better partnerships with the Agency for International Development, improved service to assisted countries, and greater trade and research benefits to the U.S.

This legislation will also help our agriculture here in the United States. As Title XII is currently written, it is designed to focus on agriculture research. H.R. 4002 is designed to make "extension" a more implicit part of Title XII. This will help bring the lessons we learn overseas to our farms which is import because developing nation markets are the fastest growing markets for U.S. farm products and anything we can do to help speed along their development will help our farmers. Furthermore, improving foods for health, flavor, and productivity require international breeding programs such as those sponsored under Title XII.

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

*Honorable Doug Bereuter*  
*COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS*  
*Statement on H.R. 4002*  
*"Famine Prevention & Freedom From Hunger Act of 2000"*

Mr. Chairman, as an original cosponsor of H.R. 4002, the Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger Act of 2000, I want to commend the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. Brady] for taking the lead on this important issue and introducing this bill which updates the context of agricultural development in Title 12 of the Foreign Assistance Act and expands the role of America's land-grant universities in these efforts. It was a pleasure to work with him on this effort.

Since the Foreign Assistance Act was enacted in 1961, the scope of U.S. food aid and agricultural assistance has expanded to include: forestry, fisheries, family & consumer sciences, horticulture, agribusiness, agricultural processing, marketing, distribution, trade, food safety, nutrition, agricultural policy, environmental protection, food science & engineering, veterinary medicine, agricultural economics and other social sciences, and other science and practice related to food, feed and fiber. Indeed, H.R. 4002 updates current law and U.S. foreign assistance policy to reflect these changes.

This bill also ensures the transformation of development abroad into benefits to the U.S. University research and extension services, especially those associated with America's land-grant colleges, along with their public and private partners are supported to help transform agricultural progress abroad into benefits to U.S. communities and businesses through trade. The pending legislation expands the definition of eligible universities to include those institutions engaged in agricultural teaching, research and "outreach" as well as "extension." This certainly is an effective and responsible approach which utilizes America's land-grant university expertise to help famine prevention and freedom from hunger abroad.

Mr. Chairman, the Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger Prevention Act of 2000 would, for the first time, create a direct link between development abroad and the interests of US rural communities. Clearly, it deserves our strong support and I urge its adoption by the Committee. Again, I commend Mr. Brady for his leadership on this issue.

## STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

## HOUSE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

## MARKUP OF H. CON. RES. 297

June 29, 2000

Mr. Chairman, since the fall of communism ten years ago, Hungary has undergone profound change. I am pleased to cosponsor this resolution which congratulates Hungary not only on the millennium of its foundation as a state but also for its progress over the last decade toward democratization, a free market economy, and respect for human rights.

Hungary's post-communist political and economic transition has been relatively stable and systematic. Hungary was the first communist country in Central Europe to hold free and fair elections and Hungary is a leader among Central European countries in its transformation to a market economy. Hungary also demonstrated its commitment to Western ideals and partnerships by joining NATO and actively supporting NATO's actions in Kosovo.

I have also watched Hungary's record improve with regard to human rights. Hungary has rightly received high marks for its human rights record, and I commend Hungary for its progress in this important area. At the same time, there is still room for improvement.

One of the particular concerns I have is the situation of the Roma minority. Several years ago, Hungary introduced an innovative law on minority self-government which, many hoped, would enable minorities to ensure respect for their basic rights. For Hungary's Roma, however, the minority self-government system doesn't deliver. As a practical matter, the so-called "minority self-governments" are effectively elected by the majority population. More importantly, these bodies lack the legal authority and the funds to address one of the most critical problems that Romani Hungarians face: discrimination in employment, job training, education, and public places.

At the Istanbul Summit of Heads of State and Government last year, Hungary committed itself to adopting anti-discrimination legislation to prevent and punish this kind of discrimination. As a country that has so often played a leading role in the OSCE, including through its outstanding performance as Chair-in-Office in 1995, I hope the Hungarian Government will move quickly to adopt comprehensive anti-

discrimination legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I am also concerned by the appearance that Hungarian officials have been willing to tolerate anti-Roma and anti-Semitic statements. In April, for example, a Hungarian mayor said that the Roma in his town "have no place among human beings. Just as in the animal world, parasites must be expelled." Unfortunately, Hungarian officials have declined to rebuke this repugnant statement. Likewise, while I commend the Foreign Ministry's condemnation in May of anti-Semitic manifestations at sporting events, I believe that the Hungarian Government can and should exercise greater initiative in denouncing anti-Semitic statements.

Finally, I would like to share my concerns regarding a possible revision of the Hungarian law on religion. Religious freedom has been generally well-respected in post-communist Hungary but this freedom is currently threatened by a draft law on religion reportedly under consideration by government officials which would mandate that only those religions with at least 10,000 members or 100 years of presence in Hungary could be officially recognized. If passed, this law would be one of the most restrictive laws affecting religious groups in the OSCE region.

Mr. Chairman, I join with my colleagues here today to commemorate the founding of the Hungarian state, to extol the contributions of Hungarian-Americans to this country, and to celebrate the shared values that Americans and Hungarians alike have committed ourselves to in the Helsinki process and, now, in the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance. I hope others will join me in supporting this resolution.

**Statement of Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman  
Markup of H. Con. Res. 297  
Hungary on the Millennium of Its Foundation as a State  
June 29, 2000**

I support the adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 297. It is interesting to note, as this resolution, that this year marks not just the one-thousandth anniversary of the crowning of Hungarian King Stephen – Saint Stephen – by Pope Sylvester the Second, but also the tenth anniversary of Hungary’s first, post-communist, free and democratic elections.

Just as King Stephen anchored Hungary in Europe and in Western civilization, the leadership of post-communist Hungary has begun to anchor Hungary in pan-European and trans-Atlantic institutions once again through that country’s admission into the NATO alliance and its application to enter the European Union.

While congratulating Hungary on the one-thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Kingdom of Hungary, this resolution makes it clear that we in the United States commend Hungary’s efforts to rejoin the pan-European and trans-Atlantic community of democratic states and its efforts to move beyond the dark days of communist dictatorship to create a lasting, peaceful and prosperous democracy.

I support the resolution.

**Statement of Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman  
Full Committee Markup of S. Con. Res. 81  
Regarding Rabiya Kadeer  
June 28, 2000**

**Mr. Gilman:** I want to thank the Chairmen and Ranking Minority Members of the International Operations and Human Rights, and the Asia and Pacific Subcommittees for favorably reporting S. Con. Res. 81 to the Full Committee.

Ms. Rabiya Kadeer, her son and secretary were arrested in Chinese occupied East Turkestan or Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region on August 11, 1999 as they were attempting to meet with a group of congressional staff.

Ms. Kadeer's husband works for Radio Free Asia and has been critical of the Chinese occupation of his homeland. After their arrest, the three individuals were eventually accused of illegally giving Mr. Kadeer various news clippings and public speeches concerning the struggle in East Turkestan. Ms. Kadeer was sentenced to eight (8) years in prison, her son was sent to a labor camp for two (2) years and her secretary sentenced to three (3) years.

The resolution calls on the government of the People's Republic of China to immediately release these people and permit them to move to the United States if so they desire.

**I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.**

**“S. Con. Res. 81: Release of  
Rabiya Kadeer”**

**Doug Bereuter, M.C.**

**June 29, 2000**

Mr. Chairman, this Member stands in strong support of S.Con.Res. 81, which was introduced by the senior Senator from Delaware, Senator William Roth, and approved by the Senate on May 2<sup>nd</sup>. On June 27<sup>th</sup> S.Con.Res. 81 was approved by the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. The resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that the People’s Republic of China (PRC) should immediately release Rabiya Kadeer, her secretary, and her son and allow them to move to the United States if they so desire.

Rabiya Kadeer is a prominent ethnic Uigher from China, who was arrested as she was attempting to meet a congressional staff delegation visiting Urumqi as part of an official visit to China organized under the auspices of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Program of the U.S. Information Agency. Subsequently, on March 10<sup>th</sup> of this year, Rabiya Kadeer was sentenced to eight years in prison for the crime of “illegally giving state information across the border.” Previously, her son was sent to a labor camp for two years in November of 1999 for “supporting Uighur separatism,” and her secretary was recently sentenced to three years in a labor camp. In Ms. Kadeer’s case the so-called “state information” appears to have consisted essentially of a collection of publicly available Chinese newspaper articles and speeches and a list of prisoners.

As the resolution notes, this case appears to constitute a clear violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Chinese Government’s action in this case has been reprehensible and must be reversed. This resolution makes clear the strong sense of the Congress that Ms. Kadeer should be immediately released and allowed to join her family in the United States.

Approving S.Con.Res. 81 sends the strong message that, while this body approves of improved trade relations, we are nonetheless mindful of the serious human rights problems that exist within the People’s Republic of China. This is an entirely appropriate message to send, for the United States cannot turn a blind eye to the abuses that continue to exist in the PRC.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of S.Con.Res. 81.

**Remarks of Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman  
H. Con. Res. 348 - Condemning the Use of Child Soldiers  
Mark Up of the Full Committee  
June 29, 2000**

I would like to express my full support of H. Con. Res. 348, as amended yesterday by the Subcommittee on International Operations. This vitally important resolution introduced by Mr. Lewis condemns the use of children as soldiers and expresses the belief that the U.S. should support efforts to end this practice where up to 300,000 children under the age of 18 are combatants in more than 30 countries around the world.

This resolution calls on the President to sign an United Nations optional protocol on the use of child soldiers raising the international minimum age for conscription and participation in armed conflict to age 18 and commits governments to the demobilization and rehabilitation of child soldiers.

This measure directs the President to consult closely with the Senate to build support for the adoption of this protocol and addresses a serious human rights abuse occurring with alarming frequency in many countries of the world including Sierra Leone. I would ask for its prompt adoption.

**Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman  
Markup Statement  
H.Con.Res. 319, Latvia's 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Independence  
Thursday, June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2000**

**I would like to take a moment to express my support for this Resolution.**

**I am certain that all of us on this Committee appreciate how difficult it has been for countries such as Latvia to move forward with badly-needed political and economic reforms over the last decade. Many of us also recall the challenges the Latvian people and their neighbors in Lithuania and Estonia had to overcome to regain their independence ten years ago.**

**This Resolution congratulates the Latvian people for their success in regaining their rightful independence — and commends them for carrying forward with the reforms that should lay the foundation for their full integration into European and Western institutions.**

**I support the resolution.**

**Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman  
Markup of H. Con Res. 232  
Regarding Americans Injured While Traveling in Mexico  
June 29, 2000**

I want to commend Representative Duncan Hunter for introducing this resolution and bringing this matter to the Committee's attention. This resolution urges the President to continue to negotiate with the Government of Mexico to establish procedures for the expedited return of U.S. citizens injured in Mexico.

There is good reason for the Congress to pass this resolution. United States citizens who do not purchase additional automobile insurance required by Mexican government and are injured in an automobile accident are subject to a bond requirements before they can return to the United States for medical treatment.

On August 24, 1999, Donald Kraft of Southern California was involved in an automobile accident in Baja California, in which he suffered a broken neck and other injuries. Mr. Kraft was forced to wait 18 hours before authorities approved his return to the United states - only after his family posted a bond to cover damages for the collision. Mr. Kraft died a few days later in San Diego.

The United States and Mexico should work together so we can avoid similar tragedies in the future.

I ask my colleagues on the Committee to join me in supporting this resolution.

**Statement of Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman  
Markup of H. Res. 531  
Buenos Aires Bombing  
June 29, 2000**

I want to commend the gentle lady from Florida, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, and the bipartisan group of co-sponsors of this resolution for insuring that the U.S. Congress properly marks the unhappy occasion of the sixth anniversary of the 1994 terrorist bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires.

I have long been interested in seeing that this heinous crime is resolved, and those responsible are brought to justice. At my suggestion, the Argentine government created a \$2 million reward program to help obtain information to resolve this act of terrorism.

Last year, the Argentine Congress passed important legislation that allows investigating Judge Juan Jose' Galeano to engage in plea bargaining. Nonetheless, the trail of the Argentinian citizens charged with involvement in this terrorist bombing has, regrettably, been much delayed.

Six years is too long a time to let pass without justice.

During his recent visit to the United States, President Fernando de la Rúa made a point of visiting the Holocaust Museum and issuing a public apology for the role Argentina played in harboring Nazis after World War II.

President De La Rúa said, and I quote, "Today, before you and before the world, I want to express my most sincere pain and to ask forgiveness that this happened, that Nazis were hidden among us."

I believe in President De La Rúa's sincerity and thank him for his important statement.

Solving this terrible crime and bringing those responsible to justice is the proper way to bring hearing to the still-open wounds in Argentina.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important resolution.

**Statement of Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman  
Markup of H. R. 4528  
The International Academic Opportunity Act of 2000  
June 29, 2000**

I introduced H.R. 4528, the *International Academic Opportunity Act of 2000*, along with Mr. Hinchey of New York, to encourage undergraduate college students to study abroad for a year. I believe that Americans need to be prepared to operate in an international environment and economy.

This preparation starts at a young age, and is the reason we want to assist college-level students to study abroad. One of the best ways to prepare our young people for this global society is to allow them to experience life outside the United States.

This bill will do that by authorizing \$1.5 million dollars to be made available to the State Department of individual student grants of up to \$5,000. The grants are targeted to assist lower students who otherwise would not be able to consider a study abroad program. These incentive grants are to be used to cover travel or other expenses related to studying overseas.

The intention of the bill is to work within the existing college campus study abroad programs. The grants would allow colleges and universities to reach out to low income students that may not have considered such study because of the additional travel and living expenses. It expands the pool of students who will benefit personally and later professionally from an internationally-oriented education.

Developed with the assistance of college administrators and exchange experts, it is hoped that a streamlined program will encourage more students to participate in an overseas educational program and motivate them to learn and apply a foreign language. These experiences and skills will serve them well as they enter the workforce. Through these grants I want to help prepare and motivate our young students to participate in the international arena.

I have received letters of support for the legislation from the Institute of International Education, the American Council on Education, which represents eighteen hundred colleges and universities, and the President of the State University of New York at New Paltz, who also represents the American Association of State Colleges and Universities' Global Responsibilities Committee.

.....  
(Original Signature of Member)

106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. R.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. GILMAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the  
Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

**A BILL**

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms  
Export Control Act to make improvements to certain  
defense and security assistance provisions under those  
Acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain  
foreign countries, 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,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Defense and Security  
5 Assistance Act of 2000".

1 **TITLE I—SECURITY ASSISTANCE**

2 **SEC. 101. ADDITIONS TO UNITED STATES WAR RESERVE**  
3 **STOCKPILES FOR ALLIES.**

4 Section 514(b)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of  
5 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)) is amended to read as fol-  
6 lows:

7 “(2)(A) The value of such additions to stock-  
8 piles of defense articles in foreign countries shall not  
9 exceed \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

10 “(B) Of the amount specified in subparagraph  
11 (A) for fiscal year 2001, not more than \$50,000,000  
12 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic  
13 of Korea.”

14 **SEC. 102. TRANSFER OF CERTAIN OBSOLETE OR SURPLUS**  
15 **DEFENSE ARTICLES IN THE WAR RESERVE**  
16 **STOCKPILES FOR ALLIES TO ISRAEL.**

17 (a) TRANSFERS TO ISRAEL.—

18 (1) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding section 514  
19 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.  
20 2321h), the President is authorized to transfer to  
21 Israel, in return for concessions to be negotiated by  
22 the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of  
23 the Secretary of State, any or all of the items de-  
24 scribed in paragraph (2).



1           (2) ITEMS COVERED.—The items referred to in  
2 paragraph (1) are munitions, equipment, and mate-  
3 rial such as armor, artillery, automatic weapons am-  
4 munition, and missiles that—

5           (A) are obsolete or surplus items;

6           (B) are in the inventory of the Department  
7 of Defense;

8           (C) are intended for use as reserve stocks  
9 for Israel; and

10          (D) as of the date of enactment of this  
11 Act, are located in a stockpile in Israel.

12          (b) CONCESSIONS.—The value of concessions nego-  
13 tiated pursuant to subsection (a) shall be at least equal  
14 to the fair market value of the items transferred. The con-  
15 cessions may include cash compensation, services, waiver  
16 of charges otherwise payable by the United States, and  
17 other items of value.

18          (c) ADVANCE NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER.—Not  
19 less than 30 days before making a transfer under the au-  
20 thority of this section, the President shall transmit to the  
21 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the  
22 Committee on International Relations of the House of  
23 Representatives a notification of the proposed transfer.  
24 The notification shall identify the items to be transferred  
25 and the concessions to be received.



1 (d) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—No transfer may  
2 be made under the authority of this section 3 years after  
3 the date of enactment of this Act.

4 **SEC. 103. EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR MONGOLIA.**

5 (a) USES FOR WHICH FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE.—  
6 Notwithstanding section 516(e) of the Foreign Assistance  
7 Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(e)), during each of the fiscal  
8 years 2000 and 2001, funds available to the Department  
9 of Defense may be expended for crating, packing, han-  
10 dling, and transportation of excess defense articles trans-  
11 ferred under the authority of section 516 of that Act to  
12 Mongolia.

13 (b) CONTENT OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—  
14 Each notification required to be submitted under section  
15 516(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.  
16 2321j(f)) with respect to a proposed transfer of a defense  
17 article described in subsection (a) shall include an esti-  
18 mate of the amount of funds to be expended under sub-  
19 section (a) with respect to that transfer.

20 **SEC. 104. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO MILITARY**  
21 **EQUIPMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that  
23 the United States Government should work with the Gov-  
24 ernment of the Republic of the Philippines to enable that  
25 Government to procure military equipment that can be



1 used to upgrade the capabilities and to improve the quality  
2 of life of the armed forces of the Philippines.

3 (b) MILITARY EQUIPMENT.—Military equipment de-  
4 scribed in subsection (a) should include—

5 (1) naval vessels, including amphibious landing  
6 crafts, for patrol, search-and-rescue, and transport;

7 (2) F-5 aircraft and other aircraft that can as-  
8 sist with reconnaissance, search-and-rescue, and re-  
9 supply;

10 (3) attack, transport, and search-and-rescue  
11 helicopters; and

12 (4) vehicles and other personnel equipment.

13 **SEC. 105. ANNUAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE REPORT.**

14 Section 655(b)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of  
15 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2415(b)(3)) is amended by inserting be-  
16 fore the period at the end the following: “, including those  
17 defense articles that were exported”.

18 **SEC. 106. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO COUNTRY EXEMP-**  
19 **TIONS FOR LICENSING OF DEFENSE ITEMS**  
20 **FOR EXPORT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

21 (a) REQUIREMENTS OF EXEMPTION.—Section 38 of  
22 the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) is amend-  
23 ed by adding at the end the following:



1       “(j) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO COUNTRY EX-  
2       EMPTIONS FOR LICENSING OF DEFENSE ITEMS FOR EX-  
3       PORT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—

4               “(1) REQUIREMENT FOR BILATERAL AGREE-  
5       MENT.—Beginning on and after the date of the en-  
6       actment of this subsection, the President may utilize  
7       the regulatory authority pursuant to this Act to pro-  
8       vide an exemption from any licensing requirements  
9       for a foreign country with regard to exports of de-  
10      fense items only if the United States Government  
11      has concluded an agreement described in paragraph  
12      (2) with the foreign country that is legally-binding  
13      as a matter of domestic and international law on  
14      both the United States and that country.

15              “(2) REQUIREMENTS OF BILATERAL AGREE-  
16      MENT.—A bilateral agreement referred to paragraph  
17      (1)—

18                      “(A) shall, at a minimum, require the for-  
19      eign country, as necessary, to revise its policies  
20      and practices, and promulgate or enact nec-  
21      essary modifications to its laws and regulations  
22      to establish an export control regime that is at  
23      least comparable to United States law, regula-  
24      tion, and policy regarding—



1                   “(i) handling of all defense items ex-  
 2                   ported to the foreign country, including  
 3                   prior written United States Government  
 4                   approval for any reexports to third coun-  
 5                   tries;

6                   “(ii) end-use and retransfer control  
 7                   commitments, including securing binding  
 8                   end-use and retransfer control commit-  
 9                   ments from all end-users, including such  
 10                  documentation as is needed in order to en-  
 11                  sure compliance and enforcement;

12                  “(iii) establishment of a watchlist (if  
 13                  such a watchlist does not exist) and full  
 14                  cooperation with United States Govern-  
 15                  ment law enforcement and intelligence  
 16                  agencies to allow for sharing of export and  
 17                  import documentation and background in-  
 18                  formation on foreign businesses and indi-  
 19                  viduals employed by or otherwise connected  
 20                  to those businesses; and

21                  “(iv) establishment of a list of con-  
 22                  trolled defense items exported under the  
 23                  exemption; and

24                  “(B) should, at a minimum, require the  
 25                  foreign country, as necessary, to revise its poli-



1           cies and practices, and promulgate or enact  
2           necessary modifications to its laws and regula-  
3           tions to establish an export control regime that  
4           is at least comparable to United States law,  
5           regulation, and policy regarding—

6                     “(i) controls on the export of tangible  
7                     or intangible technology, including via fax,  
8                     phone, and electronic media;

9                     “(ii) appropriate controls on unclassi-  
10                    fied information to foreign nationals;

11                    “(iii) controls on arms trafficking and  
12                    brokering; and

13                    “(iv) violations and penalties of export  
14                    control laws.

15                    “(3) ADVANCE NOTIFICATION.—Not less than  
16                    30 days before providing an exemption from any li-  
17                    censing requirements for a foreign country with re-  
18                    gard to exports of defense items under the provi-  
19                    sions of this Act, the President shall transmit to the  
20                    Committee on International Relations of the House  
21                    of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign  
22                    Relations of the Senate a notification that—

23                             “(A) the United States has entered into a  
24                             bilateral agreement with that foreign country



1 satisfying all requirements set forth in para-  
2 graph (2);

3 “(B) the foreign country has promulgated  
4 or enacted all necessary modifications to its  
5 laws and regulations to comply with its obliga-  
6 tions under the bilateral agreement with the  
7 United States; and

8 “(C) the appropriate congressional com-  
9 mittees will continue to receive notifications  
10 pursuant to the authorities, procedures, and  
11 practices of section 36 of this Act for defense  
12 items exported to a foreign country under any  
13 form of defense export licensing exemption.

14 “(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

15 “(A) DEFENSE ITEM.—The term ‘defense  
16 item’ means defense articles, defense services,  
17 and related technical data.

18 “(B) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COM-  
19 MITTEES.—The term ‘appropriate congressional  
20 committees’ means—

21 “(i) the Committee on International  
22 Relations and the Committee on Appro-  
23 priations of the House of Representatives;  
24 and



10

1                   “(ii) the Committee on Foreign Rela-  
2                   tions and the Committee on Appropriations  
3                   of the Senate.”.

4           (b) NOTIFICATION OF EXEMPTION.—Section 38(f) of  
5 the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(f)) is  
6 amended—

7           (1) by inserting “(1)” after “(f)”; and

8           (2) by adding at the end the following:

9           “(2) The President may not provide an exemption  
10 from any licensing requirements for a foreign country with  
11 regard to exports of defense items under subsection (j)  
12 or any other provision of this Act until 45 days after the  
13 date on which the President has transmitted to the Com-  
14 mittee on International Relations of the House of Rep-  
15 resentatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of  
16 the Senate a notification that includes—

17           “(A) a description of the scope of the exemp-  
18 tion, including a detailed summary of the defense ar-  
19 ticles, defense services, and related technical data  
20 proposed to be exported under the exemption; and

21           “(B) a determination by the Attorney General  
22 that the bilateral agreement requires sufficient docu-  
23 mentation relating to the export of United States de-  
24 fense articles, defense services, and related technical  
25 data under an exemption to facilitate law enforce-



11

1 ment efforts to detect, prevent, and prosecute criminal  
2 violations of any provision of this Act, including  
3 the efforts on the part of countries and factions engaged  
4 in international terrorism to illicitly acquire  
5 sophisticated United States weaponry.”.

6 **SEC. 107. REPORT ON GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT**  
7 **ARMS SALES END-USE MONITORING PRO-**  
8 **GRAM.**

9 Not later than 90 days after the date of the enact-  
10 ment of this Act, the President shall prepare and transmit  
11 to the Committee on International Relations and the Com-  
12 mittee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that  
13 contains a summary of the status of the efforts of the De-  
14 fense Security Cooperation Agency to implement the End-  
15 Use Monitoring Enhancement Plan relating to govern-  
16 ment-to-government transfers of defense articles, defense  
17 services, and related technologies.

18 **SEC. 108. WAIVER OF CERTAIN COSTS.**

19 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the  
20 President may waive the requirement to impose an appro-  
21 priate charge for a proportionate amount of any non-  
22 recurring costs of research, development, and production  
23 under section 21(e)(1)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act  
24 (22 U.S.C. 2761(e)(1)(B)) for the November 1999 sale



12

1 of 5 UH-60L helicopters to the Republic of Colombia in  
2 support of counternarcotics activities.

3 **TITLE II—TRANSFERS OF NAVAL**  
4 **VESSELS**

5 **SEC. 201. AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER NAVAL VESSELS TO**  
6 **CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

7 (a) BRAZIL.—The President is authorized to transfer  
8 to the Government of Brazil the “THOMASTON” class  
9 dock landing ships ALAMO (LSD 33) and HERMITAGE  
10 (LSD 34) and the “GARCIA” class frigates BRADLEY  
11 (FF 1041), DAVIDSON (FF 1045), SAMPLE (FF  
12 1048), and ALBERT DAVID (FF 1050). Such transfers  
13 shall be on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign  
14 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).

15 (b) CHILE.—The President is authorized to transfer  
16 to the Government of the Chile the “OLIVER HAZARD  
17 PERRY” class guided missile frigates WADSWORTH  
18 (FFG 9) and ESTOCIN (FFG 15). Such transfers shall  
19 be on a combined lease-sale basis under sections 61 and  
20 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2796,  
21 2761).

22 (c) GREECE.—The President is authorized to trans-  
23 fer to the Government of Greece the “KNOX” class frig-  
24 ates VREELAND (FF 1068) and TRIPPE (FF 1075).





1 SEC. 204. CONDITIONS RELATING TO COMBINED LEASE-  
2 SALE TRANSFERS.

3 A transfer of a vessel on a combined lease-sale basis  
4 authorized by section 201 shall be made in accordance  
5 with the following requirements:

6 (1) The President may initially transfer the ves-  
7 sel by lease, with lease payments suspended for the  
8 term of the lease, if the country entering into the  
9 lease for the vessel simultaneously enters into a for-  
10 eign military sales agreement for the transfer of title  
11 to the vessel.

12 (2) The President may not deliver to the pur-  
13 chasing country title to the vessel until the purchase  
14 price of the vessel under such a foreign military  
15 sales agreement is paid in full.

16 (3) Upon payment of the purchase price in full  
17 under such a sales agreement and delivery of title to  
18 the recipient country, the President shall terminate  
19 the lease.

20 (4) If the purchasing country fails to make full  
21 payment of the purchase price in accordance with  
22 the sales agreement—

23 (A) the sales agreement shall be imme-  
24 diately terminated;

25 (B) the suspension of lease payments  
26 under the lease shall be vacated; and



1 (C) the United States shall be entitled to  
2 retain all funds received on or before the date  
3 of the termination under the sales agreement,  
4 up to the amount of lease payments due and  
5 payable under the lease and all other costs re-  
6 quired by the lease to be paid to that date.

7 (5) If a sales agreement is terminated pursuant  
8 to paragraph (4), the United States shall not be re-  
9 quired to pay any interest to the recipient country  
10 on any amount paid to the United States by the re-  
11 cipient country under the sales agreement and not  
12 retained by the United States under the lease.

13 **SEC. 205. FUNDING OF CERTAIN COSTS OF TRANSFERS.**

14 There is authorized to be appropriated to the Defense  
15 Vessels Transfer Program Account such funds as may be  
16 necessary to cover the costs (as defined in section 502 of  
17 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661a))  
18 of the lease-sale transfers authorized by section 201.  
19 Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of ap-  
20 propriations under preceding sentence for the purpose de-  
21 scribed in such sentence may not be available for any other  
22 purpose.



1 **SEC. 206. REPAIR AND REFURBISHMENT IN UNITED STATES**  
2 **SHIPYARDS.**

3 To the maximum extent practicable, the President  
4 shall require, as a condition of the transfer of a vessel  
5 under section 201, that the country to which the vessel  
6 is transferred have such repair or refurbishment of the  
7 vessel as is needed, before the vessel joins the naval forces  
8 of that country, performed at a shipyard located in the  
9 United States, including a United States Navy shipyard.

10 **SEC. 207. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING TRANSFER OF**  
11 **NAVAL VESSELS ON A GRANT BASIS.**

12 It is the sense of Congress that naval vessels author-  
13 ized under section 201 of this Act to be transferred to  
14 foreign countries on a grant basis under section 516 of  
15 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j)  
16 should be so transferred only if the United States receives  
17 appropriate benefits from such countries for transferring  
18 the vessel on a grant basis.

19 **SEC. 208. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.**

20 The authority granted by section 201 of this Act shall  
21 expire 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.



**AMENDMENT TO** H. R. \_\_\_\_\_  
**OFFERED BY M.** ROHRABACHER

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

1 (c) NOTIFICATION RELATING TO EXPORT OF COM-  
2 MERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE.—Section  
3 36(c)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C.  
4 2776(c)(1)) is amended in the first sentence by inserting  
5 at the end before the period the following: “, except that  
6 a certification shall not be required in the case of an appli-  
7 cation for a license for export of a commercial communica-  
8 tions satellite designated on the United States Munitions  
9 List for launch from, and by nationals of, the United  
10 States, or the territory of a member country of the North  
11 Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Australia, Japan,  
12 or New Zealand”.



Amendment Offered by Mr. Gejdenson

to the Amendment Offered by

MR. ROHRABACHER

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On line 11, after “(NATO)” insert “Russian  
Federation, Ukraine,”.

**Bereuter Amendment  
to  
H.R. \_\_\_\_\_, The Defense and Security Assistance Act of 2000**

**DIPLOMATIC TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2001 in the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 (H.R. 3427, as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106-113, and as contained in appendix G to such Public Law) may be obligated or expended for the purpose of changing the existing structure or function of the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service or the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office as it existed on January 1, 2000, or for transferring or otherwise providing equipment or facilities of the Service or the Program Office to any other agency.

106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 3673

To provide certain benefits to Panama if Panama agrees to permit the United States to maintain a presence there sufficient to carry out counternarcotics and related missions.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 16, 2000

Mr. GILMAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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

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## A BILL

To provide certain benefits to Panama if Panama agrees to permit the United States to maintain a presence there sufficient to carry out counternarcotics and related missions.

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. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "United States-Panama  
5 Partnership Act of 2000".

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

1           (1) Since Panama gained its independence in  
2           1903, the United States and Panama have main-  
3           tained extremely close relations, resting primarily on  
4           the shared interest of both countries in the smooth  
5           operation and defense of the Panama Canal.

6           (2) In order to defend the Panama Canal, the  
7           United States maintained a military presence in  
8           Panama for over 90 years.

9           (3) In recent decades, the mission of United  
10          States military forces stationed in Panama evolved  
11          to include significant responsibilities for the conduct  
12          of counter narcotics operations in Latin America  
13          and the Caribbean, and for the provision of logistical  
14          support to such operations by other countries and  
15          other agencies of the United States Government.

16          (4) In accordance with the Panama Canal Trea-  
17          ty of 1977, the United States withdrew all United  
18          States military personnel from Panama by Decem-  
19          ber 31, 1999, and turned over all United States  
20          military facilities to the Government of Panama.

21          (5) Under the terms of the Treaty Concerning  
22          the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Pan-  
23          ama Canal of 1977, the United States retains re-  
24          sponsibilities for the defense of the Panama Canal.

1           (6) A 1977 protocol to the Treaty Concerning  
2     the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Pan-  
3     ama Canal provides that “Nothing in the treaty  
4     shall preclude the Republic of Panama and the  
5     United States from making . . . agreements or ar-  
6     rangements for the stationing of any United States  
7     military forces or the maintenance of defense sites  
8     after [December 31, 1999] in Panama that Panama  
9     and the United States may deem necessary or ap-  
10    propriate”.

11          (7) Public opinion surveys in Panama in recent  
12    years consistently have shown that approximately 70  
13    percent of the population of Panama support a  
14    United States presence in Panama.

15          (8) On September 6, 1995, during an official  
16    visit of Panama’s President Ernesto Perez  
17    Balladares to the United States, it was announced  
18    that Presidents Clinton and Perez Balladares had  
19    agreed to begin informal consultations on the pos-  
20    sible extension beyond December 31, 1999, of a  
21    United States presence in Panama.

22          (9) Early discussions pursuant to the announce-  
23    ment of September 6, 1995, were very encouraging,  
24    but the discussions foundered after the United  
25    States refused to consider providing any form of

1 compensation to Panama in exchange for an exten-  
2 sion of the United States presence in Panama.

3 (10) After it became clear that no agreement  
4 could be reached on extending the United States  
5 presence in Panama past 1999 in its customary  
6 form, Panama proposed negotiations on the estab-  
7 lishment of a Multinational Counternarcotics Center  
8 (MCC), which would permit the continuation of a  
9 limited United States presence in Panama past 1999  
10 and for which no compensation would be expected.

11 (11) On December 24, 1997, the United States  
12 and Panama announced that preliminary agreement  
13 had been reached on establishment of the MCC, but  
14 the Government of Panama subsequently reopened a  
15 number of issues on which preliminary agreement  
16 had been reached.

17 (12) Following rejection by the voters of Pan-  
18 ama on August 30, 1998, of a proposed constitu-  
19 tional amendment to permit President Perez  
20 Balladares to seek reelection, the United States and  
21 Panama announced on September 24, 1998, that the  
22 MCC negotiations had failed and would be termi-  
23 nated.

24 (13) Panama and the United States continue to  
25 have a strong shared interest in maintaining a

1 United States presence in Panama and both coun-  
2 tries should seek to agree on an appropriate package  
3 of benefits to facilitate such a presence.

4 **SEC. 3. CERTIFICATION AND REPORT REGARDING AGREE-**  
5 **MENT TO MAINTAIN A UNITED STATES PRES-**  
6 **ENCE IN PANAMA.**

7 (a) SUBMISSION OF CERTIFICATION AND REPORT.—  
8 At any time after the date of the enactment of this Act,  
9 the President may submit to the Committee on Inter-  
10 national Relations of the House of Representatives and  
11 the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate the cer-  
12 tification described in subsection (b) and the report de-  
13 scribed in subsection (c).

14 (b) CONTENT OF CERTIFICATION.—The certification  
15 referred to in subsection (a) is a certification by the Presi-  
16 dent that the United States and the Government of Pan-  
17 ama have reached an agreement permitting the United  
18 States, for a period of not less than 15 years, to maintain  
19 a presence, alone or in conjunction with other friendly  
20 countries, sufficient to carry out necessary counter-  
21 narcotics, search and rescue, logistical, training, and re-  
22 lated missions at Howard Air Force Base, Fort Kobbe,  
23 Rodman Naval Station, and Fort Sherman, under terms  
24 and conditions substantially similar to those applied to the  
25 United States presence at those facilities during the period

1 beginning on October 1, 1979, and ending on December  
2 31, 1999.

3 (c) CONTENT OF REPORT.—The report referred to  
4 in subsection (a) is a report containing the following:

5 (1) The text of the agreement described in sub-  
6 section (b) that has been reached between the  
7 United States and the Government of Panama.

8 (2) A detailed explanation of the manner in  
9 which the agreement ensures that the United States  
10 will be able to use the facilities subject to the agree-  
11 ment under terms and conditions substantially simi-  
12 lar to those that applied during the period beginning  
13 on October 1, 1979, and ending on December 31,  
14 1999.

15 (3) If the agreement provides for a United  
16 States presence at the facilities subject to the agree-  
17 ment for a period longer than 15 years, a statement  
18 of the date on which that presence expires under the  
19 agreement.

20 (d) SUBMISSION IN CLASSIFIED FORM.—To the de-  
21 gree necessary, the report under subsection (c) may be  
22 submitted in classified form.

1 **SEC. 4. BENEFITS.**

2 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—If the President submits the cer-  
3 tification and report under section 3, then the provisions  
4 of subsections (b) through (h) apply.

5 (b) **ASSISTANCE FOR BRIDGE PROJECT IN PAN-**  
6 **AMA.**—

7 (1) **ACTION BY TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT**  
8 **AGENCY.**—The Director of the Trade and Develop-  
9 ment Agency shall consider a grant or grants to as-  
10 sist in the design, financial planning, training, and  
11 other preparatory steps for the construction of a  
12 new bridge across the Panama Canal.

13 (2) **REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**—Not later than  
14 1 year after the date on which the President submits  
15 the certification and report under section 3, the Di-  
16 rector of the Trade and Development Agency shall  
17 submit a report to the Committee on International  
18 Relations of the House of Representatives and the  
19 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate re-  
20 garding the steps taken pursuant to paragraph (1)  
21 and the status of planning for construction of a new  
22 bridge across the Panama Canal.

23 (c) **ASSISTANCE FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT**  
24 **PROJECT IN PANAMA.**—

25 (1) **ACTION BY TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT**  
26 **AGENCY.**—The Director of the Trade and Develop-

1       ment Agency shall consider a grant or grants to as-  
2       sist in the design, financial planning, training, and  
3       other preparatory steps for the construction of a  
4       new sewage treatment plant for Panama City.

5               (2) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than  
6       1 year after the date on which the President submits  
7       the certification and report under section 3, the Di-  
8       rector of the Trade and Development Agency shall  
9       submit a report to the Committee on International  
10      Relations of the House of Representatives and the  
11      Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate re-  
12      garding the steps taken pursuant to paragraph (1)  
13      and the status of planning for construction of a new  
14      sewage treatment plant for Panama City.

15      (d) SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR PANAMA.—

16              (1) ACTION BY AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL  
17      DEVELOPMENT.—The Administrator of the Agency  
18      for International Development shall ensure that, for  
19      the duration of the agreement period, up to  
20      \$2,000,000 of the funds made available each year to  
21      the Cooperative Association of States for Scholar-  
22      ships program shall be made available for scholar-  
23      ships for deserving students from Panama to study  
24      in the United States.

1           (2) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than  
2           1 year after the date on which the President submits  
3           the certification and report under section 3, the Ad-  
4           ministrators of the Agency for International Develop-  
5           ment shall submit a report to the Committee on  
6           International Relations of the House of Representa-  
7           tives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the  
8           Senate regarding the steps taken pursuant to para-  
9           graph (1).

10          (e) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TEXTILE AND AP-  
11 PAREL ARTICLES.—

12           (1) EQUIVALENT TARIFF AND QUOTA TREAT-  
13           MENT.—During the transition period—

14                   (A) the tariff treatment accorded at any  
15                   time to any textile or apparel article that origi-  
16                   nates in Panama shall be identical to the tariff  
17                   treatment that is accorded at such time under  
18                   section 2 of the Annex to an article described  
19                   in the same 8-digit subheading of the HTS that  
20                   is a good of Mexico and is imported into the  
21                   United States;

22                   (B) duty-free treatment under the Carib-  
23                   bean Basin Economic Recovery Act shall apply  
24                   to any textile or apparel article that is imported

1 into the United States from Panama and  
2 that—

3 (i) is assembled in Panama, from fab-  
4 rics wholly formed and cut in the United  
5 States from yarns formed in the United  
6 States, and is entered—

7 (I) under subheading 9802.00.80  
8 of the HTS; or

9 (II) under chapter 61, 62, or 63  
10 of the HTS if, after such assembly,  
11 the article would have qualified for  
12 treatment under subheading  
13 9802.00.80 of the HTS, but for the  
14 fact the article was subjected to  
15 bleaching, garments dyeing, stone-  
16 washing, enzyme-washing, acid-wash-  
17 ing, perma-pressing, oven-baking, or  
18 embroidery;

19 (ii) is knit-to-shape in Panama from  
20 yarns wholly formed in the United States;

21 (iii) is made in Panama from fabric  
22 knit in Panama from yarns wholly formed  
23 in the United States;

24 (iv) is cut and assembled in Panama  
25 from fabrics wholly formed in the United

1 States from yarns wholly formed in the  
2 United States; or

3 (v) is identified under paragraph (3)  
4 as a handloomed, handmade, or folklore  
5 article of Panama and is certified as such  
6 by the competent authority of that coun-  
7 try; and

8 (C) no quantitative restriction or consulta-  
9 tion level may be applied to the importation  
10 into the United States of any textile or apparel  
11 article that—

12 (i) originates in the territory of Pan-  
13 ama, or

14 (ii) qualifies for duty-free treatment  
15 under clause (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v) of  
16 subparagraph (B).

17 (2) TREATMENT OF OTHER NONORIGINATING  
18 TEXTILE AND APPAREL ARTICLES.—

19 (A) PREFERENTIAL TARIFF TREAT-  
20 MENT.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the  
21 President may place in effect at any time dur-  
22 ing the transition period with respect to any  
23 textile or apparel article that—

24 (i) is a product of Panama, but

1           (ii) does not qualify as a good that  
2           originates in the territory of Panama or is  
3           eligible for benefits under paragraph  
4           (1)(B),  
5           tariff treatment that is identical to the in-pref-  
6           erence-level tariff treatment accorded at such  
7           time under Appendix 6.B of the Annex to an  
8           article described in the same 8-digit subheading  
9           of the HTS that is a product of Mexico and is  
10          imported into the United States. For purposes  
11          of this subparagraph, the “in-preference-level  
12          tariff treatment” accorded to an article that is  
13          a product of Mexico is the rate of duty applied  
14          to that article when imported in quantities less  
15          than or equal to the quantities specified in  
16          Schedule 6.B.1, 6.B.2., or 6.B.3. of the Annex  
17          for imports of that article from Mexico into the  
18          United States.

19           (B) LIMITATIONS ON ALL ARTICLES.—Tar-  
20          iff treatment under subparagraph (A) may be  
21          extended, during any calendar year, to not more  
22          than 6,750,000 square meter equivalents of cot-  
23          ton or man-made fiber apparel, to not more  
24          than 225,000 square meter equivalents of wool  
25          apparel, and to not more than 3,750,000 square

1 meter equivalents of goods entered under sub-  
2 heading 9802.00.80 of the HTS.

3 (C) PRIOR CONSULTATION.—The Presi-  
4 dent may implement the preferential tariff  
5 treatment described in subparagraph (A) only  
6 after consultation with representatives of the  
7 United States textile and apparel industry and  
8 other interested parties regarding—

9 (i) the specific articles to which such  
10 treatment will be extended, and

11 (ii) the annual quantities of such arti-  
12 cles that may be imported at the pref-  
13 erential duty rates described in subpara-  
14 graph (A).

15 (3) HANDLOOMED, HANDMADE, AND FOLKLORE  
16 ARTICLES.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the  
17 United States Trade Representative shall consult  
18 with representatives of Panama for the purpose of  
19 identifying particular textile and apparel goods that  
20 are mutually agreed upon as being handloomed,  
21 handmade, or folklore goods of a kind described in  
22 section 2.3 (a), (b), or (c) or Appendix 3.1.B.11 of  
23 the Annex.

24 (4) BILATERAL EMERGENCY ACTIONS.—(A)  
25 The President may take—

1 (i) bilateral emergency tariff actions of a  
2 kind described in section 4 of the Annex with  
3 respect to any textile or apparel article im-  
4 ported from Panama if the application of tariff  
5 treatment under paragraph (1) to such article  
6 results in conditions that would be cause for the  
7 taking of such actions under such section 4  
8 with respect to an article described in the same  
9 8-digit subheading of the HTS that is imported  
10 from Mexico; or

11 (ii) bilateral emergency quantitative re-  
12 striction actions of a kind described in section  
13 5 of the Annex with respect to imports of any  
14 textile or apparel article described in clauses (i)  
15 and (ii) of paragraph (2)(A) if the importation  
16 of such article into the United States results in  
17 conditions that would be cause for the taking of  
18 such actions under such section 5 with respect  
19 to a like article that is a product of Mexico.

20 (B) The requirement in paragraph (5) of sec-  
21 tion 4 of the Annex (relating to providing compensa-  
22 tion) shall not be deemed to apply to a bilateral  
23 emergency action taken under this paragraph.

24 (C) For purposes of applying bilateral emer-  
25 gency action under this paragraph—

1 (i) the term “transition period” in sections  
2 4 and 5 of the Annex shall be deemed to be the  
3 period defined in subsection (h)(8); and

4 (ii) any requirements to consult specified  
5 in section 4 or 5 of the Annex are deemed to  
6 be satisfied if the President requests consulta-  
7 tions with Panama and Panama does not agree  
8 to consult within the time period specified  
9 under such section 4 or 5, whichever is applica-  
10 ble.

11 (f) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN OTHER ARTICLES  
12 ORIGINATING IN PANAMA.—

13 (1) EQUIVALENT TARIFF TREATMENT.—

14 (A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subpara-  
15 graph (B), the tariff treatment accorded at any  
16 time during the transition period to any article  
17 referred to in any of paragraphs (2) through  
18 (5) of section 213(b) of the Caribbean Basin  
19 Economic Recovery Act that originates in Pan-  
20 ama shall be identical to the tariff treatment  
21 that is accorded at such time under Annex  
22 302.2 of the NAFTA to an article described in  
23 the same 8-digit subheading of the HTS that is  
24 a good of Mexico and is imported into the  
25 United States.

1 (B) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) does  
2 not apply to any article accorded duty-free  
3 treatment under U.S. Note 2(b) to subchapter  
4 II of chapter 98 of the HTS.

5 (2) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DUTY REDUC-  
6 TIONS.—If at any time during the transition period  
7 the rate of duty that would (but for action taken  
8 under paragraph (1)(A) in regard to such period)  
9 apply with respect to any article under section  
10 213(h) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery  
11 Act is a rate of duty that is lower than the rate of  
12 duty resulting from such action, then such lower  
13 rate of duty shall be applied for the purposes of im-  
14 plementing such action.

15 (g) CUSTOMS PROCEDURES.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—

17 (A) REGULATIONS.—Any importer that  
18 claims preferential tariff treatment under sub-  
19 section (e) or (f) shall comply with customs pro-  
20 cedures similar in all material respects to the  
21 requirements of Article 502(1) of the NAFTA  
22 as implemented pursuant to United States law,  
23 in accordance with regulations promulgated by  
24 the Secretary of the Treasury.

1           (B) DETERMINATION.—In order to qualify  
2           for such preferential tariff treatment and for a  
3           Certificate of Origin to be valid with respect to  
4           any article for which such treatment is claimed,  
5           there shall be in effect a determination by the  
6           President that Panama has implemented and  
7           follows, or is making substantial progress to-  
8           ward implementing and following, procedures  
9           and requirements similar in all material re-  
10          spects to the relevant procedures and require-  
11          ments under chapter 5 of the NAFTA.

12          (2) CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.—The Certificate  
13          of Origin that otherwise would be required pursuant  
14          to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall not be re-  
15          quired in the case of an article imported under sub-  
16          section (e) or (f) if such Certificate of Origin would  
17          not be required under Article 503 of the NAFTA (as  
18          implemented pursuant to United States law), if the  
19          article were imported from Mexico.

20          (3) PENALTIES FOR TRANSSHIPMENTS.—If the  
21          President determines, based on sufficient evidence,  
22          that an exporter has engaged in willful illegal trans-  
23          shipment or willful customs fraud with respect to  
24          textile or apparel articles for which preferential tar-  
25          iff treatment under paragraph (1) or (2) of sub-

1 section (e) is claimed, then the President shall deny  
2 all benefits under subsections (e) and (f) of this sec-  
3 tion to such exporter, and any successors of such ex-  
4 porter, for a period of 2 years.

5 (4) REPORT BY USTR ON COOPERATION CON-  
6 CERNING CIRCUMVENTION.—The United States  
7 Commissioner of Customs shall conduct a study ana-  
8 lyzing the extent to which Panama—

9 (A) has cooperated fully with the United  
10 States, consistent with its domestic laws and  
11 procedures, in instances of circumvention or al-  
12 leged circumvention of existing quotas on im-  
13 ports of textile and apparel goods, to establish  
14 necessary relevant facts in the places of import,  
15 export, and, where applicable, transshipment,  
16 including investigation of circumvention prac-  
17 tices, exchanges of documents, correspondence,  
18 reports, and other relevant information, to the  
19 extent such information is available;

20 (B) has taken appropriate measures, con-  
21 sistent with its domestic laws and procedures,  
22 against exporters and importers involved in in-  
23 stances of false declaration concerning fiber  
24 content, quantities, description, classification,  
25 or origin of textile and apparel goods; and

1 (C) has penalized the individuals and enti-  
2 ties involved in any such circumvention, con-  
3 sistent with its domestic laws and procedures,  
4 and has worked closely to seek the cooperation  
5 of any third country to prevent such circumven-  
6 tion from taking place in that third country.

7 The United States Trade Representative shall sub-  
8 mit to the Congress, not later than 1 year after the  
9 certification is submitted under section 3, a report  
10 on the study conducted under this paragraph.

11 (h) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

12 (1) AGREEMENT PERIOD.—The term “agree-  
13 ment period” means the period that begins on the  
14 date on which the certification is submitted under  
15 section 3, and ends on the date that is 15 years  
16 after such date, or such later date as is reported to  
17 the Congress under section 3(c)(3).

18 (2) ANNEX.—The term “the Annex” means  
19 Annex 300–B of the NAFTA.

20 (3) ENTERED.—The term “entered” means en-  
21 tered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consump-  
22 tion, in the customs territory of the United States.

23 (4) HTS.—The term “HTS” means the Har-  
24 monized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

1 (5) NAFTA.—The term “NAFTA” means the  
2 North American Free Trade Agreement entered into  
3 between the United States, Mexico, and Canada on  
4 December 17, 1992.

5 (6) ORIGINATING.—An article shall be deemed  
6 as originating in the territory of Panama if the arti-  
7 cle meets the rules of origin for a good set forth in  
8 chapter 4 of the NAFTA, and, in the case of an arti-  
9 cle described in Appendix 6.A of the Annex, the re-  
10 quirements stated in such Appendix 6.A for such arti-  
11 cle to be treated as if it were an originating good.  
12 In applying such chapter 4 or Appendix 6.A with re-  
13 spect to Panama for purposes of this section—

14 (A) no countries other than the United  
15 States and Panama may be treated as being  
16 Parties to the NAFTA,

17 (B) references to trade between the United  
18 States and Mexico shall be deemed to refer to  
19 trade between the United States and Panama,  
20 and

21 (C) references to a Party shall be deemed  
22 to refer to the United States or Panama, and  
23 references to the Parties shall be deemed to  
24 refer to Panama and the United States.

1 (7) TEXTILE OR APPAREL ARTICLE.—The term  
2 “textile or apparel article” means any article re-  
3 ferred to in paragraph (1)(A) that is a good listed  
4 in Appendix 1.1 of the Annex.

5 (8) TRANSITION PERIOD.—The term “transi-  
6 tion period” means the period that begins on the  
7 date on which the certification is submitted under  
8 section 3, and ends on the earlier of—

9 (A) the date that is 3 years after such  
10 date; or

11 (B) the date on which—

12 (i) the United States first applies the  
13 NAFTA to Panama upon its accession to  
14 the NAFTA; or

15 (ii) there enters into force with re-  
16 spect to the United States and Panama a  
17 free trade agreement comparable to the  
18 NAFTA that makes substantial progress  
19 in achieving the negotiating objectives set  
20 forth in section 108(b)(5) of the North  
21 American Free Trade Agreement Imple-  
22 mentation Act (19 U.S.C. 3317(b)(5)).

23 **SEC. 5. APPLICABILITY OF BENEFITS.**

24 The tariff treatment under section 4 may be accorded  
25 to goods of Panama only during such periods as a designa-

1 tion of Panama as a beneficiary country under the Carib-  
2 bean Basin Economic Recovery Act is in effect.

3 **SEC. 6. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**

4 Section 213(a)(1) of the Caribbean Basin Economic  
5 Recovery Act is amended by inserting “and except as pro-  
6 vided in section 4 of the United States-Panama Partner-  
7 ship Act of 2000,” after “Tax Reform Act of 1986,”.

○

106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4697

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to ensure that United States assistance programs promote good governance by assisting other countries to combat corruption throughout society and to promote transparency and increased accountability for all levels of government and throughout the private sector.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 20, 2000

Mr. GEJDENSON (for himself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. ROTHMAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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## A BILL

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to ensure that United States assistance programs promote good governance by assisting other countries to combat corruption throughout society and to promote transparency and increased accountability for all levels of government and throughout the private sector.

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. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “International Anti-Cor-  
5 ruption and Good Governance Act of 2000”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

3 (1) Widespread corruption endangers the sta-  
4 bility and security of societies, undermines democ-  
5 racy, and jeopardizes the social, political, and eco-  
6 nomic development of a society.

7 (2) Corruption facilitates criminal activities,  
8 such as money laundering, hinders economic devel-  
9 opment, inflates the costs of doing business, and un-  
10 dermines the legitimacy of the government and pub-  
11 lic trust.

12 (3) In January 1997 the United Nations Gen-  
13 eral Assembly adopted a resolution urging member  
14 states to carefully consider the problems posed by  
15 the international aspects of corrupt practices and to  
16 study appropriate legislative and regulatory meas-  
17 ures to ensure the transparency and integrity of fi-  
18 nancial systems.

19 (4) The United States was the first country to  
20 criminalize international bribery through the enact-  
21 ment of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977  
22 and United States leadership was instrumental in  
23 the passage of the Organization for Economic Co-  
24 operation and Development (OECD) Convention on  
25 Combatting Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in  
26 International Business Transactions.

1           (5) The Vice President, at the Global Forum on  
2 Fighting Corruption in 1999, declared corruption to  
3 be a direct threat to the rule of law and the Sec-  
4 retary of State declared corruption to be a matter of  
5 profound political and social consequence for our ef-  
6 forts to strengthen democratic governments.

7           (6) The Secretary of State, at the Inter-Amer-  
8 ican Development Bank's annual meeting in March  
9 2000, declared that despite certain economic  
10 achievements, democracy is being threatened as citi-  
11 zens grow weary of the corruption and favoritism of  
12 their official institutions and that efforts must be  
13 made to improve governance if respect for demo-  
14 cratic institutions is to be regained.

15           (7) In May 1996 the Organization of American  
16 States (OAS) adopted the Inter-American Conven-  
17 tion Against Corruption requiring countries to pro-  
18 vide various forms of international cooperation and  
19 assistance to facilitate the prevention, investigation,  
20 and prosecution of acts of corruption.

21           (8) Independent media, committed to fighting  
22 corruption and trained in investigative journalism  
23 techniques, can both educate the public on the costs  
24 of corruption and act as a deterrent against corrupt  
25 officials.

1           (9) Competent and independent judiciary,  
2           founded on a merit-based selection process and  
3           trained to enforce contracts and protect property  
4           rights, is critical for creating a predictable and con-  
5           sistent environment for transparency in legal proce-  
6           dures.

7           (10) Independent and accountable legislatures,  
8           responsive political parties, and transparent electoral  
9           processes, in conjunction with professional, account-  
10          able, and transparent financial management and  
11          procurement policies and procedures, are essential to  
12          the promotion of good governance and to the combat  
13          of corruption.

14          (11) Transparent business frameworks, includ-  
15          ing modern commercial codes and intellectual prop-  
16          erty rights, are vital to enhancing economic growth  
17          and decreasing corruption at all levels of society.

18          (12) The United States should attempt to im-  
19          prove accountability in foreign countries, including  
20          by—

21                 (A) promoting transparency and account-  
22                 ability through support for independent media,  
23                 promoting financial disclosure by public offi-  
24                 cials, political parties, and candidates for public  
25                 office, open budgeting processes, adequate and

1 effective internal control systems, suitable fi-  
2 nancial management systems, and financial and  
3 compliance reporting;

4 (B) supporting the establishment of audit  
5 offices, inspectors general offices, and anti-cor-  
6 ruption agencies;

7 (C) promoting responsive, transparent, and  
8 accountable legislatures that ensure legislative  
9 oversight and whistle-blower protection;

10 (D) promoting judicial reforms that crim-  
11 inalize corruption and promoting law enforce-  
12 ment that prosecutes corruption;

13 (E) fostering business practices that pro-  
14 mote transparent, ethical, and competitive be-  
15 havior in the private sector through the develop-  
16 ment of an effective legal framework for com-  
17 merce, including anti-bribery laws, commercial  
18 codes that incorporate international standards  
19 for business practices, and protection of intel-  
20 lectual property rights; and

21 (F) promoting free and fair national, state,  
22 and local elections.

23 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to ensure  
24 that United States assistance programs promote good gov-  
25 ernance by assisting other countries to combat corruption

1 throughout society and to improve transparency and ac-  
2 countability at all levels of government and throughout the  
3 private sector.

4 **SEC. 3. DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE POLICIES.**

5 (a) GENERAL POLICY.—Section 101(a) of the For-  
6 eign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151(a)) is  
7 amended in the fifth sentence—

8 (1) by striking “four” and inserting “five”;

9 (2) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the  
10 end;

11 (3) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at  
12 the end and inserting “; and”; and

13 (4) by adding at the end the following:

14 “(5) the promotion of good governance through  
15 combating corruption and improving transparency  
16 and accountability.”

17 (b) DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE POLICY.—Para-  
18 graph (4) of the third sentence of section 102(b) of the  
19 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151–1(b))  
20 is amended—

21 (1) in subparagraph (E), by striking “and” at  
22 the end;

23 (2) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period  
24 at the end and inserting “; and”; and

25 (3) by adding at the end the following:

1           “(G) progress in combating corruption and  
2           improving transparency and accountability in  
3           the public and private sector.”.

4 **SEC. 4. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY TECHNICAL AS-**  
5 **SISTANCE PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING**  
6 **COUNTRIES.**

7           Section 129(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961  
8 (22 U.S.C. 2151aa(b)) is amended by adding at the end  
9 the following:

10           “(3) EMPHASIS ON ANTI-CORRUPTION.—Such  
11           technical assistance shall include elements designed  
12           to combat anti-competitive, unethical and corrupt  
13           activities, including protection against actions that  
14           may distort or inhibit transparency in market mech-  
15           anisms and, to the extent applicable, privatization  
16           procedures.”.

17 **SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE PRO-**  
18 **GRAMS.**

19           (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign  
20 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amend-  
21 ed by adding at the end the following:

22 **“SEC. 131. PROGRAMS TO ENCOURAGE GOOD GOVERN-**  
23 **ANCE.**

24           “(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAMS.—

1           “(1) IN GENERAL.—The President is author-  
2 ized to establish programs that combat corruption,  
3 improve transparency and accountability, and pro-  
4 mote other forms of good governance in countries  
5 described in paragraph (2).

6           “(2) COUNTRIES DESCRIBED.—A country de-  
7 scribed in this paragraph is a country that is eligible  
8 to receive assistance under this part (including chap-  
9 ter 4 of part II of this Act) or the Support for East  
10 European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989.

11          “(3) PRIORITY.—In carrying out paragraph (1),  
12 the President shall give priority to establishing pro-  
13 grams in countries that received a significant  
14 amount of United States foreign assistance for the  
15 prior fiscal year, or in which the United States has  
16 a significant economic interest, and that continue to  
17 have the most persistent problems with public and  
18 private corruption. In determining which countries  
19 have the most persistent problems with public and  
20 private corruption under the preceding sentence, the  
21 President shall take into account criteria such as the  
22 Transparency International Annual Corruption Per-  
23 ceptions Index, standards and codes set forth by the  
24 International Bank for Reconstruction and Develop-

1 ment and the International Monetary Fund, and  
2 other relevant criteria.

3 “(4) REQUIREMENT.—Assistance provided for  
4 countries under programs established pursuant to  
5 paragraph (1) may be made available notwith-  
6 standing any other provision of law that restricts as-  
7 sistance to foreign countries.

8 “(b) SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.—The  
9 programs established pursuant to subsection (a) shall in-  
10 clude, to the extent appropriate, projects and activities  
11 that—

12 “(1) support responsible independent media to  
13 promote oversight of public and private institutions;

14 “(2) implement financial disclosure among pub-  
15 lic officials, political parties, and candidates for pub-  
16 lic office, open budgeting processes, and transparent  
17 financial management systems;

18 “(3) establish audit offices, inspectors general,  
19 and anti-corruption agencies;

20 “(4) promote responsive, transparent, and ac-  
21 countable legislatures that ensure legislative over-  
22 sight and whistle-blower protection;

23 “(5) promote legal and judicial reforms that  
24 criminalize corruption and law enforcement reforms

1 and development that encourage prosecutions of  
2 criminal corruption;

3 “(6) assist in the development of a legal frame-  
4 work for commercial transactions that fosters busi-  
5 ness practices that promote transparent, ethical, and  
6 competitive behavior in the economic sector, such as  
7 commercial codes that incorporate international  
8 standards and protection of intellectual property  
9 rights;

10 “(7) promote free and fair national, state, and  
11 local elections;

12 “(8) foster public participation in the legislative  
13 process and public access to government informa-  
14 tion; and

15 “(9) engage civil society in the fight against  
16 corruption.

17 “(c) CONDUCT OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.—

18 Projects and activities under the programs established  
19 pursuant to subsection (a) may include, among other  
20 things, training and technical assistance (including draft-  
21 ing of anti-corruption, privatization, and competitive stat-  
22 utory and administrative codes), drafting of anti-corrup-  
23 tion, privatization, and competitive statutory and adminis-  
24 trative codes, support for independent media and publica-  
25 tions, financing of the program and operating costs of

1 nongovernmental organizations that carry out such  
2 projects or activities, and assistance for travel of individ-  
3 uals to the United States and other countries for such  
4 projects and activities.

5 “(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—

6 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall pre-  
7 pare and transmit to the Committee on Inter-  
8 national Relations of the House of Representatives  
9 and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Sen-  
10 ate an annual report on—

11 “(A) projects and activities carried out  
12 under programs established under subsection  
13 (a) for the prior year in priority countries iden-  
14 tified pursuant to subsection (a)(3); and

15 “(B) projects and activities carried out  
16 under programs to combat corruption, improve  
17 transparency and accountability, and promote  
18 other forms of good governance established  
19 under other provisions of law for the prior year  
20 in such countries.

21 “(2) REQUIRED CONTENTS.—The report re-  
22 quired by paragraph (1) shall contain the following  
23 information with respect to each country described  
24 in paragraph (1):

1           “(A) A description of all United States  
2           Government-funded programs and initiatives to  
3           combat corruption and improve transparency  
4           and accountability in the country.

5           “(B) A description of United States diplo-  
6           matic efforts to combat corruption and improve  
7           transparency and accountability in the country.

8           “(C) An analysis of major actions taken by  
9           the government of the country to combat cor-  
10          ruption and improve transparency and account-  
11          ability in the country.

12          “(e) FUNDING.—Amounts made available to carry  
13          out the other provisions of this part (including chapter 4  
14          of part II of this Act) and the Support for East European  
15          Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 shall be made available  
16          to carry out this section.”.

17          (b) DEADLINE FOR INITIAL REPORT.—The initial  
18          annual report required by section 131(d)(1) of the Foreign  
19          Assistance Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a), shall  
20          be transmitted not later than 180 days after the date of  
21          the enactment of this Act.

○

**AMENDMENT TO H.R. 4697**  
**OFFERED BY MR. GEJDENSON**

Page 5, line 5, after "inspectors general offices," insert "third party monitoring of government procurement processes,".

Page 9, strike lines 18 and 19 and insert the following:

- 1           “(3) support the establishment of audit offices,
- 2           inspectors general offices, third party monitoring of
- 3           government procurement processes, and anti-corruption
- 4           agencies;



106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

## H. CON. RES. 322

Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding Vietnamese Americans and others who seek to improve social and political conditions in Vietnam.

---

### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 11, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia (for himself, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. DELAY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. WOLF, and Ms. SANCHEZ) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

---

### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding Vietnamese Americans and others who seek to improve social and political conditions in Vietnam.

Whereas on April 30, 1975, Saigon, Vietnam, fell to Communist forces and the current Socialist Republic of Vietnam continues under an oppressive Communist regime;

Whereas on June 19 each year, the Vietnamese American community traditionally commemorates those who gave their lives in the struggle to bring freedom and democracy to the former Republic of South Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

Whereas Vietnamese Americans also honor individuals who continue the struggle to highlight the lack of fundamental human rights in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on that day;

Whereas June 19 serves as a reminder to Vietnamese Americans that the ideals and values of democracy are precious and should be treasured; and

Whereas the Vietnamese American community plays a critical role in raising international awareness of the oppressive regime of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam against its own people: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*  
2 *concurring), That, a quarter century after the fall of Sai-*  
3 *gon, the Congress—*

4           (1) commends the Vietnamese American com-  
5 munity for its work in seeking to bring democratic  
6 principles and practices to the people of Vietnam;  
7 and

8           (2) applauds the contributions of all individuals  
9 whose efforts have focused, and continue to focus,  
10 international attention on human rights violations in  
11 Vietnam.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

[Showing the Amendments Adopted by the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific]

106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. CON. RES. 322**

Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding Vietnamese Americans and others who seek to improve social and political conditions in Vietnam.

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 11, 2000

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia (for himself, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. DELAY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. WOLF, and Ms. SANCHEZ) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

[Strike the preamble and insert the part printed in roman]

[Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in roman]

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**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding Vietnamese Americans and others who seek to improve social and political conditions in Vietnam.

Whereas the Armed Forces of the United States and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam fought to-



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2

gether for the causes of freedom and democracy in the former Republic of Vietnam;

Whereas the Armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam suffered enormous casualties, including over 250,000 deaths and more than 750,000 wounded between 1961 and 1975 for the cause of freedom;

Whereas many officers and enlisted personnel suffered imprisonment and forcible reeducation at the direction of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

Whereas on June 19 of each year, the Vietnamese American community traditionally commemorates those who gave their lives in the struggle to preserve the freedom of the former Republic of Vietnam;

Whereas June 19 serves as a reminder to Vietnamese Americans that the ideals and values of democracy are precious and should be treasured; and

Whereas the Vietnamese American community plays a critical role in raising international awareness of human rights concerns regarding the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Now, therefore, be it

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

3                (1) commends the sacrifices of those who served  
4        in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam;  
5        and

6                (2) applauds the contributions of all individuals  
7        whose efforts have focused, and continue to focus,  
8        international attention on human rights violations in  
9        Vietnam.

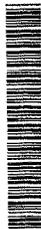
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Amend the title so as to read: "Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the sacrifices of individuals who served in the Armed Forces of the former Republic of Vietnam."



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June 28, 2000 (3:11 PM)  
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106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4002

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to revise and improve provisions relating to famine prevention and freedom from hunger.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 16, 2000

Mr. BRADY of Texas (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, and Mr. BEREUTER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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## A BILL

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to revise and improve provisions relating to famine prevention and freedom from hunger.

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. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Famine Prevention  
5 and Freedom from Hunger Improvement Act of 2000”.

6 **SEC. 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

7 (a) DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.—(1) The first sen-  
8 tence of section 296(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of  
9 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a(a)) is amended to read as follows:

1 “The Congress declares that, in order to achieve the mu-  
2 tual goals among nations of ensuring food security, human  
3 health, agricultural growth, trade expansion, and the wise  
4 and sustainable use of natural resources, the United  
5 States should mobilize the capacities of the United States  
6 land-grant universities, other eligible universities, and  
7 their public and private partners in the United States and  
8 other countries for (1) global research on problems affect-  
9 ing food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, (2) improved  
10 human capacity and institutional resource development for  
11 the global application of agricultural and related environ-  
12 mental sciences, (3) agricultural development and trade  
13 research and extension services in the United States and  
14 other countries to support the entry of rural industries  
15 into world markets, and (4) providing for the application  
16 of agricultural sciences to solving food, health, nutrition,  
17 rural income, and environmental problems, especially such  
18 problems of low-income, food deficit countries.”.

19 (2) The second sentence of section 296(a) of the For-  
20 eign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a(a)) is  
21 amended—

22 (A) in paragraph (1), by striking “in this coun-  
23 try” and inserting “with and through the private  
24 sector in this country and to understanding proc-  
25 esses of economic development”;

1 (B) in paragraph (2), to read as follows:

2 “(2) that land-grant and other universities in  
3 the United States have demonstrated over many  
4 years their ability to cooperate with international  
5 agencies, educational and research institutions in  
6 other countries, the private sector, and nongovern-  
7 mental organizations worldwide, in expanding global  
8 agricultural production, processing, business and  
9 trade, to the benefit of the United States and other  
10 economies;”;

11 (C) in paragraph (3), to read as follows:

12 “(3) that, in a world of growing populations  
13 with rising expectations, increased food production  
14 and improved distribution, storage, and marketing in  
15 the developing countries is necessary not only to en-  
16 sure human health and child survival, but to build  
17 the basis for economic growth and trade, and the so-  
18 cial security in which democracy and free enterprise  
19 can thrive, moreover, that the greatest potential for  
20 increasing world food supplies and incomes to pur-  
21 chase food are in the developing countries where the  
22 gap between food need and food supply is the great-  
23 est and current incomes are lowest;”;

24 (D) in paragraph (4), to read as follows:

1           “(4) that the engagement of land-grant univer-  
2           sities in agricultural development in other countries  
3           strengthens the competitiveness of United States ag-  
4           riculture and other industries by training future for-  
5           eign partners and by introducing global perspectives  
6           into United States curriculum, research, public in-  
7           formation services, and other extension programs of  
8           the land-grant universities;”;

9           (E) by striking paragraphs (5) and (7), redesign-  
10          nating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7), and insert-  
11          ing the following:

12          “(5) with expanding global markets and in-  
13          creasing imports into many countries, including the  
14          United States, that food safety and quality, as well  
15          as secure supply, have emerged as mutual concerns  
16          of all countries;

17          “(6) that research, teaching, and extension ac-  
18          tivities, and appropriate institutional and policy de-  
19          velopment therefore are prime factors in improving  
20          agricultural production, food distribution, proc-  
21          essing, storage, and marketing abroad (as well as in  
22          the United States);”;

23          (F) in paragraph (7) (as redesignated), by  
24          striking “in the United States” and inserting “and  
25          the broader economy of the United States”; and

1 (G) by adding at the end the following:

2 “(8) that there is a need to preserve and pro-  
3 tect the world’s natural resources for sustained pro-  
4 ductivity and health and to take steps to mitigate  
5 adverse aspects of climate change which confront ag-  
6 riculture and other natural resource-based indus-  
7 tries with new scientific, technological, and manage-  
8 ment challenges; and

9 “(9) that universities and their public and pri-  
10 vate partners need a dependable source of Federal  
11 funding not requiring State matching funds, as well  
12 as Federal and State matched funding, and other fi-  
13 nancing, in order to increase the impact of their own  
14 investments and those of their State governments  
15 and constituencies, in order to continue and expand  
16 their effort to advance agricultural development in  
17 cooperating countries, to translate development into  
18 economic growth and trade for the United States  
19 and cooperating countries, and to prepare future  
20 teachers, researchers, extension specialists, entre-  
21 preneurs, managers, and decisionmakers for the  
22 world economy.”.

23 (b) ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.—Sec-  
24 tion 296(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22  
25 U.S.C. 2220a(b)) is amended to read as follows:

1       “(b) Accordingly, the Congress declares that, in order  
2 to prevent famine and establish freedom from hunger, the  
3 following components must be brought together in a co-  
4 ordinated program to increase world food and fiber pro-  
5 duction, agricultural trade, and responsible management  
6 of natural resources, including—

7           “(1) continued efforts by the international agri-  
8 cultural research centers and other international re-  
9 search entities to provide a global network, including  
10 United States universities, for international scientific  
11 collaboration on crops, livestock, forests, fisheries,  
12 farming resources, and food systems of worldwide  
13 importance;

14           “(2) contract research and the implementation  
15 of collaborative research support programs and other  
16 research collaboration led by United States land-  
17 grant and other eligible universities, and involving  
18 research systems in other countries focused on  
19 crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, farming resources,  
20 and food systems, with benefits to the United States  
21 and partner countries;

22           “(3) transformation of the benefits of global ag-  
23 ricultural research and development into increased  
24 benefits for United States agriculturally-related in-  
25 dustries through establishment of development and

1 trade information and service centers, for rural as  
2 well as urban communities, through extension, coop-  
3 eratively with, and supportive of, existing public and  
4 private trade and development related organizations;

5 “(4) facilitation of universities and their public  
6 and private partners’ participation in programs of  
7 multilateral banks and agencies which receive United  
8 States funds, by means which may include United  
9 States designation of the use of these funds or  
10 through additional complementary funds restricted  
11 to the use of United States universities and their  
12 public and private partners;

13 “(5) expanding learning opportunities about  
14 global agriculture for students, teachers, community  
15 leaders, entrepreneurs, and the general public  
16 through international internships and exchanges,  
17 graduate assistantships, faculty positions, and other  
18 means of education and extension through long-term  
19 recurring Federal funds matched by State funds;  
20 and

21 “(6) competitive grants through eligible univer-  
22 sities to United States agriculturalists and their  
23 partners from other countries for research, institu-  
24 tion and policy development, extension, training, and  
25 other programs for global agricultural development,

1 trade, and responsible management of natural re-  
2 sources.”.

3 (c) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—Section 296(e) of  
4 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a(e))  
5 is amended—

6 (1) in paragraph (1), by striking “each compo-  
7 nent” and inserting “each of the program compo-  
8 nents described in paragraphs (1) through (6) of  
9 subsection (b)”;

10 (2) in paragraph (2)—

11 (A) by inserting “and their partners” after  
12 “for the universities”; and

13 (B) by striking “and” at the end;

14 (3) in paragraph (3)—

15 (A) by inserting “and their partners” after  
16 “such universities”;

17 (B) in subparagraph (A), by striking  
18 “and” at the end;

19 (C) by striking the matter following sub-  
20 paragraph (B); and

21 (D) by adding at the end the following:

22 “(C) multilateral banks and agencies re-  
23 ceiving United States funds;

24 “(D) development agencies of other coun-  
25 tries; and

1                   “(E) United States Government foreign as-  
2                   sistance and economic cooperation programs;  
3                   and”;

4                   (4) by adding at the end the following:

5                   “(4) generally engage the United States univer-  
6                   sity community more extensively in the agricultural  
7                   research, trade, and development initiatives under-  
8                   taken outside the United States, with the objectives  
9                   of strengthening its capacity to carry out research,  
10                  teaching, and extension activities for solving prob-  
11                  lems in food production, processing, marketing, and  
12                  consumption in agriculturally underdeveloped na-  
13                  tions, and transforming progress in global agricul-  
14                  tural research and development into economic  
15                  growth, trade, and trade benefits for United States  
16                  communities and industries and for the provident  
17                  use of natural resources; and

18                  “(5) ensure that all federally funded support to  
19                  universities and their public and private partners re-  
20                  lating to the goals of this title is periodically re-  
21                  viewed for its performance.”.

22                  (d) DEFINITION OF UNIVERSITIES.—Section 296(d)  
23 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.  
24 2220a(d)) is amended—

1 (1) by inserting after “sea-grant colleges;” the  
2 following: “Native American land-grant colleges as  
3 authorized under the Equity in Educational Land-  
4 Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note);”;  
5 and

6 (2) in paragraph (1), by striking “extension”  
7 and inserting “extension/outreach”.

8 (e) DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.—Section  
9 296(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.  
10 2220a(e)) is amended by inserting “United States” before  
11 “Agency”.

12 (f) DEFINITION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTNERS  
13 OF UNIVERSITIES.—Section 296 of the Foreign Assist-  
14 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a) is amended by adding  
15 at the end the following:

16 “(f) As used in this title, the term ‘public and private  
17 partners of universities’ includes entities that have cooper-  
18 ative or contractual agreements with universities, which  
19 may include university beneficiary groups, other education  
20 institutions, United States Government and State agen-  
21 cies, private voluntary organizations, nongovernmental or-  
22 ganizations, firms operated for profit, nonprofit organiza-  
23 tions, multinational banks, and, except when designated  
24 otherwise, those incorporated in other countries.”.

1 (g) DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURE.—Section 296 of  
2 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a)  
3 is amended by adding at the end the following:

4 “(g) As used in this title, the term ‘agriculture’ in-  
5 cludes the science and practice of activity related to food,  
6 feed, and fiber production, processing, marketing, dis-  
7 tribution, utilization, and trade, and also includes family  
8 and consumer sciences, nutrition, food science and engi-  
9 neering, agricultural economics and other social sciences,  
10 forestry, wildlife, fisheries, aquaculture, floraculture, vet-  
11 erinary medicine, and other environmental and natural re-  
12 sources sciences.”.

13 (h) DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURISTS.—Section 296  
14 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a)  
15 is amended by adding at the end the following:

16 “(h) As used in this title, the term ‘agriculturists’ in-  
17 cludes farmers, herders, and livestock producers, individ-  
18 uals who fish and others employed in cultivating and har-  
19 vesting food resources from salt and fresh waters, individ-  
20 uals who cultivate trees and shrubs and harvest nontimber  
21 forest products, as well as the processors, managers,  
22 teachers, extension specialists, researchers, policymakers,  
23 and others who are engaged in the food, feed, and fiber  
24 system and its relationships to natural resources.”.

## 1 SEC. 3. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

2 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—Section  
3 297(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.  
4 2220b(a)) is amended—

5 (1) in paragraph (1), to read as follows:

6 “(1) to implement program components  
7 through eligible United States universities as author-  
8 ized by paragraphs (2) through (5) of this sub-  
9 section;”;

10 (2) in paragraph (3), to read as follows:

11 “(3) to provide long-term program support for  
12 United States university global agricultural and re-  
13 lated environmental collaborative research and learn-  
14 ing opportunities for students, teachers, extension  
15 specialists, researchers, and the general public;”;  
16 and

17 (3) in paragraph (4)—

18 (A) by inserting “United States” before  
19 “universities”;

20 (B) by inserting “agricultural” before “re-  
21 search centers”; and

22 (C) by striking “and the institutions of ag-  
23 riculturally developing nations” and inserting  
24 “multilateral banks, the institutions of agri-  
25 culturally developing nations, and United States  
26 and foreign nongovernmental organizations sup-

1           porting extension and other productivity-en-  
2           hancing programs”.

3           (b) REQUIREMENTS.—Section 297(b) of the Foreign  
4 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220b(b)) is  
5 amended—

6           (1) in paragraph (1)—

7           (A) in the matter preceding subparagraph  
8           (A), by striking “universities” and inserting  
9           “United States universities with their public  
10           and private partners”; and

11           (B) in subparagraph (C)—

12           (i) by inserting “, environment,” be-  
13           fore “and related”; and

14           (ii) by striking “farmers and farm  
15           families” and inserting “agriculturalists”;

16           (2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, including  
17           resources of the private sector,” after “Federal or  
18           State resources”; and

19           (3) in paragraph (3), by striking “and the  
20           United States Department of Agriculture” and all  
21           that follows and inserting “, the Department of Ag-  
22           riculture, State agricultural agencies, the Depart-  
23           ment of Commerce, the Department of the Interior,  
24           the Environmental Protection Agency, the Office of  
25           the United States Trade Representative, the Food

1 and Drug Administration, other appropriate Federal  
2 agencies, and appropriate nongovernmental and  
3 business organizations.”

4 (c) FURTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Section 297(c) of  
5 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220b(c))  
6 is amended—

7 (1) in paragraph (2), to read as follows:

8 “(2) focus primarily on the needs of agricul-  
9 tural producers, rural families, processors, traders,  
10 consumers, and conservators of natural resources;”  
11 and

12 (2) in paragraph (4), to read as follows:

13 “(4) to be carried out within the developing  
14 countries and transition countries comprising newly  
15 emerging democracies and newly liberalized econo-  
16 mies; and”

17 (d) SPECIAL PROGRAMS.—Section 297 of the Foreign  
18 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220b) is amended—

19 (1) by redesignating subsection (d) as sub-  
20 section (e); and

21 (2) by inserting after subsection (c) the fol-  
22 lowing:

23 “(d) In carrying out programs under this title, the  
24 Administrator shall establish and carry out special pro-  
25 grams involving eligible universities for Africa, Russia, the

1 independent states of the former Soviet Union (as defined  
2 in section 3 of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eur-  
3 asian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of  
4 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5801), ongoing programs for child sur-  
5 vival, democratization, development of free enterprise, en-  
6 vironmental and natural resource management, and other  
7 related programs, which depend upon and are integrally  
8 related to sound agriculture and rural development.”.

9 **SEC. 4. BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICUL-**  
10 **TURAL DEVELOPMENT.**

11 (a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Section 298(a) of the Foreign  
12 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220c(a)) is  
13 amended—

14 (1) in the first sentence—

15 (A) by inserting after “authorized by this  
16 title” the following: “and to provide United  
17 States Government followup to the World Food  
18 Summit of November 1996”; and

19 (B) by striking “the universities” and in-  
20 serting “eligible universities”; and

21 (2) in the third sentence, by inserting at the  
22 end before the period the following: “on a case-by-  
23 case basis”.

1 (b) GENERAL AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE  
2 BOARD.—Section 298(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of  
3 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220c(b)) is amended to read as follows:

4 “(b) The Board’s general areas of responsibility shall  
5 include—

6 “(1) participating in the planning, development,  
7 and implementation of, initiating recommendations  
8 for, and monitoring, the activities described in sec-  
9 tion 297 of this title; and

10 “(2) providing advice and assistance to the  
11 Inter-Agency Working Group on Food Security  
12 (IWG) on carrying out commitments made in the  
13 United States Country Paper for the November  
14 1996 World Food Summit and on the Plan of Action  
15 agreed to at the Summit.”

16 (c) DUTIES OF THE BOARD.—Section 298(c) of the  
17 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220c(e)) is  
18 amended—

19 (1) in paragraph (2)—

20 (A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “in-  
21 crease food production” and all that follows and  
22 inserting the following: “improve agricultural  
23 production, trade, and natural resource man-  
24 agement in developing countries, and with pri-  
25 vate organizations seeking to increase agricul-

1 tural production and trade, natural resources  
2 management, and household food security in de-  
3 veloping and transition countries;” and

4 (B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting be-  
5 fore “sciences” the following: “and environ-  
6 mental and related social”;

7 (2) in paragraph (4), after “Administrator and  
8 universities” insert “and their partners”;

9 (3) in paragraph (5), after “universities” insert  
10 “and their partners”;

11 (4) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” at the  
12 end;

13 (5) in paragraph (7), by striking “in the devel-  
14 oping nations” and inserting “and natural resource  
15 issues in the developing nations, assuring efficiency  
16 in use of Federal resources, including in accordance  
17 with the Governmental Performance and Results Act  
18 of 1993 (Public Law 103-62; 107 Stat. 285), and  
19 the amendments made by that Act”; and

20 (6) by adding at the end the following:

21 “(8) providing advice to the United States Gov-  
22 ernment on the development of a long-term action  
23 plan in support of the commitments made in the  
24 United States Country Paper and at the 1996 World  
25 Food Summit, including—

1           “(A) participating in the implementation of  
2           the action plan through meetings, workshops,  
3           and proper involvement; and

4           “(B) serving as an outreach vehicle to all  
5           nongovernmental sectors to achieve maximum  
6           involvement in action plan development and im-  
7           plementation;

8           “(9) developing information exchanges and con-  
9           sulting regularly with nongovernmental organiza-  
10          tions, consumer groups, producers, agribusinesses  
11          and associations, agricultural cooperatives and com-  
12          modity groups, State departments of agriculture,  
13          State agricultural research and extension agencies,  
14          and academic institutions;

15          “(10) investigating and resolving issues con-  
16          cerning implementation of this title as requested by  
17          universities; and

18          “(11) advising the Administrator on any and all  
19          issues as requested.”.

20          (d) SUBORDINATE UNITS.—Section 298(d) of the  
21          Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220c(d)) is  
22          amended—

23                  (1) in paragraph (1)—

24                          (A) by striking “Research” and insert  
25                          “Policy”;

1 (B) by striking “administration” and in-  
2 serting “design”; and

3 (C) by striking “section 297(a)(3) of this  
4 title” and inserting “section 297”; and  
5 (2) in paragraph (2)—

6 (A) by striking “Joint Committee on  
7 Country Programs” and inserting “Joint Oper-  
8 ations Committee”; and

9 (B) by striking “which shall assist” and all  
10 that follows and inserting “which shall assist in  
11 and advise on the mechanisms and processes  
12 for implementation of activities described in  
13 section 297.”.

14 **SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION.**

15 (a) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 299(a) of the Foreign  
16 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220d(a)) is  
17 amended—

18 (1) by striking “(a)” and inserting “(a)(1)”;

19 (2) by striking “sections 110(b)” and inserting  
20 “sections 110”; and

21 (3) by adding at the end the following:

22 “(2)(A) In addition to amounts made available under  
23 paragraph (1), there are authorized to be appropriated to  
24 carry out this title \$305,000,000 for each of the fiscal  
25 years 2000 through 2006.

1       “(B) Of the amount appropriated pursuant to the au-  
2 thORIZATION of appropriations under subparagraph (A) for  
3 a fiscal year, \$34,000,000 shall be made available to carry  
4 out section 296(b)(2).”

5       (b) FUNDING RELATING TO UNIVERSITIES.—Section  
6 299(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.  
7 2220d(d)) is amended by striking “accept and expend”  
8 and inserting “solicit, accept, and expend”.

9       SEC. 6. ANNUAL REPORT.

10       Section 300 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961  
11 (22 U.S.C. 2220e) is amended by striking “April 1” and  
12 inserting “September 1”.

○

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE  
TO H.R. 4002  
OFFERED BY MR. GILMAN**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the "Famine Prevention  
3 and Freedom from Hunger Improvement Act of 2000".

**4 SEC. 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

5 (a) DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.—(1) The first sen-  
6 tence of section 296(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of  
7 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a(a)) is amended to read as follows:  
8 "The Congress declares that, in order to achieve the mu-  
9 tual goals among nations of ensuring food security, human  
10 health, agricultural growth, trade expansion, and the wise  
11 and sustainable use of natural resources, the United  
12 States should mobilize the capacities of the United States  
13 land-grant universities, other eligible universities, and  
14 public and private partners of universities in the United  
15 States and other countries, consistent with sections 103  
16 and 103A of this Act, for (1) global research on problems  
17 affecting food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, (2) im-  
18 proved human capacity and institutional resource develop-  
19 ment for the global application of agricultural and related

1 environmental sciences, (3) agricultural development and  
2 trade research and extension services in the United States  
3 and other countries to support the entry of rural indus-  
4 tries into world markets, and (4) providing for the applica-  
5 tion of agricultural sciences to solving food, health, nutri-  
6 tion, rural income, and environmental problems, especially  
7 such problems in low-income, food deficit countries.”

8 (2) The second sentence of section 296(a) of the For-  
9 eign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a(a)) is  
10 amended—

11 (A) in paragraph (1), by striking “in this coun-  
12 try” and inserting “with and through the private  
13 sector in this country and to understanding proc-  
14 esses of economic development”;

15 (B) in paragraph (2), to read as follows:

16 “(2) that land-grant and other universities in  
17 the United States have demonstrated over many  
18 years their ability to cooperate with international  
19 agencies, educational and research institutions in  
20 other countries, the private sector, and nongovern-  
21 mental organizations worldwide, in expanding global  
22 agricultural production, processing, business and  
23 trade, to the benefit of the United States and other  
24 countries;”;

25 (C) in paragraph (3), to read as follows:

1           “(3) that, in a world of growing populations  
2           with rising expectations, increased food production  
3           and improved distribution, storage, and marketing in  
4           the developing countries is necessary not only to pre-  
5           vent hunger and ensure human health and child sur-  
6           vival, but to build the basis for economic growth and  
7           trade, and the social security in which democracy  
8           and a market economy can thrive, and moreover,  
9           that the greatest potential for increasing world food  
10          supplies and incomes to purchase food are in the de-  
11          veloping countries where the gap between food need  
12          and food supply is the greatest and current incomes  
13          are lowest;”;

14           (D) in paragraph (4), to read as follows:

15           “(4) that the engagement of United States uni-  
16          versities in agricultural development in other coun-  
17          tries strengthens the competitiveness of United  
18          States agriculture and other industries by training  
19          future foreign partners and by introducing global  
20          perspectives into United States curriculum, research,  
21          public information services, and other extension pro-  
22          grams of the universities;”;

23           (E) by striking paragraphs (5) and (7), redesign-  
24          ating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7), and insert-  
25          ing the following:



1           “(5) with expanding global markets and in-  
 2           creasing imports into many countries, including the  
 3           United States, that food safety and quality, as well  
 4           as secure supply, have emerged as mutual concerns  
 5           of all countries;

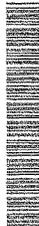
6           “(6) that research, teaching, and extension ac-  
 7           tivities, and appropriate institutional and policy de-  
 8           velopment therefore are prime factors in improving  
 9           agricultural production, food distribution, pro-  
 10          cessing, storage, and marketing abroad (as well as in  
 11          the United States);”;

12          (F) in paragraph (7) (as redesignated), by  
 13          striking “in the United States” and inserting “and  
 14          the broader economy of the United States”; and

15          (G) by adding at the end the following:

16          “(8) that there is a need to preserve and pro-  
 17          tect the world’s natural resources for sustained pro-  
 18          ductivity and health and to take steps to mitigate  
 19          adverse aspects of climate change which confront ag-  
 20          riculture and other natural resource-based industries  
 21          with new scientific, technological, and management  
 22          challenges; and

23          “(9) that universities and public and private  
 24          partners of universities need a dependable source of  
 25          Federal funding not requiring State matching funds,



1 as well as Federal and State matched funding, and  
2 other financing, in order to increase the impact of  
3 their own investments and those of their State gov-  
4 ernments and constituencies, in order to continue  
5 and expand their effort to advance agricultural de-  
6 velopment in cooperating countries, to translate de-  
7 velopment into economic growth and trade for the  
8 United States and cooperating countries, and to pre-  
9 pare future teachers, researchers, extension special-  
10 ists, entrepreneurs, managers, and decisionmakers  
11 for the world economy.”.

12 (b) ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.—Sec-  
13 tion 296(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22  
14 U.S.C. 2220a(b)) is amended to read as follows:

15 “(b) Accordingly, the Congress declares that, in order  
16 to prevent famine and establish freedom from hunger, the  
17 following components must be brought together in a co-  
18 ordinated program to increase world food and fiber pro-  
19 duction, agricultural trade, and responsible management  
20 of natural resources, including—

21 “(1) continued efforts by the international agri-  
22 cultural research centers and other international re-  
23 search entities to provide a global network, including  
24 United States universities, for international scientific  
25 collaboration on crops, livestock, forests, fisheries,



1 farming resources, and food systems of worldwide  
2 importance;

3 “(2) contract research and the implementation  
4 of collaborative research support programs and other  
5 research collaboration led by United States univer-  
6 sities, and involving research systems in other coun-  
7 tries focused on crops, livestock, forests, fisheries,  
8 farming resources, and food systems, with benefits  
9 to the United States and partner countries;

10 “(3) transformation of the benefits of global ag-  
11 ricultural research and development into increased  
12 benefits for United States agriculturally related in-  
13 dustries through establishment of development and  
14 trade information and service centers, for rural as  
15 well as urban communities, through extension, coop-  
16 eratively with, and supportive of, existing public and  
17 private trade and development related organizations;

18 “(4) facilitation of participation by universities  
19 and public and private partners of universities in  
20 programs of multilateral banks and agencies which  
21 receive United States funds by means which may in-  
22 clude additional complementary funds restricted to  
23 the use of United States universities and public and  
24 private partners of universities;



7

1           “(5) expanding learning opportunities about  
2           global agriculture for students, teachers, community  
3           leaders, entrepreneurs, and the general public  
4           through international internships and exchanges,  
5           graduate assistantships, faculty positions, and other  
6           means of education and extension through long-term  
7           recurring Federal funds matched by State funds;  
8           and

9           “(6) competitive grants through universities to  
10          United States agriculturalists and public and private  
11          partners of universities from other countries for re-  
12          search, institution and policy development, exten-  
13          sion, training, and other programs for global agricul-  
14          tural development, trade, and responsible manage-  
15          ment of natural resources.”.

16          (c) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—Section 296(c) of  
17          the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a(c))  
18          is amended—

19                 (1) in paragraph (1), by striking “each compo-  
20                 nent” and inserting “each of the program compo-  
21                 nents described in paragraphs (1) through (6) of  
22                 subsection (b)”;

23                 (2) in paragraph (2)—



1 (A) by inserting “and public and private  
2 partners of universities” after “for the univer-  
3 sities”; and

4 (B) by striking “and” at the end;  
5 (3) in paragraph (3)—

6 (A) by inserting “and public and private  
7 partners of universities” after “such univer-  
8 sities”;

9 (B) in subparagraph (A), by striking “,  
10 and” and inserting a semicolon;

11 (C) in subparagraph (B), by striking the  
12 comma at the end and inserting a semicolon;

13 (D) by striking the matter following sub-  
14 paragraph (B); and

15 (E) by adding at the end the following:

16 “(C) multilateral banks and agencies re-  
17 ceiving United States funds;

18 “(D) development agencies of other coun-  
19 tries; and

20 “(E) United States Government foreign as-  
21 sistance and economic cooperation programs;  
22 and”; and

23 (4) by adding at the end the following:

24 “(4) generally engage the United States univer-  
25 sity community more extensively in the agricultural



1 research, trade, and development initiatives under-  
2 taken outside the United States, with the objectives  
3 of strengthening its capacity to carry out research,  
4 teaching, and extension activities for solving prob-  
5 lems in food production, processing, marketing, and  
6 consumption in agriculturally developing nations,  
7 and for transforming progress in global agricultural  
8 research and development into economic growth,  
9 trade, and trade benefits for United States commu-  
10 nities and industries, and for the provident use of  
11 natural resources; and

12 “(5) ensure that all federally funded support to  
13 universities and public and private partners of uni-  
14 versities relating to the goals of this title is periodi-  
15 cally reviewed for its performance.”.

16 (d) DEFINITION OF UNIVERSITIES.—Section 296(d)  
17 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.  
18 2220a(d)) is amended—

19 (1) by inserting after “sea-grant colleges;” the  
20 following: “Native American land-grant colleges as  
21 authorized under the Equity in Educational Land-  
22 Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note);”;  
23 and

24 (2) in paragraph (1), by striking “extension”  
25 and inserting “extension (including outreach)”.



1 (e) DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.—Section  
2 296(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.  
3 2220a(e)) is amended by inserting “United States” before  
4 “Agency”.

5 (f) DEFINITION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTNERS  
6 OF UNIVERSITIES.—Section 296 of the Foreign Assist-  
7 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a) is amended by adding  
8 at the end the following:

9 “(f) As used in this title, the term ‘public and private  
10 partners of universities’ includes entities that have cooper-  
11 ative or contractual agreements with universities, which  
12 may include university beneficiary groups, other education  
13 institutions, United States Government and State agen-  
14 cies, private voluntary organizations, nongovernmental or-  
15 ganizations, firms operated for profit, nonprofit organiza-  
16 tions, multinational banks, and, as designated by the Ad-  
17 ministrator, any organization, institution, or agency incor-  
18 porated in other countries.”.

19 (g) DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURE.—Section 296 of  
20 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a)  
21 is amended by adding at the end the following:

22 “(g) As used in this title, the term ‘agriculture’ in-  
23 cludes the science and practice of activity related to food,  
24 feed, and fiber production, processing, marketing, dis-  
25 tribution, utilization, and trade, and also includes family



1 and consumer sciences, nutrition, food science and engi-  
 2 neering, agricultural economics and other social sciences,  
 3 forestry, wildlife, fisheries, aquaculture, floraculture, vet-  
 4 erinary medicine, and other environmental and natural re-  
 5 sources sciences.”.

6 (h) DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURISTS.—Section 296  
 7 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a)  
 8 is amended by adding at the end the following:

9 “(h) As used in this title, the term ‘agriculturists’ in-  
 10 cludes farmers, herders, and livestock producers, individ-  
 11 uals who fish and others employed in cultivating and har-  
 12 vesting food resources from salt and fresh waters, individ-  
 13 uals who cultivate trees and shrubs and harvest nontimber  
 14 forest products, as well as the processors, managers,  
 15 teachers, extension specialists, researchers, policymakers,  
 16 and others who are engaged in the food, feed, and fiber  
 17 system and its relationships to natural resources.”.

18 **SEC. 3. GENERAL AUTHORITY.**

19 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—Section  
 20 297(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.  
 21 2220b(a)) is amended—

22 (1) in paragraph (1), to read as follows:

23 “(1) to implement program components  
 24 through United States universities as authorized by  
 25 paragraphs (2) through (5) of this subsection;”;



12

1 (2) in paragraph (3), to read as follows:

2 “(3) to provide long-term program support for  
3 United States university global agricultural and re-  
4 lated environmental collaborative research and learn-  
5 ing opportunities for students, teachers, extension  
6 specialists, researchers, and the general public;”;  
7 and

8 (3) in paragraph (4)—

9 (A) by inserting “United States” before  
10 “universities”;

11 (B) by inserting “agricultural” before “re-  
12 search centers”; and

13 (C) by striking “and the institutions of ag-  
14 riculturally developing nations” and inserting  
15 “multilateral banks, the institutions of agri-  
16 culturally developing nations, and United States  
17 and foreign nongovernmental organizations sup-  
18 porting extension and other productivity-en-  
19 hancing programs”.

20 (b) REQUIREMENTS.—Section 297(b) of the Foreign  
21 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220b(b)) is  
22 amended—

23 (1) in paragraph (1)—

24 (A) in the matter preceding subparagraph

25 (A), by striking “universities” and inserting



1 "United States universities with public and pri-  
2 vate partners of universities"; and

3 (B) in subparagraph (C)—

4 (i) by inserting ", environment," be-  
5 fore "and related"; and

6 (ii) by striking "farmers and farm  
7 families" and inserting "agriculturalists";

8 (2) in paragraph (2), by inserting ", including  
9 resources of the private sector," after "Federal or  
10 State resources"; and

11 (3) in paragraph (3), by striking "and the  
12 United States Department of Agriculture" and all  
13 that follows and inserting ", the Department of Ag-  
14 riculture, State agricultural agencies, the Depart-  
15 ment of Commerce, the Department of the Interior,  
16 the Environmental Protection Agency, the Office of  
17 the United States Trade Representative, the Food  
18 and Drug Administration, other appropriate Federal  
19 agencies, and appropriate nongovernmental and  
20 business organizations."

21 (c) FURTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Section 297(c) of  
22 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220b(e))  
23 is amended—

24 (1) in paragraph (2), to read as follows:



1           “(2) focus primarily on the needs of agricul-  
 2           tural producers, rural families, processors, traders,  
 3           consumers, and conservators of natural resources;”;  
 4           and

5           (2) in paragraph (4), to read as follows:

6           “(4) be carried out within the developing coun-  
 7           tries and transition countries comprising newly  
 8           emerging democracies and newly liberalized econo-  
 9           mies; and”.

10          (d) SPECIAL PROGRAMS.—Section 297 of the Foreign  
 11 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220b) is amended—

12           (1) by redesignating subsection (d) as sub-  
 13           section (e); and

14           (2) by inserting after subsection (e) the fol-  
 15           lowing:

16           “(d) The Administrator shall establish and carry out  
 17 special programs under this title as part of ongoing pro-  
 18 grams for child survival, democratization, development of  
 19 free enterprise, environmental and natural resource man-  
 20 agement, and other related programs.”.

21 **SEC. 4. BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICUL-**  
 22 **TURAL DEVELOPMENT.**

23          (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 298(a) of the Foreign  
 24 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220c(a)) is  
 25 amended—



1 (1) in the first sentence, by inserting after “au-  
 2 thorized by this title” the following: “and to provide  
 3 United States Government followup to the World  
 4 Food Summit of November 1996”;

5 (2) in the third sentence, by inserting at the  
 6 end before the period the following: “on a case-by-  
 7 case basis”.

8 (b) GENERAL AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE  
 9 BOARD.—Section 298(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of  
 10 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220c(b)) is amended to read as follows:  
 11 “(b) The Board’s general areas of responsibility shall  
 12 include—

13 “(1) participating in the planning, development,  
 14 and implementation of, initiating recommendations  
 15 for, and monitoring, the activities described in sec-  
 16 tion 297 of this title; and

17 “(2) providing advice and assistance to the  
 18 Inter-Agency Working Group on Food Security  
 19 (IWG) on carrying out commitments made in the  
 20 United States Country Paper for the November  
 21 1996 World Food Summit and on the Plan of Action  
 22 agreed to at the Summit.”.

23 (c) DUTIES OF THE BOARD.—Section 298(c) of the  
 24 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220c(e)) is  
 25 amended—

1 (1) in paragraph (2)—

2 (A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “in-  
3 crease food production” and all that follows and  
4 inserting the following: “improve agricultural  
5 production, trade, and natural resource man-  
6 agement in developing countries, and with pri-  
7 vate organizations seeking to increase agricul-  
8 tural production and trade, natural resources  
9 management, and household food security in de-  
10 veloping and transition countries;” and

11 (B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting be-  
12 fore “sciences” the following: “, environmental,  
13 and related social”;

14 (2) in paragraph (4), after “Administrator and  
15 universities” insert “and their partners”;

16 (3) in paragraph (5), after “universities” insert  
17 “and public and private partners of universities”;

18 (4) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” at the  
19 end;

20 (5) in paragraph (7), by striking “in the devel-  
21 oping nations.” and inserting “and natural resource  
22 issues in the developing nations, assuring efficiency  
23 in use of Federal resources, including in accordance  
24 with the Governmental Performance and Results Act



1 of 1993 (Public Law 103-62; 107 Stat. 285), and  
2 the amendments made by that Act;” and

3 (6) by adding at the end the following:

4 “(8) providing advice to the United States Gov-  
5 ernment on the development of a long-term action  
6 plan in support of the commitments made in the  
7 United States Country Paper and at the 1996 World  
8 Food Summit, including—

9 “(A) participating in the implementation of  
10 the action plan through meetings, workshops,  
11 and proper involvement; and

12 “(B) serving as an outreach vehicle to all  
13 nongovernmental sectors to achieve maximum  
14 involvement in action plan development and im-  
15 plementation;

16 “(9) developing information exchanges and con-  
17 sulting regularly with nongovernmental organiza-  
18 tions, consumer groups, producers, agribusinesses  
19 and associations, agricultural cooperatives and com-  
20 modity groups, State departments of agriculture,  
21 State agricultural research and extension agencies,  
22 and academic institutions;

23 “(10) investigating and resolving issues con-  
24 cerning implementation of this title as requested by  
25 universities; and



1           “(11) advising the Administrator on any and all  
2           issues as requested.”.

3           (d) SUBORDINATE UNITS.—Section 298(d) of the  
4           Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220c(d)) is  
5           amended—

6           (1) in paragraph (1)—

7           (A) by striking “Research” and insert  
8           “Policy”;

9           (B) by striking “administration” and in-  
10          serting “design”; and

11          (C) by striking “section 297(a)(3) of this  
12          title” and inserting “section 297”; and

13          (2) in paragraph (2)—

14          (A) by striking “Joint Committee on  
15          Country Programs” and inserting “Joint Oper-  
16          ations Committee”; and

17          (B) by striking “which shall assist” and all  
18          that follows and inserting “which shall assist in  
19          and advise on the mechanisms and processes  
20          for implementation of activities described in  
21          section 297.”.

22   **SEC. 5. ANNUAL REPORT.**

23          Section 300 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961  
24          (22 U.S.C. 2220e) is amended by striking “April 1” and  
25          inserting “September 1”.



106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. CON. RES. 297

Congratulating the Republic of Hungary on the millennium of its foundation  
as a state.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 3, 2000

Mr. PALLONE (for himself and Mr. ISTOOK) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Congratulating the Republic of Hungary on the millennium  
of its foundation as a state.

Whereas the ancestors of the Hungarian nation, seven tribes  
excelling in horsemanship and handicrafts, settled in the  
Carpathian basin around the end of the 9th century;

Whereas during the next century this tribal association had  
accommodated itself to a permanently settled status;

Whereas the ruler of the nation at the end of the first millen-  
nium, Prince Stephen, realized with great foresight, that  
the survival of his nation depends on its adapting itself  
to its surroundings by becoming a Christian kingdom;

Whereas in 1000 A.D. Stephen, later canonized as Saint Ste-  
phen, adopted the Christian faith and had himself

crowned with a crown requested from Pope Sylvester II of Rome;

Whereas, by those acts, King Saint Stephen established Hungary as one of the seven Christian kingdoms of Europe of the time and anchored his nation in Western civilization forever;

Whereas during the past 1000 years, in spite of residing on the traditional warpath of invaders from the East and the West, the Hungarian nation showed great vitality in preserving its unique identity, language, culture, and traditions;

Whereas our own nation has benefited immensely from the hard work, dedication, scientific knowledge, and cultural gifts of hundreds of thousands of immigrants from Hungary; and

Whereas in this year Hungary also celebrates the tenth anniversary of its first post-communist free and democratic elections, the first such elections within the former Soviet empire: Now, therefore, be it

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

3           (1) congratulates the Republic of Hungary, and  
4       Hungarians everywhere, on the one thousandth anni-  
5       versary of the foundation of the Kingdom of Hun-  
6       gary by King Saint Stephen; and

7           (2) commends the Republic of Hungary for the  
8       great determination, skill, and sense of purpose it  
9       demonstrated in its recent transition to a democratic  
10      state dedicated to upholding universal rights and lib-

- 1 erties, a free market economy, and integration into
- 2 European and transatlantic institutions.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE  
TO H. CON. RES. 297  
OFFERED BY MR. LANTOS**

Strike the preamble and the text of the resolution and insert the following:

Whereas the ancestors of the Hungarian nation, 7 tribes excelling in horsemanship and handicrafts, settled in the Carpathian basin around the end of the 9th century;

Whereas during the next century this tribal association had accommodated itself to a permanently settled status;

Whereas the ruler of the nation at the end of the first millennium, Prince Stephen, realized with great foresight that the survival of his nation depends on its adapting itself to its surroundings by becoming a Christian kingdom and linking its future to Western civilization;

Whereas in 1000 A.D. Stephen, later canonized as Saint Stephen, adopted the Christian faith and was crowned with a crown which he requested from Pope Sylvester II of Rome;

Whereas, by those acts, Saint Stephen, King of Hungary, established his domain as 1 of the 7 Christian kingdoms of Europe of the time and anchored his nation in Western civilization forever;

Whereas during the past 1,000 years, in spite of residing on the traditional crossroads of invaders from the East and the West, the Hungarian nation showed



great vitality in preserving its unique identity, language, culture, and traditions;

Whereas in his written legacy, Saint Stephen called for tolerance and hospitality toward settlers migrating to the land from other cultures;

Whereas through the ensuing centuries other tribes and ethnic and religious groups moved to Hungary and gained acceptance into the nation, enriching its heritage;

Whereas since the 16th century a vibrant Protestant community has contributed to the vitality and diversity of the Hungarian nation;

Whereas, particularly after their emancipation in the second half of the 19th century, Hungarians of the Jewish faith have made an enormous contribution to the economic, cultural, artistic, and scientific life of the Hungarian nation, contributing more than half of the nation's Nobel Prize winners;

Whereas the United States has benefitted immensely from the hard work, dedication, scientific knowledge, and cultural gifts of hundreds of thousands of immigrants from Hungary; and

Whereas in this year Hungary also celebrates the 10th anniversary of its first post-communist free and democratic elections, the first such elections within the former Warsaw Pact: Now, therefore, be it

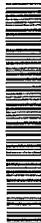
- 1        *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
- 2        *concurring), That the Congress—*
- 3                (1) congratulates the Republic of Hungary, and
- 4                Hungarians everywhere, on the one thousandth anni-



3

1       versary of the founding of the Kingdom of Hungary  
2       by Saint Stephen; and

3               (2) commends the Republic of Hungary for the  
4       great determination, skill, and sense of purpose it  
5       demonstrated in its recent transition to a democratic  
6       state dedicated to upholding universal rights and lib-  
7       erties, a free market economy, and integration into  
8       European and transatlantic institutions.



106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

## S. CON. RES. 81

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 3, 2000

Referred to the Committee on International Relations

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### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress that the Government of the People's Republic of China should immediately release Rabiya Kadeer, her secretary, and her son, and permit them to move to the United States if they so desire.

Whereas Rabiya Kadeer, a prominent ethnic Uighur from the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (XUAR) of the People's Republic of China, her secretary, and her son were arrested on August 11, 1999, in the city of Urumqi;

Whereas Rabiya Kadeer's arrest occurred outside the Yindu Hotel in Urumqi as she was attempting to meet a group of congressional staff staying at the Yindu Hotel as part of an official visit to China organized under the auspices of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Program of the United States Information Agency;

Whereas Rabiya Kadeer's husband Sidik Rouzi, who has lived in the United States since 1996 and works for Radio

Free Asia, has been critical of the policies of the People's Republic of China toward Uighurs in Xinjiang;

Whereas Rabiya Kadeer was sentenced on March 10 to 8 years in prison "with deprivation of political rights for two years" for the crime of "illegally giving state information across the border";

Whereas the Urumqi Evening Paper of March 12 reported Rabiya Kadeer's case as follows: "The court investigated the following: The defendant Rabiya Kadeer, following the request of her husband, Sidik Haji, who has settled in America, indirectly bought a collection of the Kashgar Paper dated from 1995-1998, 27 months, and some copies of the Xinjiang Legal Paper and on 17 June 1999 sent them by post to Sidik Haji. These were found by the customs. During July and August 1999 defendant Rabiya Kadeer gave copies of the Ili Paper and Ili Evening Paper collected by others to Mohammed Hashem to keep. Defendant Rabiya Kadeer sent these to Sidik Haji. Some of these papers contained the speeches of leaders of different levels; speeches about the strength of rectification of public safety, news of political legal organisations striking against national separatists and terrorist activities etc. The papers sent were marked and folded at relevant articles. As well as this, on 11 August that year, defendant Rabiya Kadeer, following her husband's phone commands, took a previously prepared list of people who had been handled by judicial organisations, with her to Kumush Astana Hotel [Yingdu Hotel] where she was to meet a foreigner";

Whereas reports indicate that Ablikim Abdiyirim was sent to a labor camp on November 26 for 2 years without trial for "supporting Uighur separatism," and Rabiya

Kadeer's secretary was recently sentenced to 3 years in a labor camp;

Whereas Rabiya Kadeer has 5 children, 3 sisters, and a brother living in the United States, in addition to her husband, and Kadeer has expressed a desire to move to the United States;

Whereas the People's Republic of China stripped Rabiya Kadeer of her passport long before her arrest;

Whereas reports indicate that Kadeer's health may be at risk;

Whereas the People's Republic of China signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on October 5, 1998;

Whereas that Covenant requires signatory countries to guarantee their citizens the right to legal recourse when their rights have been violated, the right to liberty and freedom of movement, the right to presumption of innocence until guilt is proven, the right to appeal a conviction, freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, freedom of opinion and expression, and freedom of assembly and association;

Whereas that Covenant forbids torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, and arbitrary arrest and detention;

Whereas the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights enables the Human Rights Committee, set up under that Covenant, to receive and consider communications from individuals claiming to be victims of violations of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant; and

Whereas in signing that Covenant on behalf of the People's Republic of China, Ambassador Qin Huasun, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, said the following: "To realize human

rights is the aspiration of all humanity. It is also a goal that the Chinese Government has long been striving for. We believe that the universality of human rights should be respected . . . As a member state of the United Nations, China has always actively participated in the activities of the organization in the field of human rights. It attaches importance to its cooperation with agencies concerned in the U.N. system . . .”: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*  
2 *concurring)*, That Congress calls on the Government of the  
3 People’s Republic of China—

4           (1) immediately to release Rabiya Kadeer, her  
5       secretary, and her son; and

6           (2) to permit Kadeer, her secretary, and her  
7       son to move to the United States, if they so desire.

Passed the Senate May 2, 2000.

Attest:

GARY SISCO,

*Secretary.*

106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

## H. CON. RES. 348

Expressing condemnation of the use of children as soldiers and expressing the belief that the United States should support and, where possible, lead efforts to end this abuse of human rights.

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 7, 2000

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. PORTER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. GILLMOR, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. STARK, Mr. OWENS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MOAKLEY, Ms. RIVERS, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. LEE, and Mr. GONZALEZ) submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing condemnation of the use of children as soldiers and expressing the belief that the United States should support and, where possible, lead efforts to end this abuse of human rights.

Whereas in the year 2000 approximately 300,000 individuals under the age of 18 are participating in armed conflict in more than 30 countries worldwide;

Whereas many of these children are forcibly conscripted through kidnapping or coercion, while others join military

units due to economic necessity, to avenge the loss of a family member, or for their own personal safety;

Whereas many military commanders frequently force child soldiers to commit gruesome acts of ritual killings or torture against their enemies, including against other children;

Whereas many military commanders separate children from their families in order to foster dependence on military units and leaders, leaving children vulnerable to manipulation, deep traumatization, and in need of psychological counseling and rehabilitation;

Whereas child soldiers are exposed to hazardous conditions and risk physical injuries, sexually transmitted diseases, malnutrition, deformed backs and shoulders from carrying overweight loads, and respiratory and skin infections;

Whereas many young female soldiers face the additional psychological and physical horrors of rape and sexual abuse, being enslaved for sexual purposes by militia commanders, and forced to endure severe social stigma should they return home;

Whereas children in northern Uganda continue to be kidnapped by the Lords Resistance Army (LRA) which is supported and funded by the Government of Sudan and which has committed and continues to commit gross human rights violations in Uganda;

Whereas children in Sri Lanka have been forcibly recruited by the opposition Tamil Tigers movement and forced to kill or be killed in the armed conflict in that country;

Whereas an estimated 7,000 child soldiers have been involved in the conflict in Sierra Leone, some as young as age 10,

with many being forced to commit extrajudicial executions, torture, rape, and amputations for the rebel Revolutionary United Front;

Whereas on January 21, 2000, in Geneva, a United Nations Working Group, including representatives from more than eighty governments including the United States, reached consensus on an optional protocol on the use of child soldiers;

Whereas this optional protocol will raise the international minimum age for conscription and direct participation in armed conflict to age eighteen, prohibit the recruitment and use in armed conflict of persons under the age of eighteen by non-governmental armed forces, encourage governments to raise the minimum legal age for voluntary recruits above the current standard of 15 and, commits governments to support the demobilization and rehabilitation of child soldiers, and when possible, to allocate resources to this purpose;

Whereas on October 29, 1998, United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan set minimum age requirements for United Nations peacekeeping personnel that are made available by member nations of the United Nations;

Whereas United Nations Under-Secretary General for Peacekeeping, Bernard Miyet, announced in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly that contributing governments of member nations were asked not to send civilian police and military observers under the age of 25, and that troops in national contingents should preferably be at least 21 years of age but in no case should they be younger than 18 years of age;

Whereas on August 25, 1999, the United Nations Security Council unanimously passed Resolution 1261 (1999) condemning the use of children in armed conflicts;

Whereas in addressing the Security Council, the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, Olara Otunnu, urged the adoption of a global three-pronged approach to combat the use of children in armed conflict, first to raise the age limit for recruitment and participation in armed conflict from the present age of 15 to the age of 18, second, to increase international pressure on armed groups which currently abuse children, and third to address the political, social, and economic factors which create an environment where children are induced by appeal of ideology or by socio-economic collapse to become child soldiers;

Whereas the United States delegation to the United Nations working group relating to child soldiers, which included representatives from the Department of Defense, supported the Geneva agreement on the optional protocol;

Whereas on May 25, 2000, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted the optional protocol on the use of child soldiers;

Whereas the optional protocol was opened for signature on June 5, 2000; and

Whereas President Clinton has publicly announced his support of the optional protocol and a speedy process of review and signature: Now, therefore, be it

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

1           (1) the Congress joins the international commu-  
2 nity in—

3           (A) condemning the use of children as sol-  
4 diers by governmental and nongovernmental  
5 armed forces worldwide;

6           (B) welcoming the optional protocol as a  
7 critical first step in ending the use of children  
8 as soldiers; and

9           (C) applauding the decision by the United  
10 States Government to support the protocol;

11          (2) it is the sense of the Congress that—

12           (A) President Clinton should sign the op-  
13 tional protocol at the earliest opportunity and  
14 that once it is signed, the Senate should ratify  
15 the protocol as quickly as possible;

16           (B) the President and the Congress should  
17 work together to enact a law that establishes a  
18 fund for the rehabilitation and reintegration  
19 into society of child soldiers; and

20           (C) the Departments of State and Defense  
21 should undertake all possible efforts to per-  
22 suade and encourage other governments to rat-  
23 ify and endorse the new optional protocol on the  
24 use of child soldiers.

○

**[COMMITTEE PRINT]**

JUNE 28, 1999

**[Showing H. Con. Res. 348 As Reported by the Subcommittee  
on International Operations and Human Rights]**

106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. CON. RES. 348**

Expressing condemnation of the use of children as soldiers and expressing the belief that the United States should support and, where possible, lead efforts to end this abuse of human rights.

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 7, 2000

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. PORTER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. GILLMOR, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. STARK, Mr. OWENS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MOAKLEY, Ms. RIVERS, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. LEE, and Mr. GONZALEZ) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

---

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Expressing condemnation of the use of children as soldiers and expressing the belief that the United States should

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support and, where possible, lead efforts to end this abuse of human rights.

Whereas in the year 2000 approximately 300,000 individuals under the age of 18 are participating in armed conflict in more than 30 countries worldwide;

Whereas many of these children are forcibly conscripted through kidnapping or coercion, while others join military units due to economic necessity, to avenge the loss of a family member, or for their own personal safety;

Whereas many military commanders frequently force child soldiers to commit gruesome acts of ritual killings or torture against their enemies, including against other children;

Whereas many military commanders separate children from their families in order to foster dependence on military units and leaders, leaving children vulnerable to manipulation, deep traumatization, and in need of psychological counseling and rehabilitation;

Whereas child soldiers are exposed to hazardous conditions and risk physical injuries, sexually transmitted diseases, malnutrition, deformed backs and shoulders from carrying overweight loads, and respiratory and skin infections;

Whereas many young female soldiers face the additional psychological and physical horrors of rape and sexual abuse, being enslaved for sexual purposes by militia commanders, and forced to endure severe social stigma should they return home;

Whereas children in northern Uganda continue to be kidnapped by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) which is supported and funded by the Government of Sudan and

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which has committed and continues to commit gross human rights violations in Uganda;

Whereas children in Sri Lanka have been forcibly recruited by the opposition Tamil Tigers movement and forced to kill or be killed in the armed conflict in that country;

Whereas an estimated 7,000 child soldiers have been involved in the conflict in Sierra Leone, some as young as age 10, with many being forced to commit extrajudicial executions, torture, rape, and amputations for the rebel Revolutionary United Front;

Whereas on January 21, 2000, in Geneva, a United Nations Working Group, including representatives from more than eighty governments including the United States, reached consensus on an optional protocol on the use of child soldiers;

Whereas this optional protocol will raise the international minimum age for conscription to age eighteen and will require governments to take all feasible measures to ensure that members of their armed forces under the age of eighteen do not participate directly in combat, prohibit the recruitment and use in armed conflict of persons under the age of eighteen by non-governmental armed forces, encourage governments to raise the minimum legal age for voluntary recruits above the current standard of 15 and, commits governments to support the demobilization and rehabilitation of child soldiers, and when possible, to allocate resources to this purpose;

Whereas on October 29, 1998, United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan set minimum age requirements for United Nations peacekeeping personnel that are made available by member nations of the United Nations;

Whereas the participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in the 1999 Charter for European Security signed in Istanbul, Turkey, committed themselves to “develop and implement measures to promote the rights and interests of children in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, including refugees and internally displaced children” and to “look at ways of preventing forced or compulsory recruitment for use in armed conflict of persons under 18 years of age”;

Whereas United Nations Under-Secretary General for Peacekeeping, Bernard Miyet, announced in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly that contributing governments of member nations were asked not to send civilian police and military observers under the age of 25, and that troops in national contingents should preferably be at least 21 years of age but in no case should they be younger than 18 years of age;

Whereas on August 25, 1999, the United Nations Security Council unanimously passed Resolution 1261 (1999) condemning the use of children in armed conflicts;

Whereas in addressing the Security Council, the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, Olara Otunnu, urged the adoption of a global three-pronged approach to combat the use of children in armed conflict, first to raise the age limit for recruitment and participation in armed conflict from the present age of 15 to the age of 18, second, to increase international pressure on armed groups which currently abuse children, and third to address the political, social, and economic factors which create an environment where children are induced by appeal of ideology or by socio-economic collapse to become child soldiers;

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Whereas the United States delegation to the United Nations working group relating to child soldiers, which included representatives from the Department of Defense, supported the Geneva agreement on the optional protocol;

Whereas on May 25, 2000, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted the optional protocol on the use of child soldiers;

Whereas the optional protocol was opened for signature on June 5, 2000; and

Whereas President Clinton has publicly announced his support of the optional protocol and a speedy process of review and signature: Now, therefore, be it

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

3           (1) the Congress joins the international commu-  
4       nity in—

5           (A) condemning the use of children as sol-  
6       diers by governmental and nongovernmental  
7       armed forces worldwide;

8           (B) welcoming the optional protocol as a  
9       critical first step in ending the use of children  
10      as soldiers; and

11          (C) applauding the decision by the United  
12      States Government to support the protocol;

13      (2) it is the sense of the Congress that—

14          (A) President Clinton should sign the op-  
15      tional protocol at the earliest opportunity and

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1 should consult closely with the Senate with the  
2 objective of building support for this protocol;

3 (B) the President and the Congress should  
4 work together to enact a law that establishes a  
5 fund for the rehabilitation and reintegration  
6 into society of child soldiers; and

7 (C) the Departments of State and Defense  
8 should undertake all possible efforts to per-  
9 suade and encourage other governments to rat-  
10 ify and endorse the new optional protocol on the  
11 use of child soldiers.

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106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. CON. RES. 319

Congratulating the Republic of Latvia on the 10th anniversary of the reestablishment of its independence from the rule of the former Soviet Union.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 4, 2000

Mr. SHIMKUS (for himself, Mr. COX, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and Mr. KUCINICH) submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Congratulating the Republic of Latvia on the 10th anniversary of the reestablishment of its independence from the rule of the former Soviet Union.

Whereas the United States had never recognized the forcible incorporation of the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the former Soviet Union;

Whereas the declaration on May 4, 1990, of the reestablishment of full sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Latvia furthered the disintegration of the former Soviet Union;

Whereas Latvia since then has successfully built democracy, passed legislation on human and minority rights that conform to European and international norms, ensured the rule of law, developed a free market economy, and

consistently pursued a course of integration into the community of free and democratic nations by seeking membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); and

Whereas Latvia, as a result of the progress of its political and economic reforms, has made, and continues to make, a significant contribution toward the maintenance of international peace and stability by, among other actions, its participation in NATO-led peacekeeping operations in Bosnia and Kosovo: Now, therefore, be it

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

3           (1) congratulates Latvia on the occasion of the  
4       10th anniversary of the reestablishment of its inde-  
5       pendence and the role it played in the disintegration  
6       of the former Soviet Union; and

7           (2) commends Latvia for its success in imple-  
8       menting political and economic reforms, which may  
9       further speed the process of that country's integra-  
10       tion into European and Western institutions.

○

106TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## H. CON. RES. 232

Expressing the sense of Congress concerning the safety and well-being of United States citizens injured while travelling in Mexico.

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 17, 1999

Mr. HUNTER (for himself, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. PACKARD, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress concerning the safety and well-being of United States citizens injured while travelling in Mexico.

Whereas hundreds of United States citizens travel by automobile to Mexico every day;

Whereas United States automobile insurance is not valid in Mexico and travellers may purchase additional insurance to cover potential liability or injury while in Mexico;

Whereas in cases where additional insurance is not purchased and a United States citizen is involved in an automobile accident, the American will be subject to a bond requirement before being permitted to return to the United States; and

Whereas in a recent incident, a United States citizen injured in an automobile accident in Mexico was not transferred to a United States hospital for 18 hours, even after medical personnel in Mexico recommended his immediate transfer to the United States for emergency treatment, until the family posted the bond set by Mexican authorities: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*  
2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of Congress that, in order  
3 to protect the safety and well-being of United States citi-  
4 zens travelling in Mexico, the President should begin nego-  
5 tiations with the Government of Mexico to establish a hu-  
6 manitarian exemption to Mexican bond requirements, in  
7 order to ensure that United States citizens injured in Mex-  
8 ico can be immediately transferred to United States facili-  
9 ties for adequate medical treatment, if necessary.

○

**[COMMITTEE PRINT]**

**[Showing H. Con. Res. 232 As Reported by the Subcommittee  
on the Western Hemisphere on June 14, 2000]**

106TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. CON. RES. 232**

Expressing the sense of Congress concerning the safety and well-being of  
United States citizens injured while travelling in Mexico.

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 17, 1999

Mr. HUNTER (for himself, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. PACKARD, and Mr.  
CUNNINGHAM) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was  
referred to the Committee on International Relations

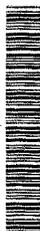
[Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in roman]

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**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Expressing the sense of Congress concerning the safety and  
well-being of United States citizens injured while travel-  
ling in Mexico.

Whereas hundreds of United States citizens travel by auto-  
mobile to Mexico every day;



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Whereas United States automobile insurance is not valid in Mexico and travellers may purchase additional insurance to cover potential liability or injury while in Mexico;

Whereas in cases where additional insurance is not purchased and a United States citizen is involved in an automobile accident, the American will be subject to a bond requirement before being permitted to return to the United States; and

Whereas in a recent incident, a United States citizen injured in an automobile accident in Mexico was not transferred to a United States hospital for 18 hours, even after medical personnel in Mexico recommended his immediate transfer to the United States for emergency treatment, until the family posted the bond set by Mexican authorities: Now, therefore, be it

1     *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*  
2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of Congress that, in order  
3 to protect the safety and well-being of United States citi-  
4 zens travelling in Mexico, the President should continue  
5 to negotiate with the Government of Mexico to establish  
6 procedures, including a humanitarian exemption to Mexi-  
7 can bond requirements, to ensure the expedited return of  
8 United States citizens injured in Mexico to the United  
9 States for medical treatment, if necessary.



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June 27, 2000 (1:10 PM)  
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106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

## H. RES. 531

Condemning the 1994 attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, urging the Argentine Government to punish those responsible, and for other purposes.

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 23, 2000

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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## RESOLUTION

Condemning the 1994 attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, urging the Argentine Government to punish those responsible, and for other purposes.

Whereas on July 18, 1994, 86 innocent human beings were killed and 300 were wounded when the AMIA Jewish Community Center was bombed in Buenos Aires, Argentina;

Whereas the United States welcomes Argentine President Fernando de la Rúa's political will to pursue the investigation of the bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center to its ultimate conclusion;

Whereas circumstantial evidence attributes the attack to the terrorist group Hezbollah, based in Lebanon and sponsored by Iran;

Whereas evidence indicates that this bombing could not have been carried out without local assistance from elements of the Argentine security forces some of which are reported to be sympathetic to anti-Semitic positions and to have participated in the desecration of Jewish cemeteries in recent years;

Whereas additional evidence indicates that the tri-border area where Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil meet and which is known to be rife with terrorist activity as well as drug and arms smuggling was used to channel resources for the purpose of carrying out the bombing attack;

Whereas the 6 years since the bombing have been marked by efforts to minimize the involvement of these Argentine security elements;

Whereas Argentine officials have acknowledged that there was negligence in the initial phases of the investigation and that the institutional and political conditions must be created to advance the investigation of this terrorist attack;

Whereas failure to duly punish the culprits of this act serves merely to reward these terrorists and help spread the scourge of terrorism throughout the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas the democratic leaders of the Western Hemisphere issued mandates at the 1994 and 1998 Summits of the Americas that they condemn terrorism in all its forms and that they will, using all legal means, combat terrorist acts anywhere in the Americas with unity and vigor;

Whereas the Government of Argentina supports the 1996 Declaration of Lima To Prevent, Combat and Eliminate Terrorism, which refers to terrorism as a serious form of organized and systematic violence that is intended to generate chaos and fear among the population, results in death and destruction, and is a reprehensible criminal activity, as well as the 1998 Commitment of Mar del Plata which calls terrorist acts serious common crimes that erode peaceful and civilized coexistence, affect the rule of law and the exercise of democracy, and endanger the stability of democratically elected constitutional governments and the socio-economic development of our countries; and

Whereas it is the long-standing policy of the United States to stand firm against terrorist attacks wherever and whenever they occur and to work with its allies to ensure that justice is done; Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2               (1) reiterates its condemnation of the attack on  
3       the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos  
4       Aires, Argentina in July, 1994, and honors the vic-  
5       tims of this heinous act;

6               (2) strongly urges the Government of Argentina  
7       to fulfill its international obligations and its promise  
8       to the Argentine people by pursuing the local and  
9       international connections to this act of terrorism,  
10       wherever they may lead, and to duly punish all those  
11       who were involved;

12              (3) calls on the President to raise this issue in  
13       bilateral discussions with Argentine officials and to

1 underscore the United States concern regarding the  
2 6-year delay in the resolution of this case;

3 (4) recommends that the United States Rep-  
4 resentative to the Organization of American States  
5 seek support from the countries comprising the  
6 Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism to as-  
7 sist, if required by the Government of Argentina, in  
8 the investigation of this terrorist attack;

9 (5) encourages the President to direct United  
10 States law enforcement agencies to provide support  
11 and cooperation to the Government of Argentina, if  
12 requested, for purposes of the investigation into this  
13 bombing and terrorist activities in the tri-border  
14 area; and

15 (6) desires a lasting, warm relationship between  
16 the United States and Argentina built on mutual ab-  
17 horrence of terrorism and commitments to peace,  
18 stability, and democracy in the Western Hemisphere.

○

**AMENDMENT TO H.RES. 531**  
**OFFERED BY MR. GEJDENSON**

After the 10th clause of the preamble insert the following:

Whereas the Government of Argentina was successful in enacting a law on cooperation from defendants in terrorist matters, a law that will be helpful in pursuing full prosecution in this and other terrorist cases; and

In the 3rd paragraph after the resolving clause, insert "to continue" after "President".

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H.L.C.

**AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 531  
OFFERED BY MR. GILLMOR**

Strike the fourth clause of the preamble.



AMMENDMENT TO H. RES. 531  
OFFERED BY MR. GILLMOR

Insert the following after the third whereas clause:

“Whereas the current government in Argentina has made a commitment to combating international terrorism as illustrated by their contribution to the creation of the new Organization of American States’ Inter-American Counter-Terrorism Committee.”

106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4528

To establish an undergraduate grant program of the Department of State to assist students of limited financial means from the United States to pursue studies at foreign institutions of higher education.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 24, 2000

Mr. GILMAN (for himself and Mr. HINCHEY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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## A BILL

To establish an undergraduate grant program of the Department of State to assist students of limited financial means from the United States to pursue studies at foreign institutions of higher education.

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. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “International Academic  
5 Opportunity Act of 2000”.

6 **SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.**

7 It is the purpose of this Act to establish an under-  
8 graduate grant program for students of limited financial

1 means from the United States to enable such students to  
2 study at institutions of higher education in foreign coun-  
3 tries. Such foreign study is intended to broaden the out-  
4 look and better prepare such students of demonstrated fi-  
5 nancial need to assume significant roles in the increasingly  
6 global economy.

7 **SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF GRANT PROGRAM FOR FOR-**  
8 **EIGN STUDY BY AMERICAN COLLEGE STU-**  
9 **DENTS OF LIMITED FINANCIAL MEANS.**

10 (a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Subject to the availability of  
11 appropriations and under the authorities of the Mutual  
12 Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, the Sec-  
13 retary of State shall establish and carry out a program  
14 in each fiscal year to award grants of up to \$5,000, to  
15 individuals who meet the requirements of subsection (b),  
16 toward the cost of 1 academic year of undergraduate study  
17 at an institution of higher education in a foreign country.

18 (b) **ELIGIBILITY.**—An individual referred to in sub-  
19 section (a) is an individual who—

20 (1) is a student in good standing at an institu-  
21 tion of higher education in the United States (as de-  
22 fined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act  
23 of 1965);

24 (2) has been accepted for an academic year of  
25 study at an institution of higher education outside

1 the United States (as defined by section 102(b) of  
2 the Higher Education Act of 1965);

3 (3) is receiving any need-based student assist-  
4 ance under title IV of the Higher Education Act of  
5 1965; and

6 (4) is a citizen or national of the United States.

7 (c) APPLICATION AND SELECTION.—

8 (1) Grant application and selection shall be car-  
9 ried out through accredited institutions of higher  
10 education in the United States or combination of  
11 such institutions under such procedures as are es-  
12 tablished by the Secretary of State.

13 (2) In considering applications for grants under  
14 this section, priority consideration shall be given to  
15 applicants who are receiving Federal Pell Grants  
16 under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

17 **SEC. 4. REPORT TO CONGRESS.**

18 The Secretary of State shall report annually to the  
19 Congress concerning the grant program established under  
20 this Act. Each such report shall include the following in-  
21 formation for the preceding year:

22 (1) The number of participants.

23 (2) The institutions of higher education in the  
24 United States that participants attended.

4

1           (3) The institutions of higher education outside  
2           the United States participants attended during their  
3           year of study abroad.

4           (4) The areas of study of participants.

5 **SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

6           There are authorized to be appropriated \$1,500,000  
7           for each fiscal year to carry out this Act.

8 **SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

9           This Act shall take effect October 1, 2000.

○

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

JUNE 28, 1999

[Showing H.R. 4528 As Reported by the Subcommittee on  
International Operations and Human Rights]

106TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. R. 4528**

To establish an undergraduate grant program of the Department of State to assist students of limited financial means from the United States to pursue studies at foreign institutions of higher education.

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 24, 2000

Mr. GILMAN (for himself and Mr. HINCHBY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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**A BILL**

To establish an undergraduate grant program of the Department of State to assist students of limited financial means from the United States to pursue studies at foreign institutions of higher education.

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

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2

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20 in each fiscal year to award grants of up to \$5,000, to  
21 individuals who meet the requirements of subsection (b),  
22 toward the cost of 1 academic year of undergraduate study  
23 at an institution of higher education in a foreign country.  
24 Grants under this Act shall be known as the “Benjamin  
25 A. Gilman International Scholarships”.

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3

1 (b) ELIGIBILITY.—An individual referred to in sub-  
2 section (a) is an individual who—

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14 There are authorized to be appropriated \$1,500,000  
15 for each fiscal year to carry out this Act.

16 **SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

17 This Act shall take effect October 1, 2000.

○

BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, New York  
Chairman

WILLIAM F. GOODLING, Pennsylvania  
JAMES A. LOACH, Iowa  
HENRY J. HYDE, Illinois  
DOUG BERSUTTER, Indiana  
CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, New Jersey  
DAN BURTON, Indiana  
ELTON GALLEGLY, California  
LEANA ROSS LEITCHER, Florida  
CASS BALLENGER, North Carolina  
DINA ROUBACHUK, California  
DONALD A. MANCIELLO, Illinois  
EDWARD H. ROYCE, California  
FELT, JING, New York  
STEVEN J. CHABET, Ohio  
NASSHALL HASKY, Sanford, South Carolina  
MATT SALMON, Arizona  
ANDREW SCHOLTZ, New York  
TOM CAMPBELL, California  
JON M. HERRON, New York  
NEVIN UNADY, Texas  
RICHARD BURN, North Carolina  
PAUL GILLMORE, Ohio  
GEORGE RADNICH, California  
JOHN COOKSEY, Louisiana  
TOM YANAGISAWA, Oklahoma  
RICHARD J. GARDIN  
Chief of Staff

ONE HUNDRED SIXTH CONGRESS  
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

TELEPHONE: (202) 225-5021

June 29, 2000

SAM GELPENSEN, Connecticut  
Floor and Democratic Member

TOM LANTOS, California  
MICHAEL BERNAN, California  
GARY L. ACKERMAN, New York  
EMY H. FALCONE, Arkansas  
MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ, California  
DONALD H. PATRICK, New Jersey  
ROBERT MENENDEZ, New Jersey  
SHERROD BROWN, Ohio  
CYNTHIA A. ALCONNETT, Georgia  
ALCELI HASTINGS, Florida  
PAT SWINEY, Missouri  
EARL F. HELLARD, Alabama  
BRAD SPERMAN, California  
ROBERT WEXLER, Florida  
STEVEN RODRIGUEZ, New Jersey  
JIM DAVIS, Florida  
EARL POMOYER, South Dakota  
WILLIAM D. DELAMATER, Massachusetts  
GREGORY W. MEYER, New York  
BARBARA LEE, California  
JOSEPH CROWLEY, New York  
JOSEPH H. MOFFET, Pennsylvania  
KATHLEEN BERTELENDO, Arizona  
Democratic Chief of Staff

Honorable Porter Goss  
Chairman  
House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

Honorable Julian Dixon  
Ranking Democratic Member  
House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

Dear Chairman Goss and Ranking Member Dixon,

We are writing to you regarding the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office (DTSPPO), and direction relating to DTSPPO that was part of the FY 2001 Intelligence Authorization bill. Due to serious policy concerns with this aspect of the Intelligence bill, we planned to legislate on this subject in the context of the Defense and Security Assistance Act of 2000. However, we are prepared to refrain from legislating on DTSPPO, at this stage of the legislative process, if we can receive your assurances that you are prepared to work with us, at both the Member- and staff-level, to fully resolve our concerns about the Intelligence Bill's DTSPPO provision.

By way of background, Congress decided in FY 1992 that budget constraints and the need to improve communications in a cost effective manner for all agencies in the foreign affairs community, required the creation of DTSPPO. This new office was designed to consolidate systems, and ensure fully interoperable and capable systems. In recent years, there has been considerable debate, both within the Administration and in Congress, on the strengths and weaknesses of the operation of DTSPPO, and our committee legislated on DTSPPO as recently as last year in the context of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act.

We are aware that Inspectors General and interagency discussions have sought to identify weakness and deficiencies in the network and its management and develop acceptable solutions. A strong, secure, fully capable communications system is without question a priority because it is the backbone of any post operation. All agencies present at the post must have an efficient and reliable communications system. The question is how to adequately fund and manage a worldwide network that is responsive to the variety of users, the complexity of the systems, the need for rapid response to systems problems, and the ever increasing demand for greater bandwidth.

Given the jurisdiction rules of the House, both the House International Relations Committee and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence share responsibility to oversee this

communications system. It has been brought to our attention that both key agencies involved in this matter have made significant financial investments in the system over the years, and that all appropriate congressional committees and agencies must be fully involved in any discussion of management changes at DTSP0.

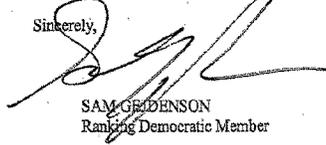
We therefore believe that it is important that our committees work together to develop a joint recommendation that addresses the numerous dimensions of this issue. Furthermore, we believe that suggested changes should be based on fully identifying the problems of the existing system and the principles that should guide a restructuring, including a fair distribution of assets should we mutually decide that a "divorce" in the communications system is warranted.

To that end, we seek your assurances that you will work with us, both at the Member- and staff-level, using all current data and reports, to fully resolve our concerns about the Intelligence Bill's DTSP0 provision. We look forward to receiving your assurances in this regard.



BENJAMIN A. GILMAN  
Chairman

Sincerely,



SAM GRUDENSON  
Ranking Democratic Member