

has been a vigorous participant in NATO-related activities, NATO-related activities which keep peace in the whole area.

Moldova's desire to become a part of Western institutions, Mr. Speaker, is so important, and for that we should be grateful. For that we should support Moldova's efforts to free itself from Russian occupation.

We can serve both of these ends by passing this resolution unanimously here today, and I urge support for that. Again my hat is off to Chairman GILMAN and to the gentleman from New Jersey, CHRIS SMITH, for bringing this vital legislation to this floor.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] for his supportive remarks. He has been a consistent supporter of doing the right thing in the former Soviet states.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time, and I again urge the adoption of this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 145.

The question was taken.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1115

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of the measure just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

REGARDING UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP IN SOUTH PACIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 189) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the importance of United States membership in regional South Pacific organizations, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 189

Whereas the United States and the South Pacific region enjoy a close and historic

partnership built on a strong foundation of shared values and an unshakable commitment to democracy, development, and human rights;

Whereas the Pacific Island Nations and Governments, together with New Zealand and Australia, share many of the global objectives of the United States, including the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the protection of unique ecosystems, and sustainable economic development consistent with good resource management practices;

Whereas the United States, through support of the East-West Center in Hawaii, has facilitated establishment of the Pacific Islands Conference, wherein the heads of Pacific Island governments have met triennially to target critical research in furtherance of the region's trade, environment, and development; and

Whereas the United States is a member of the regional economic and social development body, the South Pacific Commission, participates in and plans to become a party to the regional environment body, the South Pacific Regional Environment Program, as well as being a dialogue partner for the regional political body, the South Pacific Forum: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the traditional and close ties between the United States and the South Pacific region and reaffirms the value of these ties;

(2)(A) notes the need to continue to support the efforts of the nations and governments of the region to enhance the sustainable development of the more fragile island economies and their integration into the regional economy, while helping to ensure the protection of the unique ecosystems of the region; and

(B) recognizes the efforts of the East-West Center and Pacific Islands Conference in furtherance of the efforts described in subparagraph (A);

(3) commands the South Pacific Commission for the process of managerial and organizational reform currently being undertaken, and recognizes the important role the United States financial contribution to, and participation in, the organization makes in assisting it to realize the gradual economic self-sufficiency to all members of the organization; and

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the United States as a member of the South Pacific Commission and a participant in the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, and a member of the post-Forum dialogue partnership of the United States with the South Pacific Forum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] and the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman and ranking minority member of our Asia and Pacific Subcommittee for this support of House Concurrent Resolution 189, a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the importance of United States membership in regional South Pacific organizations.

In the post colonial era, regional cooperation has become one of the key elements in the development of the South Pacific. While the programs that the South Pacific Commission, the South Pacific Regional Environment Program and other regional organizations undertake are small in scale, the impact on regional stability is critical. In short the small investment is for a high return.

Nations in the South Pacific share our values and a commitment to the democratic process. These values are of course also shared by our friends in the North Pacific, many of whom such as the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands are also members of these important regional organizations. Their support has been important to the United States in the United Nations and other international fora. However, we cannot continue to take it for granted.

In the post-cold-war era we need to ensure that we remain engaged in this key strategic region on the doorstep of Asia. In order to do this we must continue to support the work of regional organizations such as the South Pacific Commission, the South Pacific Regional Environment Program and the South Pacific Forum.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD], a distinguished colleague and friend of mine, a very valued member of the Committee on National Security.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

I want to extend my personal congratulations to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER], the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA], and the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN], for co-sponsoring this resolution. This resolution draws attention to some very important islands and a very important ocean in this world and it is perhaps a mark of the changing world dynamics that we have to seek through a resolution to bring attention to this. I also want to personally thank the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. BEREUTER, for his hearing yesterday in which he drew attention to the condition of the freely associated States in the North Pacific.

I have to make the point that as a former social studies teacher, although this resolution refers to areas in the South Pacific, that it includes the Northern Pacific as well, as indicated by Mr. GILMAN. Those of us who live in the Northern Pacific are sometimes lumped as part of the South Pacific, and it is an important item at least to those of us who live north of the equator.

The objectives of this legislation are excellent. They help bring attention to a very crucial part of the world. Many issues, strategic issues of importance, continue to be manifested in this part of the world. Nuclear issues. There are island issues regarding economic development and some very unique ecosystems. But most of all there are people issues. These people, the Pacific islanders, of which I am proud to say that there are two Pacific islanders in this body, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA and myself, represent some very unique cultural traditions and we also represent the American part of the Pacific. So it is quite natural that we stand in strong support of this resolution.

We should encourage American participation in regional organizations, but I believe that we have to raise another issue and our work should not end there. America has distinct historical, cultural, and political ties, ties which have been established and strengthened by American citizens of U.S. territories of the Pacific, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands. The U.S. territories of the Pacific could play an important part in America's economic strategy in that region, and the Federal Government should appreciate the potential advantage it has because of the people of these territories.

The Federal Government should support the inclusion of territories in these regional forums as they participate themselves. These forums should also serve as opportunities to promote the territories of the North and South Pacific as America's economic and cultural bridge to Asia and the Pacific rim. This would be in the interests of both the territories and the Federal Government.

Our link to the Pacific is vital to the future of America's economy and foreign trade opportunity, but we should not forget that our ultimate interest in the Pacific region is people and, most importantly, our fellow American citizens who reside there.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER], distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. (Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me this time.

As the chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 189, which expresses the sense of Congress regarding the importance of U.S. membership in regional South Pacific organizations. This web would congratulate the resolution's author, chairman of the Committee on International Relations, Mr. GILMAN, for his excellent leadership on this issue. This Member is also pleased to join as a cosponsor of this important

measure. I thank the gentleman from Guam for his very kind remarks, and I was very pleased that he joined us in a joint subcommittee hearing between the Committee on International Relations as a member of the Committee on Resources yesterday. He joined the gentleman from American Samoa and myself and other members of our two subcommittees to examine those parts of the Pacific that were once part of the trust territories assigned to the United States, now called freely associated states, and, of course, the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas. And the gentleman is right to recall that all the trust territories that we were assigned are a part of the Northern Pacific.

I think that the gentleman from American Samoa represents the only American territory in the southern hemisphere. He is shaking his head in affirmation. House Concurrent Resolution 189 is indeed a bipartisan resolution with the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] and the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN] making very important contributions.

Mr. Speaker, the South Pacific is a vast region where the United States has a myriad of commercial and strategic interests. Unfortunately this important region does not receive the attention it deserves. Perhaps, understandably, this body tends to focus on civil war, natural disasters, and nations in crisis. But in the process, many of our friends, those nations which are not experiencing societal upheaval, seem to be overlooked.

This body seldom hears about the Pacific Island nations, in part because we have some good bilateral and multilateral relations, even though sometimes I think we neglect them. The United States productively contributes in a number of regional bodies, such as the South Pacific Regional Environmental Program and the South Pacific Forum and the East-West Center in Hawaii which serves as a major center of South Pacific policy studies as well as study on other parts of the Pacific and the Asian part of the Pacific rim.

This Member would say that this sort of resolution where this body takes the time, makes a small amount of effort, very well conceived, commending the efforts of our long-time friends and allies, serves a very important function; people do pay attention. This resolution tells our Pacific Island friends that we do not take them for granted and that we value their friendship.

When I was a member of the 42d General Assembly of the United Nations, a legislative delegate appointed, we took the time to meet with our South Pacific and Northern Pacific friends, and in fact we found that those were the countries that were voting with us the most often even though we sometimes, I am afraid, neglected them.

So I think this resolution tells the nations of the region that the United States intends to continue working

with them in the future. It says we are interested in their views on regional, environmental, and development matters.

Mr. Speaker, these are important things to say, and this Member commends Chairman GILMAN for saying them so eloquently. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to commend my good friend, the gentleman from Guam, for his earlier comments. He certainly is quite modest by saying that he is just a social studies teacher. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, he holds a doctorate in education from the University of Southern California. Some of my friends have described this university as the university of solid connections. My preference is that he should have attended the University of California at Berkeley where I matriculated, but I certainly want to commend my friend from Guam for his excellent comments. And I commend the gentleman from Nebraska, the chairman of the House Asia-Pacific Affairs Subcommittee, for his leadership as a chief sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I deeply commend the chairman of our committee Mr. GILMAN, for his strong leadership and introduction of this thoughtful measure which fosters positive relations between America and this important region of the world; important enough, Mr. Speaker, to note that the Pacific covers one-third of the earth's surface. I think we have to keep that in mind. I am proud to join Asia-Pacific Affairs Subcommittee Chairman DOUG BEREUTER and the subcommittee's ranking Democrat, HOWARD BERMAN, as an original cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 189.

Mr. Speaker, America has had a long and extraordinarily deep relationship with our friends and allies in the Pacific region. Before and since World War II, we have fought alongside our allies to preserve peace and nurture democracy in the Pacific.

Today, America continues this commitment through support of and participation with the region's most important organizations—the South Pacific Commission [SPC], the South Pacific Forum, and the South Pacific Regional Environmental Program [SPREP].

United States involvement with these leading regional organizations reflects the fact that America has substantial interests in the South Pacific—whether that be in the areas of investment and trade, strategic security and nuclear nonproliferation, democratic government and human rights, or protection of the Pacific marine environment which encompasses one-third of the Earth.

The resolution before our colleagues underscores that the concerns of the South Pacific governments often dovetail with America's interests, and it is vital that the United States continue to participate in these regional organizations and to support the important work of the South Pacific Commission, the South Pacific Forum, and the South Pacific Regional Environmental Program.

The resolution further recognizes the significant contributions of two other important institutions in the South Pacific region—the East-West Center in Hawaii and the Pacific Islands Conference.

In 1960, the U.S. Congress established and funded the East-West Center to foster mutual understanding and cooperation among the governments and peoples of the Asia-Pacific region. Mr. Speaker, the East-West Center has done an outstanding job with this mission, and in particular has significantly promoted positive and deeper relations between the United States and the South Pacific nations.

In 1980, the East-West Center facilitated the establishment of the Pacific Islands Conference, the only regional organization to bring together all heads of government in the South Pacific without regard to political status.

Meeting every 3 years, the Pacific Islands Conference of Leaders identifies and targets critical areas of research in furtherance of the region's trade, environment, and development. This research is subsequently conducted by the East-West Center's Pacific Islands Development Program.

With U.S. support, the efforts of the East-West Center and the Pacific Islands Conference have contributed to progress for responsible and sustained economic development in the South Pacific region.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask our colleagues to join us in adopting this worthy legislation which reaffirms the value of the historically close ties between the United States and the Pacific Island nations, and calls for continued U.S. engagement in the affairs of the South Pacific region.

I would urge passage by the House of House Concurrent Resolution 189.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the delegate from American Samoa for his supportive remarks and for his continued hard work on behalf of the Pacific communities. I want to thank our distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, Mr. BEREUTER, for his supportive work on this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further request for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this resolution, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 189, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1130

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of the measure just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed yesterday and today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order: H.R. 3852, by the yeas and nays; H.R. 4137, by the yeas and nays; H.R. 3456, by the yeas and nays; H.R. 2092, by the yeas and nays; House Resolution 535, by the yeas and nays; House Concurrent Resolution 145, by the yeas and nays; and House Concurrent Resolution 189, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

COMPREHENSIVE METHAMPHETAMINE CONTROL ACT OF 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3852, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3852, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 34, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 434]

YEAS—386

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allard
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Beilenson
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blumenauer

Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brownback
Bryant (TN)
Bryant (TX)
Bunn
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Candady
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss

Chenoweth
Christensen
Chrysler
Clement
Clinger
Coble
Coburn
Coleman
Collins (GA)
Combust
Condit
Cooley
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Creameans
Cubin
Cunningham
Danner
Davis
de la Garza
Deal
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey

Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dornan
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Durbin
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fawell
Fazio
Fields (TX)
Filner
Flake
Flanagan
Foley
Forbes
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Frost
Funderburk
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Green (TX)
Greene (UT)
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hilleary
Hinchee
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jacobs
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly

Kennedy (MA)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
King
Kingston
Klecza
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaFalce
LaHood
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Lofgren
Longley
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Martini
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McIntosh
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Menendez
Metcalfe
Meyers
Mica
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinar
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Murtha
Myers
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Paxon
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pommo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman

Poshard
Pryce
Quillen
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Reed
Regula
Richardson
Riggs
Rivers
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roth
Roukema
Royce
Sabo
Salmon
Sanders
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Schroeder
Schumer
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skeltton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stockman
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Talent
Tanner
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda
Thomas
Thornberry
Thornton
Thurman
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Torricelli
Traficant
Upton
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Ward
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Williams
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Yates
Young (AK)
Zeliff
Zimmer