

Mascara	Owens	Stabenow
McCarthy (MO)	Pallone	Stark
McCarthy (NY)	Pascarella	Stokes
McDermott	Paul	Strickland
McGovern	Payne	Stupak
McHale	Pease	Tauscher
McIntosh	Pelosi	Taylor (MS)
McKinney	Poshard	Thompson
McNulty	Rahall	Thurman
Meehan	Rivers	Tierney
Meek	Rothman	Torres
Menendez	Roybal-Allard	Towns
Metcalf	Rush	Velazquez
Millender-	Sabo	Vento
McDonald	Sanchez	Visclosky
Miller (CA)	Sanders	Waters
Mink	Sanford	Watt (NC)
Moakley	Schumer	Waxman
Moran (VA)	Scott	Weller
Murtha	Serrano	Wexler
Nadler	Sessions	Weygand
Neal	Shays	Wise
Neumann	Sherman	Woolsey
Oberstar	Sisisky	Wynn
Obey	Slaughter	Yates
Olver	Spratt	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—6

Andrews	Lewis (GA)	Schiff
Hyde	Radanovich	Snowbarger

□ 1706

Messrs. HORN, MCHALE, BILIRAKIS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BISHOP, and Mr. BENTSEN changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. SKEEN, KANJORSKI, and FROST changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for the vote on H.R. 408, the International Dolphin Program Act. If I had been present I would have voted "no" on H.R. 408.

GENERAL LEAVE.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING A REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 4(b) OF RULE XI WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-107) on the resolution (H. Res. 155) waiving a requirement of clause 4(b) of rule XI with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the committee rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain 1-minute speeches.

WITHDRAWAL OF SUPPORT FOR H.R. 956, DRUG FREE COMMUNITY ACT OF 1997

(Mr. WHITFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I was an original cosponsor of H.R. 956, Drug Free Community Act of 1997, and it has been reported out of committee, but after a further review I find that I can not support that legislation and simply note for the RECORD my opposition to the legislation.

BURMA'S ARMY KEEPS ITS GRIP

(Ms. FURSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, today if my colleagues were to go to visit Nobel prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi they would be blocked at the door of her house because the militarist government of Burma has said no foreigners may visit this great Nobel Peace Prize winner. I want to commend the Clinton administration for having decided to impose new sanctions on Burma because of the increasing repression of the people of Burma.

A recent article in the Washington Post points out that hundreds of university students have been jailed, the military has jailed as many as 300 members of the National League for Democracy, which is the party that Aung San Suu Kyi heads, and she herself has been blocked from making any public statements since November.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that the militarist government of Burma treat this great peace leader with respect and treat the people of Burma who have voted for democracy, treat them with the respect that they deserve. I hope that the Government of the United States will continue to impose sanctions on the Government of Burma, and I encourage Nobel Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi to realize that there are friends here in the United States who support her.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON OCEANS AND SECURITY

(Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge that we have just concluded one of, if not the largest ever, conferences on the oceans here in Washington. This conference involved 3 days of intensive dialogue between 200 delegates from over 30 nations including large ministerial dele-

gations, 15 ministers as well as parliamentary leaders, large delegations from Russia and Norway, the European continent, Africa, the Americas, as well as other nations, and it was an extremely successful conference. We came under the auspices of the Advisory Committee on Protection of the Seas as well as GLOBE and the Council on Oceanographic Research and Education.

Vice President GORE spoke to our conference last evening in Statuary Hall. Yesterday at lunch the Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], gave the keynote speech. The Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Navy, senior leaders of the administration and a significant number of Members of Congress, including my good friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR] who stayed for the entire conference, had the chance to interact and put together a new comprehensive strategy for the world on helping to cooperate in cleaning up our oceans and our seas.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the proceedings and the final recommendations of this conference, and I thank those Members who participated, and I thank all of those who made this conference so successful.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PROTECTION OF THE SEA, DRAFT REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE—OCEANS AND SECURITY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, DC, 19-21 MAY 1997

BACKGROUND

1. The international community's efforts to regulate the world's oceans in order to protect and conserve their resources and habitats, and to safeguard their potential for economic development, spans several decades. However, it has only been in recent years that a growing awareness of the pervasiveness of environmental issues has found echo in all fields of human activity. In particular, the role of environmental problems as constitutive of security concerns, in conjunction with the end of the Cold War and the relentless processes of globalisation, has opened a broad horizon for policy definition at both national and multilateral levels that the international community has only just begun to explore.

2. The Conference on Oceans and Security was organized by the Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS) and was undertaken with the assistance of the office of Congressman Curt Weldon, Chairman of the Research and Development Committee of the Security Committee of the Congress of the United States of America and ACOPS' Vice-President from the United States; Governments of the United States, Canada and Norway; Commission of the European Union; International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW); Preston Gates, Ellis & Rouvelas Meeds LLP; Consortium for Oceanographic Research and Education (CORE); and Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE). The meeting was held in the United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. from 19 to 21 May 1997.

PARTICIPANTS

3. The Conference was attended by: the Vice-President of the United States of America, Hon. Al Gore; Speaker of the House of Representatives, Newt Gingrich; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense of Portugal, Senhor Antonio Vitorino;

Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Ms Elizabeth Dowdeswell; Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr. Nay Htun; 189 governmental and other participants from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, the Seychelles, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom and the United States of America, including seven ministers; representatives of the following inter-governmental organisations: United Nations; UNEP; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the World Bank; the International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO; the Organisation of American States (OAS); and the Commission of the European Union; as well as members of the European Parliament and legislatures from Brazil, Philippines, and the United States; representatives of ACOPS and other non-governmental organisations (NGOs); and representatives of the scientific community and private sector. A list of participants appears in this report as Annex I.

MESSAGES

4. Messages in acknowledgement of the Conference's contributions were received from four Heads of States from the Americas, Africa, Asia and Europe, as well as from ACOPS' President, Lord Callaghan, and from ACOPS' Vice-President from the USA, Congressman Curt Weldon.

5. President Bill Clinton of the United States of America extended his best wishes for the success of the Conference and praised the participants in their efforts to promote the sustainable global development of marine resources whilst protecting the marine and coastal environments. He pointed out that this was important not only for our health and quality of life but also for promoting international peace and prosperity.

6. President Nelson Mandela of the Republic of South Africa stated that the marine environment formed a very important and integral part of our ecosystem, and that promotion of the international exchange of information was critical to the advancement of good environmental resource management. The President extended his warmest greetings to the participants and congratulated ACOPS on its initiative.

7. President Fidel Ramos of the Republic of the Philippines welcomed participants to the meeting and drew attention to the success of the ACOPS' Meeting of Environment Ministers of South-East Asia which was held in Manila in December 1996 under his patronage.

8. President Jorge Sampaio of the Republic of Portugal highlighted the contribution of oceans to the welfare and survival of the human race. He added that the Washington Conference and other global and regional programmes consolidated ACOPS' role as a leading international NGO in this field.

9. Lord Callaghan of Cardiff, ACOPS' President and a former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, expressed his best wishes for this global programme. He emphasised that never before had such an illustrious group of top level policy makers met to discuss vital issues as appeared on the agenda of this Conference.

10. Congressman Curt Weldon of the United States, and ACOPS' US Vice-President, expressed his pleasure at being able to host the ACOPS' 1997 Global Conference on Oceans and Security. He added that the USA had renewed its interest in, and commitment to, the protection of the oceans, and that it was now time to reach the international community to further promote the importance of the world's oceans.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

A. Opening of the conference

11. At the opening ceremony, the participants heard the following statements (Annex II contains speeches and statements presented at the Conference):

12. Lord Clinton-Davis, outgoing Chairman of ACOPS, and recently appointed Minister of State for Transport, Department of Trade and Industry of the United Kingdom, emphasised the recognition of the contribution of ACOPS to global and regional ocean management issues at an international level, and stressed the need to integrate sustainability and environmental considerations into all policy making, noting that the management of oceans especially characterise the challenges posed by the goal of sustainability. With reference to the upcoming UNGASS, which should strengthen the oceans agenda, and to the 1998 Year of the Oceans, during which Expo '98 would be held, Lord Clinton-Davis underlined the timeliness of the Conference. He also stressed the new Labour Government's commitment to environmental and ocean issues, and said that as Minister for Trade, he would be particularly keen to develop links between trade and environmental issues which were intrinsically linked.

13. Congressman Curt Weldon expressed his recognition of the work undertaken by ACOPS and highlighted Lord Clinton-Davis' contributions as Chairman. He also noted that the Conference was sponsored by both ACOPS and GLOBE, organisations committed to the goal of sustainable development. Congressman Weldon added that the Republican majority in Congress had enabled him to participate more decisively in the definition of the agenda, which reflected an increasing commitment to environmental concerns, and in particular, to ocean issues. With reference to the need to channel more funds into ocean research, he noted that the recently adopted Oceans Partnership Act had established a framework for greater coordination between federal agencies with responsibilities in ocean research, and emphasised the need to progress more aggressively in strengthening ocean research, and to provide the scientific community with greater access to previously classified technology. Military and environmental concerns should be dovetailed and existing capabilities united to enhance the capability for effective ocean management. He urged participants to ensure that this approach was replicated in other countries and said that each participant should take back an agenda for working with national parliamentary and ministerial leaders. Congressman Weldon also said that it was crucial that this Conference should establish a strong framework for follow up and implementation, and that he was prepared to ensure that the USA took a lead in advancing this initiative at a global level. He ended by saying that by the Year 2000, a new movement to protect oceans should be established, and in particular, environmental awareness and education should permeate every community, every activity and every country, in order to leave a solid legacy of a clean ocean and a stable global environment.

14. Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell registered her gratitude as Executive Director of UNEP for the very significant contributions of ACOPS to the development of UNEP's Ocean and Seas programmes. She said that the Conference should provide a new vision of the oceans that incorporated such elements as equitable participation and technological change.

15. Ms. Dowdeswell underscored her concerns. First, that the oceans could be considered as the last frontier in that there was much mankind still did not know. Secondly,

she said that the oceans provided crucial concepts, such as keystone species, and fundamental contributions to the world environment, such as their role in climate change. However, the human race did not treat the oceans with due respect, and the utilisation of the world's oceans as waste receptacles constituted a biological timebomb, while declining fish catches demonstrated the perils of the excessive exploitation of resources. She added that in the latter case, it was developed, and not developing countries, that were largely responsible. Thirdly, Ms. Dowdeswell stressed the links between oceans and freshwater drainage basins, and the negative repercussions on marine ecosystems land activities. She emphasised that protection of marine ecosystems could not be sacrificed to development and economic imperatives, and therefore mankind faced an immense challenge to develop effective coordination mechanisms between ocean and freshwater management. In this context, she highlighted the importance of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) as the means of incorporating diverse factors and needs, of achieving integrated policies that went beyond sectoral, fragmented approaches. She noted that UNEP had moved in this direction with its Integrated Water Management Programme, and through the Global Programme of Action, which recognised a link between oceans and chemical management, and which symbolised a clear commitment with the stated objectives.

16. Dr. Nay Htun, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations and Assistant Administrator of UNDP, also noted the importance and potential of the Conference, and highlighted various considerations. He referred to the political, social and economic consequences of increasing demographic pressure on coastal areas and noted that according to the 1997 Human Development Report, poverty remained pervasive. He stressed that since the problem of poverty was central both to the sustainability of oceans and to security, it played a central part in countries' policies on oceans. However, with regard to the critical and strategic role of coastal zones, he said that there was a clear need to improve governments' responses to ensure the identification and implementation of effective, efficient and relevant measures. Mr. Htun pointed out that to improve the knowledge base and integrate it into economic and developmental policies interactions between land, oceans and atmosphere still required greater research, and made reference to UNDP's role in the promotion of sustainable and equitable development. Stressing once again the inseparable link of life, water, security, oceans, and *homo sapiens*, he expressed the hope that this timely and significant conference would send a strong political message of paramount importance regarding oceans and security.

17. Dr. Kantathi Suphamongkhon presented the speech of Her Royal Highness Princess Professor Dr. Chulabhorn Mahidol of Thailand, Vice-President of ACOPS, and conveyed her apologies for her absence due to official duties.

18. Dr. Suphamongkhon then proceeded to present the Princess' remarks on what she emphasized was a landmark conference since it addressed all sectors of society. She remarked that it was a notable achievement to have brought together policy makers with different ministerial portfolios from many countries and regions. Princess Chulabhorn also referred to objectives and programmes in Thailand, which centre on raising environmental awareness and information dissemination on environmental issues and concerns. She noted that presently Thailand was experiencing rapid economic and industrial

growth, and there was a need to ensure that such progress was sustainable, and therefore the Conference should highlight the importance of united economic and environmental security concerns. She stated that remedial measures for environmental protection were more costly than preventive measures, which argued for a holistic approach to managing the planet. The wide range of interests represented in the Conference should enable it to chart new routes for ocean management.

B. Scope and objectives of the conference

19. The Conference was convened at the initiative of Congressman Curt Weldon, and Lord Clinton-Davis. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the issues of environmental, food, and economic security, and related research and defense issues using a multi-sectoral approach to identify problems and propose solutions. With a view towards fulfilling these goals, a broad spectrum of highest-ranking officials representing different government departments were invited to participate. It was hoped that the informal manner in which ACOPS' global and regional conferences traditionally unfold would enable participants to explore solutions to problems in a more comprehensive and independent manner than is customary for diplomatic conferences.

C. Introduction of the main themes of the conference

20. During the last part of the morning session, the four resource persons introduced the main themes of the Conference: economic security, environmental security, food security, and research and defence issues.

Economic security

21. Mr. Andrew Steer, Director of Environment, World Bank, stated in his paper that economic security and the environment were inextricably linked: poverty and market failures drove over-exploitation of natural resources, while rapid economic growth in the absence of sound economic policies and regulatory frameworks led to severe environmental degradation. Erosion of the natural resource base and its productive capacity resulted in economic loss, social conflict and growing political insecurity. Nowhere was this more apparent than in the coastal zone, where two thirds of the world population was concentrated.

22. Mr. Steer went on to say that global dependency on coastal and marine ecosystems for food and livelihoods, coupled with increasing vulnerability of human settlements and investments to human-induced shifts in ocean processes such as climate change and sea level rise, required that appropriate environmental management frameworks and economic policies be put in place to secure sustainable development of marine and coastal resources. Among the most important priorities for the international community to engage in were to: (1) invest in human knowledge; (2) reform economic policies that undermine sustainable use of marine resources; (3) invest directly in marine conservation; (4) ensure adequate funding (e.g. through the GEF, bilateral and multi-lateral programmes); and (5) coordinate efforts regionally. Mr. Steer ended by saying that the World Bank, in partnership with UNDP, UNEP and other international players, was committed to supporting these objectives.

Environmental security

23. The presentation of Dr. Laurence Mee, Coordinator of the GEF Programme for Environmental Management and Protection of the Black Sea and Chairman of ACOPS' Advisory Board on Oceans and Coastal Areas Management, examined the concept of environmental security with particular emphasis on the case of international waters. Feelings of insecurity were themselves driven by un-

certainty and unempowerment (a perceived inability to improve the situation). It was suggested that understanding and addressing the root causes of environmental problems could improve individual and collective security. The causes were considered to be market failures, failures in information and understanding, and failures in governance. Dr. Mee said that if mankind was to avoid a serious deterioration in human security in the 21st century, a change in many aspects of lifestyle would be required in order to reduce waste, eliminate over-consumption and to improve the protection of natural habitats and landscapes. He added that in the aquatic environment, particularly urgent action was required to mitigate environmental security hot spots but that actions should not be limited to conflict resolution. An understanding of the root causes of environmental degradation, coupled with individual and collective commitment to take action to address them would inevitably lead to an improvement in long-term security. Work should begin immediately.

Food security

24. Dr. Scott Parsons, Assistant Deputy Minister, Science, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada, stated that food security from world fisheries and aquaculture would depend on implementation of new integrated approaches to resource conservation and management. Production from world fisheries was leveling off after increasing by a factor of five over the past fifty years. Technological innovations and development of a world market in fish products had combined with activities unrelated to fishing to place unprecedented strains on world fish resources, including overfishing, habitat loss due to pollution and physical degradation, and changes in the marine climate. National and international jurisdictional arrangements favoured piecemeal approaches to ocean management. While the problems of world fisheries had become the stuff of headlines, innovative solutions to these were being developed and applied, many involving fundamental shifts in approach. Knowledge of how fish stocks function in an ecosystem context was increasing, thanks to advances in science. New marine management models such as integrated management of marine regions and increasing use of protected areas were being developed. The widespread implementation of property rights in fisheries in the form of individual transferable quotas (ITQs) over the past ten years showed that movement from theoretical model to implementation of a fundamentally new approach could be rapid. New jurisdictional arrangements at national and international levels were coming into place, which would allow an integrated approach to ocean resource management. Perhaps the most promising recent development was widespread recognition of the need for a precautionary approach to conservation, under which conservation comes first and lack of certainty could not be taken as an excuse for inaction.

Research and defence

25. Admiral Paul Gaffney, Chief of Naval Research, Office of Naval Research, USA, stated that it was readily apparent that environmental issues were being considered more and more in the formulation of national foreign and defence policy. His presentation dealt with two important issues related to environmental security, defence concerns and military scientific efforts. A modern military must be concerned with environmental issues beyond its borders. Environmental degradation, scarcity, and related conditions such as increased population growth, urbanisation, migration, and the spread of infectious diseases had contributed

to world instability and many times led to conflicts drawing neighbours and allies into regional turmoil. Modern military establishments were developing preventive defence, which required understanding what conditions had the potential of leading to instability and conflict in the future, and what was needed to address those conditions early enough to make a difference. In the framework of the US military scientific efforts, the US Navy had invested billions of dollars in research that responds to military requirements and needs. This research also served to address issues of great environmental concern. The US Military had a wealth of experience and expertise it could share with the militaries of other nations. US defence environmental programmes were becoming an important tool in which to engage the militaries of new democracies. All must understand such environmental conditions which may generate conflict, in order that conditions for peace may be developed in their place.

D. Panel on oceans and seas of the Americas

26. The co-moderators, Mr. James Baker, Administrator of the National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and Mr. Arsenio Rodriguez, Director of the Regional Office for Latin American and the Caribbean, UNEP, introduced the subject to be discussed in the Panel. Mr. Baker reminded participants that oceans played a key role in sustainable development, and that mankind was dependent on them for economic growth, food security, marine transport, tourism, and aquaculture, among others. He underlined that the Americas were endowed with unique and valuable marine resources. He then discussed important factors that were influenced by the oceans, such as climate variability, as exemplified by the El Niño phenomenon, which contributed to national security. As the world emerged from the Cold War, Mr. Baker said that there was a need to ensure civilian applications for military technology.

27. Mr. Rodriguez noted that during the last 20 years, great progress had been made in the identification and conceptualisation of the problems and issues relevant to environmental and ocean management. He also stated that the challenge facing the conference was to further integrated management responses based on international cooperation, given the inability of resolving all problems exclusively through national responses. However, he queried the effectiveness of existing international cooperation and management schemes, and said that the problem nowadays was implementation. Moreover, there was a need to ensure that other sectors of society participate, not just governments.

28. The panellists were: Dr. Otis Brown, MEDEA, Dean, Rosentiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami; Dr. Gordon Eaton, Director, US Geological Survey; Congressman Sam Farr, House Agriculture Committee, California; Congressman Wayne Gilchrest, Resources Committee, Maryland; Hon Suwit Khunkitti, Minister for Justice, Thailand; Dr. David Lavigne, Executive Director, International Marine Mammal Association; Mr. Victor Lichtinger, Executive Director, Commission for Environmental Cooperation; Mr. José Vicente Mogollón, Former Minister of Environment, Colombia; Mr. Peter Mokaba, Deputy Minister of Environment and Tourism, South Africa; Congressman Frank Pallone, House Commerce and Resources Committee, New Jersey, USA; Senhor Carlos Pimenta, Member of the European Parliament, President of GLOBE EU; Señor Manuel Rodríguez, Colombia, ACOPS' Vice President from the Wider Caribbean; Dr. Eduardo Verano De La

Rosa, Minister of Environment, Colombia; Congresswoman Telma de Souza, Member of the Executive Committee of the Labour Party (PT), Former Mayor of Santos, Brazil; Mr. Ulf Svensson, Assistant Under-Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Sweden; Congressman Curt Weldon, Chairman, Sub-Committee of Research and Development of the Committee on National Security, House of Representative, Congress of the USA, and ACOPS' Vice-President from the USA.

29. Minister Khunkitti stressed the interrelation of marine resources and problems and informed participants that Thailand had established national structures to address these issues in the Thai seas.

30. Mr. Eaton spoke of work carried out by the U.S. Geological Survey and said that these activities were of great relevance for addressing diverse concerns related to ocean management.

31. Congressman Farr celebrated the presence of representatives from so many governments and sectors, although lamented the absence of press and media. He noted that this was indicative of the need to involve more people in environmental issues, as well as to bring politics to the local level. Moreover, given the present downsizing tendency and the increasing competition for scarce funds, it was necessary to define measurable goals.

32. Congressman Gilchrest highlighted the need to exchange information, and to ensure that it is disseminated to elected politicians and communities around the globe. He added that population growth was not matched by a parallel increase in natural resources.

33. Mr. Lavigne declared that a gulf existed in fisheries management between theory and practice. Management should take into account not only scientific considerations, but also public opinion, political realities, and cultural and economic considerations. Moreover, there was a need to give scientists greater independence so that their advice and work was not compromised by political decisions. He strongly urged the implementation of the precautionary approach and that priority was given to conservation goals.

34. Mr. Lichtinger stressed that the issues of freshwater and of shared water resources would be of the greatest importance in the next century. Mankind faced great problems of scarcity, yet no attempts had been made to deal with the issue. Water should be used in a more efficient and wise manner, and water consumption should therefore be measured. This objective also depended on active public participation.

35. Mr. Mogollón affirmed that sweeping generalisations could not be made in the environmental sphere, as illustrated by a successful programme adopted in Colombia which led to an increase in mangrove acreage. He went on to refer to the need for greater financing of environmental conservation schemes.

36. Mr. Mokaba began by stating that environmental management was about change, and added that attention should be paid to the linkage between land activities and oceans. He stated that it was important to generate a sense of ownership and participation in people in order to achieve good resource management. However, he reiterated that sustainable economic development depended on good environmental management. In the context of trade, he said that the third world finds itself excluded from trade arrangements and relegated to the periphery, and stated that an African renaissance depended on greater opportunities for commerce. Economic security would also be strengthened by developing interregional trade between Africa and South America. He

called for ACOPS to convene a Conference on the problems faced by Africa.

37. Mr. Pimenta called on governments to agree to further emissions reductions within the framework of the Climate Change Convention given that the relationship between climate and oceans was crucial. He added that sources of pollution and sea degradation required permanent international action, and cited as an example tanker washing just beyond EEZ boundaries. Greater enforcement was generally needed.

38. Mr. Manuel Rodriguez considered that the major problem concerns implementation of existing instruments and declarations, and that the major obstacle is one of political will. Moreover there was a need to increase public awareness. He went on to speak about the conflicts of interest that existed between stakeholders and users of land and marine resources, which should be addressed. Resolution of such conflicts required consensus at the national level.

39. Mr. Verano affirmed that the lack of financial resources was not the only factor leading to a lack of progress and action, given the need for a clear definition of issues and for greater consensus building between scientists and politicians. He also addressed the need to internalise environmental externalities which affect marine and coastal resources. However, financial agreements between north and south were needed.

40. Congresswoman Telma de Souza presented a detailed description for the programme for beach recovery implemented in the city of Santos, which had received international recognition. As a concrete example what political will could achieve, she affirmed that such will should also be globalised.

41. Mr. Svensson manifested Europe's interest in the oceans of the Americas, and noted that issues such as food security were affecting all regions alike, in many cases leading to open conflicts. He suggested that the year of the Ocean be one of full cooperation between regional fisheries organisations. He also addressed the issue of the lack of scientific data, which could limit the possibility of applying the precautionary approach to fisheries. He noted that the release of military data had doubled the amount of information available. He affirmed that there was a need to focus on the consequences of environmental degradation as well as on the links between fisheries and the marine environment, and concerns such as direct habitat destruction. He noted that mankind had before it a series of necessary institutional reforms.

42. Mr. Brown presented a description of the Medea Mission for releasing previously classified data. He noted that one of its objectives was to provide advice on use for data derived from natural security systems, in order to attain a greater understanding of the environment, and especially to oceanography.

43. At the conclusion of the Panel, Congressman Weldon noted with satisfaction that the Conference had begun very successfully, with the endorsement of four heads of state. He asserted that the suggestion of holding a combined ACOPS and GLOBE conference, with ministerial and parliamentary participation was excellent. Equally, a conference should be held, as suggested by Mr. Mokaba, to showcase environmental issues in Africa. He added that the bipartisan support evidenced for this conference showed there was a will for forging ahead on these issues, and that he was interested in proposing to NATO allies and other countries that their military data also be declassified and shared with the international community.

E. Panel on the Pacific Ocean

44. The co-moderators, Dr. Eduardo Verano de la Rosa, Minister of the Environment of

Colombia and Mr. Geoffrey Holland, Chairman of OIC of UNESCO and Chairman of ACOPS' Advisory Board on Marine Natural Resources Management chaired this session of the Panel on the Pacific Ocean.

45. Dr. Verano described the varied nature of the geography of the Pacific Ocean, the richness of its resources, the diversity of its culture and the dynamism of its economies. Nearly 20 of the world's largest cities are located on the Pacific coasts which are threatened by population growth pollution, loss of valuable habitat and deterioration of the coastal environment. Mr. Holland recalled several of the points made in the previous day's discussions that would be important to pursue for the Pacific. In particular, the size of the Pacific emphasized the need for cooperation and resources for ocean observation, addressing poverty must be an essential part of environmental solutions, a precautionary approach must be adopted for fisheries and a preventative policy for industrial and agricultural policies.

46. The panelists were: Hon. Senator Heherson Alvarez, Philippine Senate and ACOPS' Vice President from East Asia; Mr. Jong Hwa Choe, Counsellor, Embassy of Korea; Ambassador John Fraser, Environment Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada and ACOPS' Vice President; Mr. Joemari D. Gerochi, Under-Secretary, Chief Executive and Legislative Liaison Officer, Department of Agriculture, Republic of the Philippines; Mr. Ian Kiernan, Chairman, Clean up the World and ACOPS' Vice-President from Australia; Dr. Mok Mareth, Minister of Environment, Kingdom of Cambodia; Mr. Tsuyoshi Maruyama, Director of Ocean and Earth Division at the Science and Technology Agency (STA), Japan; Congressman Dana Rohrabacher, House Science Committee, California, USA; and Mr. R. Tucker Scully, Director, Office of Ocean Affairs, US Department of State.

47. Congressman Rohrabacher highlighted the need to utilize military technology in the fight for the environment and quality of life. He saw an equally valuable opportunity in the application of space technology for the resolution of ocean problems. Senator Alvarez, commented that the security of a maritime nation such as the Philippines was dependent on the security of its adjacent oceans. Cooperation in the region is important and ACOPS had great value in promoting communications. An unfortunate situation existed in the South China Seas where disputes over the sovereignty of several small islands was leading to military interventions by the disputing parties, and was hampering joint efforts and actually harming the environment.

48. Ambassador Fraser reminded the meeting that although participation is such a high level gathering was a privilege it also carried a responsibility. Actions were required. The Ambassador challenged the concepts that job creation and environmental protection were alternative choices. On the contrary, in the long term, addressing environmental problems would conserve economies and prosperity.

49. Senator Gerochi reiterated the importance of the ocean to the Philippines, in particular to the fisheries. The Philippine Government had introduced legislation that had sustainable development as an operating principle. Many mechanisms for fisheries management were being adopted at all jurisdictions of government down to local level.

50. Mr. Kiernan brought the concept of people power to the debate. He explained that to bring the environment to the highest priority, one had to empower the public. His own initiative of "Clean up the World" had been taken in 110 countries and involved 40 million people.

51. Mr. Mareth spoke of the problems in Cambodia that his country was trying to address as quickly as possible. A strategy had been adopted to tackle coastal zone issues.

52. Mr. Maruyama brought the perspective of a developed country to the table. He spoke of the high priority Japan accords ocean research, technology and observations. Japan is also supporting the cooperation between the space-based and *in situ* ocean measurements.

53. Mr. Scully reminded the meeting of the intergovernmental agreements that had been motioned since the Rio Conference. In his opinion, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which came into force in 1994, formed the basis for subsequent agreements. In particular, the several fisheries agreements, signed and awaiting ratification, were a direct follow-up of the UNCLOS provisions. Regional agreements on fisheries and other environmental issues were an important adjunct to global conventions.

54. Finally, Mr. Choe, described the situation in Korea, which had a huge 10% of its economy related to the marine environment. Environmental security was an obvious priority of his country.

55. In summing up, the moderators agreed on the following highlights from the discussion and recommended actions:

Disputes amongst countries are an obstacle to environmental cooperation and their resolution is therefore important to the resolution of regional environmental problems.

ACOPS was seen as a valuable mechanism to enhance cooperation and communication amongst nations. Both technology and research are required to address environmental problems so that knowledge and capability are used together.

Global fisheries agreements are now in place awaiting ratification, setting the agenda for future work. More needs to be done to protect pelagia and fish habitat.

Regional agreements are an effective way for nations to cooperate on environmental issues. Governments need to harmonise their policies to ensure the effective interaction of the respective agreements.

Governments need to act now and will need much public pressure to initiate appropriate actions.

F. Panel on the Indian Ocean

56. Mr. Peter Mokaba, Deputy Minister of Environment and Tourism of South Africa and Mr. Terry Jones, Director of Multilateral Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning and Environment of Seychelles chaired this session of the Panel on the Indian Ocean.

57. The panellists were: Prof. Dr. Khosla Ashok, President, Development Alternatives, India; Mr. Joseph Belmont, Minister for Administration and Manpower, First Minister Designate, Seychelles; Dr. Robert Corell, Head of Geoscience Directorate, National Science Foundation, USA; Mr. Bernardo Ferraz, Minister for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Mozambique; Congressman Peter King, House Foreign Affairs Committee, New York, USA; Dr. Mok Mareth, Minister of Environment, Kingdom of Cambodia; Mr. Philip Reynolds, Manager, Strategic Initiative for Ocean & Coastal Management, UNDP; Congressman Chris Smith, House Foreign Affairs Committee, New Jersey, USA; and Dr. Plodprasop Suraswadi, Director General of the Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand.

58. The panel discussed ———

G. Panel on oceans and the Russian Federation

Dr. Alexander Solovyanov, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee on the Protection of the Environment of the Russian Federation and Senior Policy Adviser to ACOPS,

Prof. Vladimir Tetelmin, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Ecology of the State Duma, Russian Federation, and Coordinator for ACOPS' Russian Programme, and Prof. Vitaly Lystsov, Chairman of ACOPS' Arctic Working Group chaired this session of the Panel on Oceans and the Russian Federation.

The panellists were: Dr. James Baker, Administrator, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA; Mrs. Siri Bjerke, State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway; Mr. Mikhail Faleev, Deputy Minister of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and the Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM); Ms. Sherri Goodman, Deputy Under Secretary of Defence (Environmental Security), USA; Dr. Ljubomir Jeftic, Chairman, ACOPS' Advisory Board on Pollution Control and Prevention; Prof. Dr. Willem J Kakebeke, Assistant Director General for the Environment, Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and Environment, The Netherlands; Admiral Igor Kasatonov, First Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy and Chairman of Section No. 2 on Sea and Ocean Studies in the Russian Federation Committee on Science and Technology; Dr. Laurence Mee, Coordinator, GEF Programme for Environmental Management and Protection of the Black Sea, and Chairman, ACOPS Advisory Board on Oceans and Coastal Areas Management and Policy; Mr. R. Tucker Scully, Director, Office of Ocean Affairs, Department of State, USA; Mr. Vitaly Sevastianov, Member of the State Duma, President of GLOBE, Russia; Colonel Viktor Sheremetyev, Ministry of Defence, Russian Federation; Senator Ted Stevens, Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman, Alaska, USA; Congressman Curt Weldon, Chairman, Subcommittee of Research and Development of the Committee on National Security, House of Representatives, Congress of the USA, and ACOPS' Vice President from the USA; Dr. Leslie Whitby, Director of Environment and Renewable Resources in the Northern Affairs Programme, Canada; and Congressman Don Young, House Resources Chairman, Alaska, USA.

The panel discussed ———

H. Presentation of recommendations and the Potomac Declaration

Congressman Curt Weldon, Dr. Jeftic, Prof. Per Wramner, and Dr. Sebek chaired this session which was devoted to the presentation of the draft recommendations. The Recommendations are attached to this report as Annex II.

The draft of the Potomac Declaration was prepared on the basis of presentations and statements made during the meeting and on the basis of position papers distributed at the Conference and other relevant materials.

The draft of the Potomac Declaration was discussed in detail and numerous amendments were agreed upon. The Potomac Declaration is presented in Annex IV of this report.

H. Closing of the conference

The closing session, at which short statements were made by ———, was chaired by ———.

It was agreed that the Conference was a great success and that it was not important to implement the recommendations contained in the Potomac Declaration.

FURTHER REPORT ON CONFERENCE OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PROTECTION OF THE SEA

(Mr. FARR of California asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring attention to the conference that my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] just talked about. We are very blessed in this country to be surrounded by oceans and pay a lot of attention to it, but we really do not pay enough attention because the seas of the world are important to keep us alive. This is a water planet, we are, 78 percent of this globe is water and it is threatened.

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One thing that we found out in this conference is that everybody in the world agrees with that and wants to do something about it. If we could just dedicate enough of our commitment to research and science using the military, using the scientific community, the academic community, using the commercial community, and unlock the information about the ocean, at the same time to gather a lot more. In fact, this country spends more on studying the seas of outer planets than we do in studying our own seas, and that is wrong.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] did an incredible job for this country by leading this conference in the last 3 days. And I just want to urge all of my colleagues, Republicans and Democrats alike, that this is not a partisan battle, this is a world struggle to try to keep our oceans clean, to try to keep our atmosphere from getting overheated so that the oceans will rise, we know those things are going to happen. We have to combat it. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] for his leadership and I look forward to working with my colleagues.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GOVERNOR PETER TALI COLEMAN OF AMERICA SAMOA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of a distinguished Pacific leader, the late