

that our core message to the committee, to the Congress, to all of us is that we must commit ourselves to never again suffer needless loss of life from terrorism and directed violence. He pointed out in his testimony that he had "grave doubts," and I am quoting him now, "that this failure will be corrected. Our doubts were heightened by the administration's grossly inadequate request for funds to build safer embassies. The fiscal year 2000 budget request," he goes on, "does not have a single penny for construction funds, even though the State Department has proposed that OMB request \$1.4 billion for worldwide security."

This legislation meets that commitment of \$1.4 billion, and I think it is very important. The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) had a hand in this, and we all are working to make sure that that happens. We hope the appropriators will do likewise.

The bill also promotes American values by promoting human rights and protecting refugees. We authorize a modest increase for refugee protection, bringing the total to \$750 million. And at a time when the world seems awash in refugees, we must do our fair share.

I think it is worth noting that year after year the State Department has requested and gotten a raise for its own operating expenses, while at the same time cutting the budget for refugee protection. Our bill includes special provisions for protection of refugees from Kosovo, Tibet, Burma, Viet Nam, and Sierra Leone, as well as refugees resettling in Israel.

We also single out the grossly underfunded Human Rights Bureau for an increase as well. This bureau of the State Department is charged with ensuring that the protection of fundamental human rights is afforded its rightful place in our foreign policy; yet it has only 65 employees, about half the size of the Office of Public Affairs and about the same size as the Office of Protocol.

Mr. Speaker, the \$7 million the Department now spends on human rights in its bureau is only slightly more than half the amount, and that is \$12 million, it plans to spend on public relations next year. If human rights matter, we ought to be putting more not less resources into the bureau charged with seeing to it that our embassies abroad and also the reporting and our message is that human rights do matter.

The bill further promotes American values by permanently authorizing Radio Free Asia, which would otherwise be required to close its doors on September 30 of this year. It continues the effort to ensure 24-hour freedom broadcasting into the People's Republic of China, and will also make possible additional RFA broadcasts to the people of North Korea and Vietnam. It also ensures the survival of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty into the next millennium and increases funding for

the National Endowment for Democracy.

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Mr. Speaker, these relatively small programs are among the most cost effective of efforts to promote freedom and democracy around the world.

H.R. 2415 also directs that our international exchange programs be conducted in a way that again promotes American values and fundamental beliefs. It authorizes carefully targeted exchange programs for the peoples of Tibet, Burma, East Timor, and sub-Saharan Africa. It requires that all of our exchange programs be administered so as to prevent them from being taken advantage of by spies and thugs from totalitarian governments and to include more people who are genuinely open to the principles of freedom and democracy.

There are a number of amendments that will be offered. There will be an amendment that will get an hour's time on the United Nations Population Fund. I continue to believe that until the U.N. Population Fund gets out of China and stops its complicity with the most brutal and barbaric programs that have been used against women that we should stop our funding, as we did last year, Mr. Speaker, in a bipartisan way.

The current law for fiscal year 1999 that was signed by the President says no money to the UNFPA, and our language says no money again unless they get out of China. And we will have that debate, of course, when that amendment is offered next week.

This is a bipartisan bill. I support the rule, as well.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the rule for H.R. 2415 and, of course, the legislation.

I want to particularly thank the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) and the members of the Committee on Rules and their staff for crafting a very fair, thorough, well-structured rule. I know that they gave intense and very thorough consideration to the amendments that are offered. They will make it easier for the Committee on International Relations to discharge its duties and to pass an authorization bill for the State Department and related agencies.

I think it is particularly appropriate that the legislation is indeed called the American Embassy Security Act. As the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) explained, the chairman of the relevant subcommittee, this is a priority for our committee. It should be a priority for the Congress and the American people.

Those of us who visit the embassies, the consulates and missions abroad

have on our conscience the concerns about the security of our personnel working abroad. They need attention. We have seen too many problems that exist today.

We have, as the gentleman from New Jersey emphasized, authorized the full amount requested and suggested by the distinguished commission led by Admiral Crowe. We believe that is appropriate emphasis. We look forward to the debate on the legislation upcoming.

Again, I want to thank the Committee on Rules for their excellent job in crafting this fair rule, which will bring the legislation before the floor.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, supporting the underlying legislation, as well as the rule, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL DONALD D. ENGEN

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Admiral Donald D. Engen, a truly great American whose life was taken in a tragic plane crash on Tuesday.

Our country owes Don Engen a great debt of gratitude for his service to our country in three wars and later as a test pilot, a member of the National Transportation Safety Board, administrator of the FAA, and, at his death, Director of the National Air and Space Museum.

I believe Don Engen's greatest contribution was to aviation safety. I recall particularly his courageous order prohibiting U.S. and foreign airlines from removing over-wing exits on 747 aircraft, while he was at the witness table, in the midst of a hearing I was conducting on that issue.

All air travelers owe Don Engen a great debt of gratitude for his gigantic contribution to aviation safety. He stands as a giant in the field of aviation.

I extend to his widow, Mary, my very heartfelt deepest sympathy and love.

[From the Washington Post, July 14, 1999]

AIR & SPACE DIRECTOR ENGEN DIES IN CRASH—NAVAL AVIATOR ALSO HEADED FAA

(By Martin Weil and Don Phillips)

Donald D. Engen, 75, the director of the National Air and Space Museum who also was a decorated Navy pilot and a former chief of the Federal Aviation Administration, died yesterday in Nevada when the glider plunged to the ground from two miles up, disintegrating as it fell, authorities said.

Engen, of Alexandria, and another man were killed near Minden, just east of Lake Tahoe, about 1 p.m. Pacific time in a glider

fitted with a small motor, according to the Douglas County sheriff's office. Witnesses told investigators that as the glider began spiraling down, "major portions of the wings" and other parts of the aircraft fell off, the sheriff's office said.

Engen, a former test pilot and a retired Navy admiral who served in three wars, was killed instantly, along with William S. Ivans, 89, of Incline Village, Nev., who was a holder of many glider flight records, the sheriff's office said. It was not immediately clear who was at the controls.

Engen, a World War II dive bomber pilot sank a Japanese cruiser, held the Distinguished Service Medal and the Navy Cross, which is awarded for extraordinary heroism. He took over at Air and Space three years ago, in the wake of a controversy over display of the Enola Gay, the airplane that dropped the first atomic bomb on Japan.

Engen "labeled himself as part of the fix" of the museum when he took over, "and he was," said David Umansky, a spokesman for the Smithsonian Institution, of which Air and Space—the world's most visited museum—is part.

Engen also was the prime mover behind plans to open an annex to Air and Space at Dulles International Airport. A target opening date in 2003 has been set for the facility, which is to provide vastly increased exhibit space for the museum's aeronautical holdings.

"He has been the guiding light behind the Dulles center," Smithsonian spokeswoman Linda St. Thomas said last night. "It was his big project."

"Don has been a wonderful director for the past three years," said Smithsonian Secretary Michael Heyman.

Calling Engen's death a "terrible tragedy," Jane F. Garvey, administrator of the FAA, said Engen continued to offer "advice and counsel" on aviation issues and to show concern about the welfare of those who had worked for him at the agency, she said.

"People just had enormous respect for him," Garvey said.

Donald Davenport Engen, who was born in Pomona, Calif., on May 24, 1924, had flying and the Navy in his thoughts since boyhood.

When he was in the fourth grade, he told his parents that he wished to be a "naval officer and go to sea" On Dec. 7, 1941, only a few months after he entered Pasadena Junior College at 17, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and Engen got a strong push toward realizing his early ambition.

After the attack, he dropped out of college and enlisted as a seaman second class in a Navy training program, according to a memoir he published in 1997, "Wings and Warriors: My Life as a Naval Aviator."

By 1943, he was headed west across the Pacific, where he was based on the carrier USS Lexington and took part in the campaign to liberate the Philippines.

He was involved in fierce combat. "Almost everyone experienced fear from time to time," he wrote. But, he said, "we junior pilots felt invincible, even though our loss rate seemed to indicate otherwise."

After the war, he gave civilian life a try, enrolling in the Naval Reserve and flying on weekends. That did not satisfy his passion for life in the air, and he reenlisted for active duty. Given a second chance at a Navy career, he said, "I could have walked on water."

He made a career as a test pilot, helping to develop many of the safety mechanisms that have become standard for the aviators who were to follow him.

A test he made of an ejection seat at a factory in Philadelphia left him with a compressed disc in his spine. He regarded the sacrifice as worthwhile, however, for the seat

was credited with helping to save the lives of more than 6,000 pilots.

In 1950, after the outbreak of the Korean War, Engen was an officer on board the USS Valley Forge. While flying from its deck, he took part in the first aerial strike over Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

Later, he commanded a squadron and an air wing during the Vietnam War, although he did not see action there. While serving in the Navy, he received a bachelor of science degree from George Washington University in 1968 and also attended the Naval War College.

He served as commanding officer of the USS Katmai and the USS America and of the Navy's Carrier Division 4. He was deputy commander in chief of the U.S. naval forces in Europe from 1973 to 1976 and of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet from 1976 to 1978.

He advanced through the officer ranks to vice admiral.

After retiring from the Navy in 1978, he became general manager of a division of the Piper Aircraft Corp. and in 1982 was appointed by President Ronald Reagan to the National Transportation Safety Board—one of the agencies that is investigating his death.

Engen encountered some turbulence during his 1984-87 FAA tenure. Public attention focused on his agency in 1987, in particular, when airline passengers complained about flight delays. He warned early in the summer vacation season that delays would occur, largely because there were not enough airports to handle increased traffic.

Speaking not long after the NTSB warned that there had been "an erosion of safety" in aviation, Engen called U.S. aviation the world's safest, asserting that criticism of the system was often based on "emotion and misinformation."

In a speech at the National Press Club, the soft-spoken admiral said that the holder of his post would never lack for critics looking over his shoulder.

"There is a fine line between constructive oversight and unconstructive meddling," he said.

Engen said more airports were needed, rather than re-regulation of the airlines, as some critics had proposed.

The reasons for his resignation were not made known, but in aviation circles it was said that friction had occurred between him and then-Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole. The FAA is part of the Transportation Department.

Of his departure, Engen said only, "There's never a good time to leave, but the time has come."

After a long search, he was picked in June 1996 to head Air and Space. Critics had contended that the proposed Enola Gay exhibit depicted the United States as the aggressor during World War II. At the time of his appointment, one of the critics called Engen "a true aviator," and said "we are all exalted."

Engen married the former Mary Ann Baker in 1943, and they had four children.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FROST (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and July 16 on account of family business.

Mr. COBLE (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for after 3:30 today until July 21 on account of official business.

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for after 8 p.m. today and July 16 on account of personal business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HALL of Ohio) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CLYBURN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCOTT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RANGEL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. CARSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PAYNE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FATTAH, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DIAZ-BALART) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BEREUTER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WAMP, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A Bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 604. An act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to complete a land exchange with Georgia Power Company; to the Committee on Agriculture.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker.

H.R. 775. An act to establish certain procedures for civil actions brought for damages relating to the failure of any device or system to process or otherwise deal with the transition from the year 1999 to the year 2000, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes a.m.), the House adjourned until today, Friday, July 16, 1999, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3047. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank, transmitting notification of a transaction which involves U.S. exports to a private company in the energy sector of Russia; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.